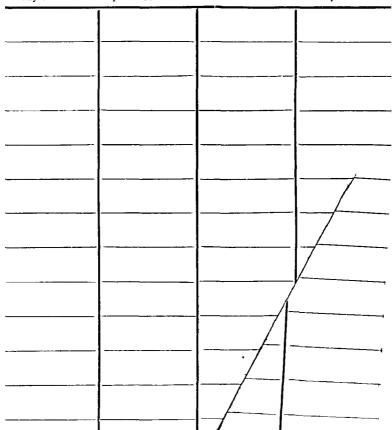


DELHI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CI No. 715941 Ac No. 180297 Date of release

Date of release for loan

This book should be returned on or before the date last stamped below. An overdue charge of 06 nP will be charged for each day the book is kept overtime



PRIZE PUBLICATION FUND

VOL. VIII

GRAMMAR

OF THE

SHINA (SIŅĀ) LANGUAGE

CONSISTING OF

A FULL GRAMMAR, WITH TEXTS AND VOCABU-LARIES OF THE MAIN OR GILGITI DIALECT

AND

BRIEFER GRAMMARS (WITH VOCABULARIES AND TEXTS) OF THE KOHISTANI, GURESI AND DRASI DIALECTS

BY

T. GRAHAME BAILEY, M.A, B.D, D.LITT, MRAS

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 74, GROSVENOR ST, W 1

1924

CONTENTS.

					Page
Preface					vii
INTRODUCTION					xni
THE GĬLGĬTĪ DIAI	ECT				1
	JEOT.	• •	• •	• •	1.
Pronunciation	•	• •	• •	• •	2
Cerebrals		• •	•	• •	4
Low Rising Tone	•		••	• •	5
The Accent	•	-	•	• •	7
Vowels .	•		•	•	9
Consonants	•		• •	• •	9
ACCIDENCE .					11
Nouns					11
Pronouns		•			22
ADJECTIVES					24
VERBS .				.:	26
Verb Substantive					30
First Conjugation					30
Second Conjugation	on				35
" ı" Clas	88				38
"ar" Cl	ass				38
Intransit		rbs			30
Irregular Futures					40
	" o "	Class			43
Irregular Pasts .	~				44
Causal Verbs					48
Intransitive, Pass	ive or	Middle			49
Pairs of Transitive			e Verbs		49
ADVERBS					53
PREPOSITIONS, CON.	IUNCTI	ONS. INTE	RIECTIONS		55, 56
Note on some forms	given	by Biddu	lph		56
	8	•	L		#17
SYNTAX	•	• •		• •	87
Nouns		•	´ · ·	• •	57
The Cases	• •	•	• •	• •	57
Agency or possess	sion	•	• •	• •	61
PRONOUNS	•	٠.	•	• •	62
ADJECTIVES		• •		• •	63
VERBS	•		, .	•	64
Voice			•	• •	64
Causals	···		•	• •	65
Casa of subjects	and ah	ioota			66

iv contents

					Page
The Parts of the Verb			_		69
The Verb thoïki			•		71
Adverbs					73
PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTION	s				74
THE SENTENCE AND ITS	PARTS				75
Repetition of words	•				7 5
Interrogative Sentences					75
Direct $ ilde{ ext{Speech}}$.	• •				75
Conditional Clauses					76
Temporal Clauses .	• •	•			78
Advisable, proper, right, de	uty				78
Necessity	•	′			79
Know how to	• •				79
Wish, desire, intention	• •				79
Ask, demand .					80
Begin		•			80
Purpose .					80 80
Ability, inability Continuance, liabit					81
Compound Verbs		•	- •		81
The Suffix -k	• •	• •	• •		82
List of Words Containing the	he Low R	ising Tor	1e.		84
List of Words Containing t	he so-calle	ed " palai	tal "		01
letters (cerebral and non-	-cerebral)				89
List of Words Containing t			r, n		95
TEXTS —			•		
A Visit to Thur					100
The Death of the Raja	•	• •			103
The Farmers' Quarrel					104
The Parable of the Prodiga	1 Son				106
Sentences from Sir George		's List			109
Sentences from Leitner's	Dardistan	. Retran	ısla-		- 01
tion and Notes .		•			111
VOCABULARIES					127
SINA-ENGLISH .	• •				128
English—Sinā	• •		• •		169
THE $KOH \check{I} ST \bar{A} N \bar{I}$ AND $G \check{U}$	กอัดรีก	111000	0		900
	KESI D	IALECT	э.		209
Introduction and Syntax	•	• •	•		$\frac{209}{209}$
Pronunciation	• •	•	•		209
Nouns Pronouns, Adjectives	• •		• •		211
Verbs	••		•		$\frac{212}{212}$
Passive Causal		,		215	

CONTENTS.	v
Agentive Participle, Compound Ver Ought, Ability, Know how to Pronominal Suffixes Interrogative Particle . Conditional and Temporal Clauses Purpose, Contingent Result, Quotat Kashmiri Elements in Guresi	 Page 216, 217 217, 218 218 218 219, 220 221 221
ACCIDENCE -	_
Nouns Pronouns . Adjectives Verbs	 222 224 226
Verbs Verb Substantive, Transitive Verb Passive, Intransitive Verb Conjugation of principal Verbs Note on Transitive Past Tenses Adverbs, Prepositions	 228 229, 230 232 234 236, 237
Texts —	•
The Death of the Raja The Quarrel The Parable of the Produgal Son	 . 238 . 238 239
ACCIDENCE ·—Gŭrēsi Nouns, Pronouns Numerals Verbs Examples of Conjugation Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions	 242 243 . 244 . 247 249
	0-1

					•	444
Exam	ples of	Conjugati	on			247
Adverbs	Prepo	sitions, C	onjunctio	ns		249
TEXTS	• • •	••	••	• •	••	251
ENGLISH-	ŞINĀ	VOCABU	LARY	••	·:	252
THE DRAS	_	LECT -				
ACCIDENCI	_					273, 4
Nouns, l Adjectiv			••		•	275-81
		erbs, Prep	ositions,	Con jun et	ions	281
~ ~	O	P'TTEER	Sentence	S/		282
SIR GEORG	RE CAN	II DEIDE O K				

PREFACE.

In the following pages an attempt has been made to give a connected account of one of the most fascinating of languages. The Shina (Sinā') country, though of considerable political importance, is not much visited by Europeans Every summer a few go for a holiday into the lovely Gurēs valley, but not many venture further. There is an agency in Gilgit, the capital, where several Europeans live, and an Assistant Resident is stationed alone in Cilās watching over the lawless country of Yāgistān, which he must keep in order, but may not enter The summer quarters of the Gilgit agency are in Astor

Gilgit is the real home of the Sina language, and there it is spoken with the greatest purity. Hence the grammar of Gilgiti Sina has been given in considerable fulness, more than three quarters of the book being allotted to it. The remaining dialects of the language are more briefly treated. The contents may be summarised as follows.

Gilgiti a full account of the pronunciation, a moderately full account of the grammar, both accidence and syntax, appendixes on the low rising tone and on two sets of cerebral letters, a number of texts with notes; Shina-English and English-Shina vocabularies of over 2000 words each with declensions and conjugations indicated

Kohĭstānī and Gŭrēsī brief account of pronunciation, short grammar (accidence and syntax), Kohĭstānī vocabulary of about 1000 words and a Gŭrēsī vocabulary of 800, two or three texts

Drāsī very brief account of the accidence with 22 sentences and a list of a few common words

For the geographical areas covered by these dialects see the Introduction

Attention may here be drawn to the special features of interest

Pronunciation.—Cerebral sounds (i) as in many Indian languages, t, d, n, r and (in Drāsī) l· (ii) cerebral as well as palatal c, ch, sh, zh and j Other points worth noting are the low-rising tone in many words, the remarkable accentual system see specially under nouns and verbs); the faint f with its corresponding sonant v. the absence of aspirated sonants

VIII PREFACE

(this feature is common to nearly all north India) the tendency to unvoice final sonants. All these are discussed in detail under Pronunciation. With reference to the cerebrals the question arises whether the words containing cerebrals are all derived from Sanskrit or whether non-sanskritic words also contain these letters. It will be found that very many of them are non-sanskritic

GRAMMAR —The most noteworthy points are the following.

The declension of nouns and conjugation of verbs are closely connected with the incidence of the accent.

Nouns have two forms for the agent case in all dialects except Gilgiti where there is only one. The case is used for the subject of transitive verbs, and when there are two forms one is for the past tenses, the other for all other tenses. This distinction is carefully observed in Gürési and Drāsi, but somewhat obscured in Kohistāni

Verbs—In spite of the employment of the agent case or cases, verbs inflect for person and number and in many tenses for gender. This is contrary to the usage of Urdū, Hindī. Pānjābī. Laihndī and Kāṣḥmīrī The system of personal verbal suffixes which prevails in Kāṣḥmīrī and to some extent in Laihndī and Pānjābī, is foreign to Ṣinā The only exceptions to this are in Gūrēsī which has a very few such suffixes clearly taken from Kāṣḥmīrī

Verbs of striking take a special objective form

There is a complete organic passive, but the idea of the passive is not well developed, and the passive conveys to the Sinā' mind the conception of an intransitive or middle rather than of a true passive.

Causal verbs are much used

There are two forms of the verbal agent, one of which changes for person and number.

The infinitive is a verbal noun and has great flexibility of use

There are special forms for (1) the stative participle indicating a state, with a passive signification in transitive verbs, little used in intransitive verbs

(ii) the concessive, let him, her or them be or do so and so

Very interesting is the existence of a verb meaning to be unable, dŭbo'iki.

Pronouns.—Interrogative, relative and indefinite pronouns are not distinguished.

PREFACE 1X

Adjectives —Some Adjectives agree in gender and number with their nouns, but, except in Güresi and Drāsi, they do not change for case There are no special forms for the comparative and superlative.

Enumeration goes by scores In Güresi and Diasi, however, there is a word for thirty

Adjectives may generally be used adverbially adverbs and prepositions are often interchangeable and even nouns are frequently used as adjectives or adverbs.

Direct Speech is employed to the exclusion of every form of indirect speech, even thoughts and reasons being given in this form. Thus an idea like 'you have been punished for the independence on which you pilde yourselves' would be rendered 'you saying to yourselves 'we are independent' have received punishment."

Quotations are indicated by the word thoik, do or say, which is put at the end of the quotation. Other words for "say" may be used but they are placed before the quotation and they are not so common as thoik. This word thoik has a variety of uses which are worthy of attention

Loan words taken from Urdu are common. Borrowing from Urdu is facilitated by the fact that all Sīns are Muhammadans. The close dependence of the greater part of the Sīn country upon Kāshmīr and upon Urdū-speaking officials who have reached it through Kāshmīr, gives an impetus to this process Gīlgǐtī and Kohistānī Sīns cannot speak Kāshmīrī. Borrowed words are not much altered, but differences in pronunciation may be observed. Some words are given the low tone, g and kh are generally substituted for g and kh, and k for q, but the letters c, ch, sh, 1 and zh (if zh ever occurs) are almost invariably kept unchanged, i.e. they are not cerebralised. The word bākhṣīs from bākhṣīh is an exception

The people of the Gürēs and Tilēl valleys speak Kāshmīrī with perfect fluency, and the Sīns of the Drās plain speak Pūrik in addition The influence of Kāshmīrī upon Gürēsī and Drāsī is clearly observable in the vocabulary and in a few suffixes I have not noticed any Pūrik influence.

In conclusion I would be speak the indulgence of scholars on the ground of the extreme difficulty of recording what is practically a virgin speech. Very little has been written on Sinā. In the literature mentioned below brief accounts of the vocabulary and accidence, with, in one case, a few texts, will be found, but the pronunciation and syntax have not been touched.

X PREFACE

The difficulty of getting grammatical facts from illiterate speakers will be known to all who have ever attempted the task. The language is entirely different from Käshmīrī and from the North. Indian Aryan dialects such as Urdu and Panjābī. Pronunciation presents difficulties no less scrious. In the case of a language in which nothing has been written only careful training for years will enable anyone to attack with any hope of success the task of recording sounds. Sounds perfectly new have not only to be recognized and differentiated, but to be written down correctly in every word in which they occur. Further, in an unwritten language one has to decide what to record, whether rapid, medium or deliberate speech, for pronunciation in most languages varies greatly with the rate at which a person is speaking.

The word Shina is generally pronounced by Europeans Shī'na, but the people say $\sin a'$ (cerebral sh and n) with the accent on the second syllable. The i is quite short, but is the narrow French i not the short English i in "bit"

I trust that this grammar will encourage some of those Englishmen whose lot for a time is cast in Gilgit, Astor or Cilās, to take up the study of Shina. It should prove a delightful pastime and result in valuable contributions to the science of language.

T. GRAHAME BAILEY

April 28th, 1917

Note —Käshmīr, Kāshmīri and other similar words are spelt in this grammar as they are commonly pronounced

LITERATURE (See foot of next page)

Biddulph Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh: a description of almost inaccessible regions with an account of several languages including Gilgiti Shina

Leitner Dardistan a description of the country and its customs It contains an account of the grammar (accidence only) and vocabulary of Shina with a number of sentences

Grierson The Piśaca languages of North Western India: on the phonology of the Pishāc languages including Shina

J Wilson On the Gurezi Dialect of Shina Indian Antiquary, April 1899, pp 93-102

Linguistic Survey · Vol. VIII, Part II, pp 150-232 This was published three years after my Grammar was finished

PREFACE XI

September 25th, 1923. Postscrip!s

- Cerebrals and aspirates —A few scholars are still bewildered by the fact that most English writers in describing Shina words have either ignored the two series of sounds t, d, r, n, (forward and back) and all aspirates, or have recorded them inconsistently. There is no cause for astonishment None of these writers spent their childhood in places where the sounds were used On the contrary they heard them for the first time only after having reached manhood, perhaps In such circumstances accurate recognition. even middle life was not possible I had the privilege of being born among The first language I spoke contained them all been accustomed to them all my life Finally, for many years I have made a careful study of phonetics It would be mere affectation for me to say that I have any doubt as to their nature, for they are, if not de sure at least de facto, my native sounds
- II Note on "v" and "w".—These letters represent the same sound Originally "w" was written throughout, but before sending the MS to the press I changed "w" to "v" on the ground that English "v" is much nearer to the Shina sound than English "w" Unfortunately in some words "w" remained uncorrected
- III Kohistānī—In the pages of this work "Kohistani" always means the Kohistani dialect of Shma, not one of the Kohistani languages referred to in the recently published Vol VIII, Part II, of the Linguistic Survey
- IV. Low rising tone—The Kohistani, Guresi and Drasi dialects of Shina may, and probably do, contain this tone, but until I came to study Gilgiti I did not realise the importance of marking it—It would have been possible to supply the omission at a later date on the analogy of Gilgiti, but such a proceeding would have been unscientific, and I deemed it wiser to leave the tone unmarked in these dialects, which, though appearing in the latter part of the book, were studied first
- V Dialects of Shina.—Col Lorimer mentions a Pŭnyālī dialect I have not had an opportunity of meeting Shins from Pŭnyāl T G B

June 9th, 1924 Literature Col Lorimer Gilgiti Phonetics, J.R.A.S., Jan. and Apr., 1924. Forthcoming Notes on this article by Grahame Bailey, J.R.A.S., July (or Oct.), 1924; and in Bulletin of School of Oriental Studies, Vol. III, part IV, 1925

INTRODUCTION.

$SIN\overline{A}$

THE Sinā language is spoken over a wide extent of country The eastern part of its southern boundary is the mountain range lying immediately to the north of the valley of the Käshmir, i.e. the range to the north of the Sind River The boundary follows this chain of mountains eastwards to about long 75-30 From a point a little to the west east of that is the Dras River of Dras the eastern boundary follows a line northwest to the Indus, crossing the Indus a few miles above the junction of the Indus and Gilgit Rivers, and continuing as far as lat 36-15 or 36-20. From the north of Gilgit the northern boundary goes southwest to the mountain crests lying to the north of Cilas. and then follows the line of the Indus Valley down past Sazin. Tangir Jälkot and Pālus to a point a little more than half way between Cilas and Amb, which is a town to the west of Abbotta-The western part of the southern boundary may be said to be the mountain chain to the south of the Indus from this point back towards Cilas, keeping north of the Kagan Valley From the head of the Kāgān Valley a straight line to Hăramuk will join the eastern part of this boundary which has already been described The western boundary is the same as the western part of the northern-from Gilgit down the Indus

The Sinā country may thus be said to include the Güres and Tilel Valleys on the south drained by the Kishanganga River, the valley of the Bürzil River to Bürzil, the districts of Astor, Gilgit, Cilās and Kohistān down the Indus to the point mentioned above—Within these limits Sinā is the only language spoken, but one must remember that the Güres and Tilel people are bilingual and speak Käshmīrī well—The valley of the Drās River down to long 75-30 near Kärgil lies outside the Ṣinā country proper but in the valley are to be found many Ṣināspeaking families—The rest of the inhabitants of the valley speak either Käshmīrī (to the west) or Pūrik (to the east). The people of the Drās plain speak all three languages

The language is remarkably homogeneous over its whole area and the speakers from the Indus Valley will readily understand those from Drās or the Kishāngānga. We may divide Sinā into three dialects—Gilgiti, Āstorī and Kohistānī If we desired to take note of more minute variations, we might sub-

dıvıde Astōrī into Astōrī, Guresī and Drāsī, and Kohistānī into Cilāsī and Kohistānī In the following pages the Guresī dialect is taken from the Tilel and Gures Valleys, that of Drās being separately dealt with Kohistānī is taken partly from Cilās, but more from Jälkōt, a large village six or eight marches further down the Indus

The Sinā-speaking people of the Drās Valley belong to the Brokpa caste. This name Brokpa has been given to a dialect of Sinā widely different from any of the above, found in some villages on the east of Kārgĭl. So different is this dialect that it is not intelligible to speakers of Sinā proper.

The word Cílās is pronounced cílās by Urdu speakers călās by Panjabis, and chilās by Cílāsis Gilgitīs call it cilās

Sinā belongs to the Dărd group of languages which includes also Kāshmīrī, Gārvī and Maiyā For its philological and phonetic relationships Sir George Grierson's monograph on the Pīshāca languages of North-Western India and Vol VIII Part II, Linguistic Survey of India, should be consulted There we learn that the languages of the Därd group along with those of the Kāfīr or western group and Khōvār or Cītrālī constitute the modern Pīshāca languages The fact that Kāshmīrī belongs to the Pīshāca group has been called in question

A statement made by an intelligent native of Jälköt in Kohistän will be of some interest. He was acquainted with all the country between Cilās and Amb and spoke Päshto well in addition to his native language. The Siṇā-speaking country which he knew he divided as follows: Cilās, containing 30,000 people (the actual population is 9,000), the country under Rāja Pākhtūn Alī with 10,100 people, and Kohistān with 80,000. If we may suppose that the real figures are half of what he said we get a total of 55,000 Ṣinā speakers, excluding about 41,000 in Kāshmīr or nearly 100,000 altogether.

He used the name Kostān (i.e. Kolišstān) to mean the independent Sinā-speaking country, while the remainder, viz Cílās and that under Rāja Päkhtūn Ālī he called Sunāki He gave the following divisions of the Rāja's country—Tangīr, 4,000 Darēl, 1,300, Shětěāl, 400, Sazīn, 400, Sumār, 300, Hārbān, 2000, Total 10,100

His list of stages between Cílās and Āmb is of interest especially as Europeans are not allowed to travel over most of the country Each stage consists of two marches except where stated to be a march and a half (1) Thur, about 22 miles, end of English raj. (2) Härbän or Bäshā in Härbän (3) Tangīr, 1½ (4) Jalkōt (5) Shigibēn (6) Alvānī (7) Kunshēr, 1½ (8)

Mǔsā (9) Khǎrǎt', $1\frac{1}{2}$ (10) Kūlkōt (11) Zǐbhōt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (12) Gabēr (13) Bǎnbānd, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (14) Bǔrǔdāt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (15) Shěmyāl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (16) Kōili (17) Bhǎtē (18) Mhārīn (19) Bǐnkōt $1\frac{1}{2}$, end of Kohǐstān and of Sinā country The stages from Bǐnkōt toi Åmb are—(1) Shǎn (2) Thākōt (3) Sǎdōkhān (4) Gǔnāgǎr', $1\frac{1}{2}$ (5) Hāshǔm Khēl (6) Dǎrbǎn half a stage further Åmb This makes the Sinā country extend for 30 marches from Cílās and gives 12 marches more down to Åmb

Note —† is used after a word to show that the accented syllable in that word is uttered with the low rising tone

THE GĬLGĬTĪ DIALECT.

PRONUNCIATION

The great difficulty of writing about speech sounds arises out of the fact that they vary from sentence to sentence. Nearly all the vowels and a few of the consonants of Smā vary according to the rapidity of their utterance This ought not to cause surprise to anyone whose native language is English Our vowels and consonants change in a manner which must be bewildering to foreigners We have the dissyllable "forget" pronounced as often as not "fget", "forehead" becomes "förid" "thank you" frequently strikes the ear as "kyou" Our pronunciation alters according to the solemnity or levity of the occasion In phonetic books one may sometimes find three methods of pronouncing any given passage One would be suitable to a speech of exceptional solemnity and weight, spoken very slowly another would be heard normally in the pulpit and generally in any speech not of a jocular nature, while the third would be employed in rapid conversation

Further it must be remembered that even in one style of speaking, say conversation, the pronunciation changes with the emphasis laid upon a word, which again may depend upon its position in the sentence and upon other circumstances. This applies also to Sinā. It is therefore not easy to say exactly what is the pronunciation of any word, particularly as regards the vowels. Thus a vowel might quite correctly be written a, ä, a or ä, ĕ, a or ĕ, ĭ, i or ŭ, o, g or a, ā or ē, e, ĕ. Consonants change much less, but we might have kh or kh, g

or g.

On the other hand many consonants would never be interchanged. Thus there is never any confusion between t and t, or d and d, or r and r, or c and c, or sh and s, or zh and z, or j and cerebral j. The Sinā ear is not quite so keen for cerebral n as for other cerebrals. Yet we may say that n followed by a vowel is usually pretty consistently cerebral, but when final is, though never liquid, much less cerebral than in other positions. Sonants are not aspirated, except by mere accident, and surds which are not final are either clearly aspirated or not aspirated at all. About final surds there is not quite the same consistency. The tendency, imperfectly carried out, is to aspirate final surds.

The incidence of the low tone is to some extent a matter

of position Certain words have it clearly when pronounced alone. In rapid speech it is sometimes omitted, in particular when two tones come close together one falls out. At the same time a word which does not contain the tone when pronounced alone will never receive it in conversation.

The three features of Sinā pronunciation to which the greatest attention should be directed are cerebral letters the low tone and accents

CEREBRALS

The cerebrals may be divided into two classes (i) the ordinary cerebrals t, d, r, n (and 1 in $Dr\bar{a}s\bar{s}$) commonly found in north India, (ii) the eerebral forms of the so-called palatals c sh, j, zh.

(1) The cerebrals t d, r, n, (l) -When I was making arrangements for the study of Gilgiti Sina there was no point to which I looked forward with greater interest than the deciding of the debated question of these cerebrals tence had been called in question The chief reason as I understood it, was that Biddulph and Leitner had not mentioned I felt that before one could be influenced by such a reason one would need to be assured that those scholars were (what they were not) born in India and that they had in early childhood imbibed the power of unhesitatingly distinguishing One would not be impugning their scholarship if one doubted their ability to make these fine distinctions as a matter of fact neither of them has anywhere described the character of the Sinā forms of t, d, n, l and r, which they would certainly have done if they had recognised them studied the dialects of Yāgistān, Cilās, Gures and Dras and knew that all of them contained these cerebrals, the Dras dialect possessing in addition the cerebral 1 There remained only Gilgiti.

I will endeavour to set forth briefly the nature of these letters in Sinā t, d, and r are clearly distinguished from t, d and r r is the ordinary r of north India thus in bări bări, a big field, the r of bări is quite different from the r of bări. It is made by a single flap of the tongue from a position well back on the hard palate t and d, when not followed by the vowel e or i, and in the case of final t and d, when not preceded by e or i, are practically the same as the Indian letters. They are produced at the same part of the hard palate as r, the actual contact being little further back. When they are followed by the high front vowels 1 and e they are pronounced from a point on the palate further forward than the position just described. The higher the vowel the further forward is the striking point of

the tongue against the palate. Hence the position for ti and disserve that even when i follows, the point of striking is not so far forward as for the English letters t and d, and it is still further removed from the position of dental t and d. There is never the slightest tendency to confuse t and d with t and d. When final t and d are preceded by e or i they are uttered slightly further back than ti, di, te and de, but not so far back as tu, du, to, do, ta, or da, all these being pronounced in the position of Indian t and d.

n when followed by a vowel varies from the ordinary north Indian n to one with a position a little further forward, but when it is final it is a good deal further forward though not so far forward as the common English n

Thus, tăltāpăn, flying fox plur taltāpăni There is a marked difference in the position of n in these two words.

In the word kon, ear, the n is alveolar as in English, and in all dialects of Sinā it is changed to a cerebral when a vowel follows hence plur kom

· Attraction—It is common for a letter to be attracted into the palate position of the letter preceding it. This is particularly common with the word thorks, the tof which is always apt to be made cerebral if a cerebral precedes and alveolar if n precedes.

tkae thojkį, seratch, las thojkį, to lick, trăn thoiki, fire gun arrow lis the'gŭ, he joined

but on the other hand

khush thoiki, approve of mālish thoiki, rub

hūn thoĭki, lift up The n in hūn is the English alveolar n and the t of thoĭki, is attracted to the English alveolar t position

If there is the slightest pause between the two words, e.g. if in saying läs thoĭki, liş thoĭki hūn thoĭki, the speaker pauses at the end of the first word, the t of thoĭki will invariably revert to its normal dental position

The word sănda, male buffalo, is interesting In Panjabi it is sănda In the Sinā sănda, the n is alveolar and therefore the d is alveolar also

l occars only by attraction before a cerebral, as ĭrgāltak, on all sides

Notes --(i) The throwing forward of a cerebial t or d before an e or i vowel is common in some Cential Pähārī dialects

(ii) Attraction is common in English Thus to take only one type, American and Irish speakers for the most part

pronounce r after a vowel with the tip of the tongue somewhat far back. The result is that they pronounce words like "heart," "learn," "curl," with a cerebral final letter

(2) The cerebrals c, ch, s, z, j. The letters ch sh, zh and j in English are generally known as palatals. It is difficult to say why they are so named, for many other letters are equally pronounced against some portion of the palate and might equally be called palatal. However the name has been given, and we have here only to explain in what respect the corresponding letters in Sinā differ from the English. In Sinā there are two sets of letters which sound more or less like the English palatals one set pronounced a little further forward than the English, and the other markedly further back. We may say, therefore, that we have, including the English letters, three sets of these so-called palatals (a) the forward Sinā set. (b) a little behind them the English set. (c) further back still the Sinā back set.

It is necessary to observe that in Sinā there are both aspirated and unaspirated forms of c and c In English there is only one letter, usually written ch, which is always slightly aspirated. In Sinā there are four, c and c quite devoid of aspirated.

ration, and ch and ch strongly aspirated

These cerebral palatals are produced at the same part of the hard palate as the cerebral t, d, n, l, r It should be noted further that c and cerebral j are single sounds, and are not compounded of t plus s, and d plus z Similarly c and j are single sounds. They have a stop on-glide with a slightly fricative off-glide, which is quite different from the combination of t or d with sh or zh

A list of the most important words containing these letters has been given in a separate appendix which should be consulted along with the preliminary remarks.

The Low Rising Tone—In an appendix I have given a large number of examples of the occurrence of this tone. Here it is necessary to indicate only its nature. For short we may call it a low tone but as it rises from the low position, it is more accurately called a low rising tone. The pitch of a syllable pronounced with this tone is about four semitones above the lowest note that a speaker can reach and it rises about two semitones, i.e. to a note about six semitones above the speaker's lowest note. These indications of pitch are only approximate and in particular the note to which the tone rises may vary considerably.

It is interesting to compare it with the low rising tone in Pănjābī It appears very like a modified version of the Pănjābī tone That begins about two semitones lower than the Sinā

tone, a fact which makes a great difference in the acoustic effect. It is also more emphatic. A foreigner could hardly fail to observe something peculiar in the Pănjābī tone, but he might hear the Sinā tone many times without being conscious of anything unusual. In Gadhwālī, a language of the Central Pahārī group, there is a guttural a which bears some resemblance to these tones, but it differs from them both in the following respects—

- (i) the tongue must be flattened and the corners of the mouth kept far apart, which is unnecessary in Sinā and Pānjābī,
- (11) there is distinct constriction of the throat muscles not found in Sinā and Pānjābī,
- (111) arises out of (1) it is associated only with the vowel a and not heard with any other vowel. The Sinā and Pănjābī low tone can be uttered with any vowel which has the accent.
 - and from Sinā in (iv), for it is about two semitones lower than the first part of the Sinā tone (and is therefore about the same pitch as the Panjābī).

It agrees with both of them in being pronounced only with accented vowel

It is important to note that the Sinā tone, like the Pănjābī, is significant. That is, words pronounced precisely alike in other respects differ in meaning according as they have or have not the low tone.

Thus we have pairs like the following -

bas†, lung, bas, language.
dak†, mouthful, dak, post, letters
dārit, doors, dāri, boys.
lēl†, visible, lēl, blood.

There are a number of others The imperative of the first conjugation differs from the conjunctive participle by the tone and by the length of the vowel

sĭdě', strike (ımperat.), sĭdē'†, havıng struck. thě, do (ımperat.), thē†, havıng done.

The people themselves call syllables with the tone "long" This is correct to the extent that a short syllable does not receive the tone; but half long syllables sometimes have it, and on the other hand many without the tone are long

The Accent —The accent is strongly marked in Sinā and is of considerable importance in the declension of nouns and conjugation of verbs.

Thus in the case of nouns-

(1) when the accent falls on suffixes, singular or plural, the

vowel of the previous syllable is frequently shortened if not short already, but when the suffixes are not accented, the previous syllable is often lengthened, especially if it is half long,

(11) nouns ending in accented -u or -1 add the suffixes to the nominative, while those ending in unaccented -u, -u, -1, drop these letters before adding the suffixes

In the case of verbs the first and second conjugations are distinguished mainly by the position of the accent. The rules are —

(4) verbs of the first conjugation have the accent of the imperative, concessive, tuture and tenses formed from the future, on the syllable following the root, and as a result of this the syllable following the root is often longer than in verbs of the second conjugation.

(ii) verbs of the second conjugation have the accent of the tenses mentioned in (i) on the root (on the last syllable of the root if the root has more than one syllable), consequently this syllable is lengthened when half-long

In some words the accent falls equally on two syllables They have been marked in the Sinā-English vocabulary wălayăt has all three syllables evenly pronounced

Before taking up the remaining letters in detail one or two general features may be alluded to

Nasality — Nasality is not nearly so marked a feature of Sinā as of the languages of the Pănjāb and United Provinces Nasal vowels are not trequent, and when they occur nasality is faint Any vowel may be nasalised

Double Letters.—The doubling of letters is extraordinarily rare, indeed I do not remember a case in an ordinary native Sinā word. It may occur, but rarely, in borrowed words, e.g. Sunni, one of the two great divisions of Muhammadans. The absence of double letters is the more remarkable as they are so common in languages all over India. In English they occur only when a suffix begins with the same letter as ends the word to which it is a suffix and when a word begins with the same letter as ended the previous word, but even in these cases the occurrence is only occasional -e.g. not till then, soulless, wholely (many people pronounce only one 1), tailless, unnerved, etc.

Devocalising of Final Letters.—Final r is only partly vocalised, being sometimes almost surd: final l is treated in a similar way, but is slightly more vocal than final r of $\check{e}kr\bar{a}r$, promise, bi l, edge of precipice

The letters b, g, d, when final are often surd or almost surd,

but this fact is not so constant as the devocalising of final r and l

cf rōg (rōk), illness, plural rōgi, phāg(phāk),fig, plural phăgi', fŭlāt, steel, genit fúlādăi, jāk, people, genit jāgo, gŭlap, rose, genit, gŭlabát

tābūt, bier, plur tābūti, gen sing tābūdăi, gen plur tābūdo

Final short i is always suid when following a surd consonant and not infrequently even after a voiced consonant e.g.

dākī, back (noun), ōtì, lower lip āni, aini, naini, here, āli, there.

Omission or interchange of short vowels—Final short vowels are frequently omitted, and short vowels in all positions are liable to be interchanged. For further details see above in the second paragraph of the section on pronunciation. The oblique suffixes of nouns are often left out.

Lengthening or shortening of vowels—Half-long vowels are often lengthened or shortened according as they bear or do not bear the accent See also above under Accent

Aspiration —The surd stops t, t, k, p, c, c are found both aspirated and unaspirated, but except when they are final, they are either clearly aspirated or clearly unaspirated, the half aspiration so common in English is not found. Aspiration may not be omitted at will—Sonant letters are never aspirated except by accident—Final surd stops receive an adventitious aspiration which falls away as soon as a suffix is added, or when another word closely follows—This aspiration is somewhat irregular being sometimes omitted and sometimes retained. In all other cases aspiration is either constantly present or constantly absent. As will be seen lower down the English and Greek th sound (as in "torth," "thought") is not heard in Sinā

The following is a list with brief description, of the letters used. They are as far as possible those of the Royal Asiatic Society.

VOWELS

short u in 'fun,' with lips more spread than in English nearly always short but sometimes half-long, as in gati, together, baru, baru, puddle, small lake

a half-long Italian a, English a in 'bath' like French a in 'bas," "repas," amas," but nearer the English sound

ā, same as a, but long English a in "balm" like French a in "sable," 'tasse," but nearer the English sound When a occurs in the following syllable, this a is sometimes

epenthetically changed to the a in French · cave," · 'salc," "page," "image" of $\bar{a}l\psi$, he came, with $\bar{a}l_2$, she came a, a very short vowel like the a in "Whitaker"

ai, almost like a in "man" it may be short or half-long

au, the diphthong in Urdu gauga almost a combination of o in "hot" and o in "O'Neill" when not a diphthong

āu, practically English aw in "awe," French o in "hôtel" "rôti" ë, e, ē, represent the short, half long and long forms of two sounds: one is e between French é and è, practically the e of Urdu mera my: Panjabi lēlla. lamb The other is French è, which is a lower variety of the other. I do not think that these two e's are constant in their use, hence I have not attempted to differentiate between them in transliteration. I will be sufficient to state here that the second e (French è) is found normally in the following cases.—

Verbal endings past egas, ega, etc 3rd future, eimperat e conjunctive participle et agent II e'yek,

also unaccented ĕyĕk

Noun endings plur -ĕ genit ·ĕi

The 2nd sing fut -e is between the two ordinary Sinā e's

ę very short ě

- i as in English 'hit' this may be found also half-long and long, but must not be confounded with the next i which is the Italian or French i i is long in ditu, the intransitive past i'tus, etc, where the i is as in "hit," but long, of the encouragement shouted out in a cricket match "well hi-i-i-it" which is different from "heat."
- i, the French or Italian i, may be short or half-long

 \hat{i} , the same as i but long

- -z is a final short i it seems to be only half uttered
- o, French o in 'folio", "alto" final unaccented o is half way between -o and -u
- ö, the same but long French o in 'chose," 'grosse"
- Q, a very short o between o and u e.g cot, blow (noun), tom, tree
- ŭ as in English "put" (pronounced as in south England) This may also be heard half-long and long, as in the middle syllable of bābūlu, tepid, bakhŭni elbow, where the u is not the Italian u but English u as in "put" lengthened ŭ is usually less rounded than English u in "put," but in a few cases it appears very narrow and somewhat rounded, as in nūsh, is or are not; shūryār† pleasure, shūryaro'īki, to please, shūzhī†, having dried Final unaccented ŭ tends towards
- u, as Italian u, the normal English u of "brute," generally halflong, sometimes short.

 \bar{u} is the same but long u a very short \ddot{u} .

CONSONANTS

- b. not essentially different from English b, when final tends to be unvoiced, i.e. tends towards p.
- c, like Italian c in 'cielo'' further forward than English ch and unaspirated it is the unvoiced form of j
- ç, a cerebral variety of c much further back than English ch unaspirated. It has been described above

ch, the same aspirated

- c, ch, c, ch, are uttered without protruding (rounding) the lips d, dental d, like Italian and French d, the tongue all round against the upper teeth when final tends to become surd.
- d, cerebral as in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi Before i and e further forward than before a, o, u but even then further back than English d It is the voiced form of t
- f is made with faint contact of upper teeth with any part of lower lip. The acoustic effect is quite different from English, French or Italian f. The voiced form is v.
- g is not essentially different from English g except when it resembles Panjabi gain (g) In some words especially borrowed words, in which an original g occurs this g tends in rapid and careless speech towards a gain-like murmur, like a faint Urdu or Panjabi gain, but very far back Thus yāgi, independent has this sound when uttered rapidly, but when said clearly it has a pure g
- h, like English h a more or less accidental h occurs sometimes after a final accented vowel, as in bi(h); twenty, shairi(h), wife's brother. It occurs also after a final surd stop, as buc(h), chenar tree and in all 2nd plurals in which the t is final, as hanet(h), you are; zameānet(h), you are beating, harīgenet(h), you have taken away. In these cases the h drops off when another letter closely follows
- j is the voiced form of c, further forward than English 3, very like Italian g in "giorno" after a vowel it tends to become zh
- [cerebral], a far back variety of j, much further back than English j. It has been described above. After a vowel it tends to become z. Its unvoiced form is c. j, and cerebral j are made without protruding the lips
- k like English k, except that in a number of cases it is pronounced a little further back and that it is unaspirated. In English the k in "king" is distinctly further forward than the c in "carve" or "cauliflower" it is forward for a front vowel and back for a back vowel In certain Sunā

words the k accompanying a front vowel is uttered further back than c in English "calf," yet it does not become Urdu q Among these are all examples of Agent I in -kĭk, -kĕk, as

sĭdóĭkĭk, sťdóĭkĕk, striker b<u>uzh</u>ójkik, goer also thik, drop (of water, etc), thikek ěkrár, promise.

The words luk, lukek small piece, where there is a back vowel. u, have the k far back, further than the normal Sinā k.

kh, same as k, but aspirated

kh, a faint torm of Urdu kh, not unlike gh in "lough" or ch in "loch" but further back this kh is very rare except in borrowed words containing an original kh and even then in deliberate speech it tends to become kh

speech it is a faint Urdu kh

l is alveolar as in English except when final. When final, especially it in an accented syllable it is either "liquid" (like l in a similar position in Irish-English or Arabic) or dental By "liquid" is meant an advanced l against the front upper teeth Final l tends to become slightly surd. Cerebral l is not found in any dialect of Sinā except that spoken in Dras where it is found in the dative ending -le. Of course, an l immediately followed by a cerebral letter will be attracted into a cerebral position

m is practically as in English

n, generally like English alveolar n, but in the 3id sing. fem pres indic, and pres perfect it is far forward and is almost ñ like the Italian gn in "ogni," or French gn in 'Bretagne," Spanish n Portuguese nh, except that it is further forward than these and does not materially differ from a dental ñ.

cf zamě'ıñ, she is striking zame'giñ, she has struck n is like English ng in "sing." sometimes very short as in shon, alert Sometimes it is so far forward that its acoustic effect is not unlike that of ñ,

c g. pusınızho'iki, to swell, koni koini, combs.

ıönı römi, coloure, r is always a single tap 'trill' as in Urdu, Panjabi, Italian,

When final it tends to become partially devocalised.

r cerebral r, made by a single flap of the tongue rather far back on the hard palate. It is common in Urdu, Panjabi and most other Aryan languages in India

s, as in English "said."

sh, as in English, but further forward, hence it has a greater hiss It is pronounced without protruding (rounding) the hps

- s is cerebral sh, the unvoiced form of z, pronounced much further back than English sh. It has been described above
- t is Italian or French t, dental, with tongue all the way round against the upper teeth voiced form d
- t, cerebral, as in Urdu and Panjabi unvoiced form of d, tip of tongue striking far back on hard palate t followed by vowels e, i, is further forward than when followed by a, o, u, but even then is further back than English or German t

th, th, same as t, t, but aspirated Note—th is never pronounced as in English 'think'

- v is the voiced form of f, a fainter variety of what we are accustomed to in Urdu and Panjabi. It is always rather faint, but especially so after u thus -uvai, -uvi, are not very different from -uai, -ui
- v as in English, but fainter often we might write e instead of y, as duleoik, for dulyoik, éé for ye', etc y is always faint, but after certain letters fainter than after others. We may distinguish degrees of faintness
 - (i) after s z, c and cerebral j, it is omitted altogether.
 - (11) after r. sh, zh, c, j very faint (111) after s, z, r, and the cerebrals t, d, n less faint (112) after p, b, t, d, k, g, n plain

z much the same as English z

zh like English z in "azure," but further forward

z, cerebral zh, voiced form of s, much further back than English zh. It has been described above.

THE NOUN

The general scheme of endings in the declension of nouns is as follows —

		Singular	Plural.
Nom	1st Ac Voc	_	∙i, -ĕ
	Gen	-ăi, -ĕi	-0
	Dat.	-at, -ět	-ot, -ot
	Prep	-aĕ	- 0
	Loc. (in)	-ĕτ ˙	-or, -or
	,, (upon)	-ĕ <u>zh</u>	- <u>ozh</u> , -o <u>zh</u>
	2nd Ac	-ĕ	-0
	${f Agent}$	-s, -sĕ, -sä (added to	
		nom sing.)	nom pl)

With reference to these endings it should be observed -

(i) In the genit sing. -ăi and -ĕi may be considered the same. The real sound is -ĕi in which the e is the French è, but owing to rapidity of conversation or

- influence of neighbouring letters or idiosyncrasies of a speaker we often hear -ăi
- (11) Similarly dative -at and -ét and prepositional -a, -ĕ may be treated as the same
- (111) We should notice however, that the 2nd accus used with verbs of striking, has a distinctly clearer and longer -e sound than the others
- (iv) The locatives in r and <u>zh</u> always have the same vowel This <u>zh</u> may be contracted from <u>azh</u>e', upon, but when <u>azh</u>e' is used as a prepos the noun usually takes the ending <u>-zh</u> in addition, as gote<u>zh</u> <u>azh</u>e', upon the house
- (v) The prepositional case is the case generally used with prepositions
- (vi) Nouns whose nom sing ends in -a often contract the endings -aat, -aet, -aer -aezh to -at, -ar, -azh In conversation this is universal. The prepositional may be either -ae or -a.
- (vii) The agent sing ends in -se, -se, if the nom sing ends in a consonant or -i preceded by a vowel otherwise in -s. It is always formed from the nom sing and the agent plur from the nom plur. Therefore the references in the following paragraphs to "suffixes" must be understood to refer to suffixes other than those of the agent.

The important question in the declension of all nouns is whether the case suffixes are added to the nom-sing or substituted for the ending of the nom-sing. The rule is that nouns ending in a consonant, accented -i' or accented -u' always add the suffixes to the nom. sing. In the case of -i, unaccented -u and generally of -o, -e and unaccented -i the final vowel of the nom-sing is dropped before the suffixes. Nouns ending in -a generally add the genit sing suffix, contract for the other singular suffixes and drop the vowel of the nom-plur before the plur. suffixes. Nouns in -a are, however, the least regular of Sina nouns. This may be expressed in tabular form.

Add suffix to nom Drop final vowel before sing. Contract

nouns ending in con- nouns ending in unac Those ending in son - cented -u, -u -a (except gen nouns ending in nouns ending in -1 sing)

nouns ending in nouns ending in unaccented -u accented -i (usually) Add suffix to nom sing suffix.

nouns ending in -a nouns ending in -a (only genit sing) (plural) nouns ending in -o (usually) nouns ending in -e

The very few nouns ending in accented -e might equally well be said to contract The oblique sing (except the agent) is almost always on the same model as the plural, the suffixes being different

Accent — Special attention should be paid to the accent which in some words is on the suffix, in others on the last syllable of the root. When it falls on the suffix there is a tendency to shorten the vowel of the previous syllable unless it is short already, on the other hand, if the suffix is not accented, the previous syllable is often lengthened, especially if it is half long.

Low Tone — The presence of the low tone has no effect on declension, it occurs only in the nom sing and plur and the gen. sing and plur. In any case its presence is only exceptional, and it is found even less often in the genit sing than in the nom while in the genit plur it is almost unknown.

v and y are often inserted euphonically to prevent two vowels coming together

- (1) Nouns Ending in a Consonant —Masc and fem the same except in the nom plur where the masc. ends in -1 and the fem in -e
 - (1) accent on suffix.

(11) accent on root.

	Singular		Plural
Nom.	1st Ac Voc.	char, m, mountain	chār'-i
	Gen.	chār' -ăı	-0
	Dat	-ąt, -ĕt	-ot, ot
	Prep.	-a, -ĕ -ĕr	-0
	Loc (1n)		-or
	,, (upon)	-ĕ <u>zh</u>	-o <u>zh</u> . o <u>zh</u>
	2nd Ac	-ĕ	-0
	${f Agent}$	charsĕ	-is
Nom	1st Ac Voc	bam, f., mare	bām'-ĕ
	Gen	bām' -aı	-0
	\mathbf{Agent}	bamsĕ	-ès
ot	herwise li <mark>ke c</mark>	har, mountain	,

Abstract nouns frequently end in -yār† (pronounced sometimes -yar†, -ĭār†, and -ĭar†) or -ār† (as in gălizār†, sickness). These are all fem To them must be added sonyār†, m., goldsmith, sapayār†, m, family The declension is as follows—

Nom lst Ac Voc abat -yār†, f , slowness -yarĕ' Gen -yarĕ'ı yaro' Agent -yārse -yarĕs'

The other suffixes are as in char, waterfall

Exceptions. There are some nouns which though mase take the fem nom plur and vice versa, others which change in some peculiar manner before the suffixes, and finally some with double forms, or other irregularities.

ălkhān-, f . intention : nom pl -1

daul -ōk. m, hell nom pl oki' and -okĕ'

rom† m., tribe gen romă'i, plural, nom, rom†, gen.

ě<u>zh</u>-, f, ewe regular, gen -ă'ı pl. nom -ĕ', gen. -o' Agent ĕ<u>zh</u>sĕ, pl. ĕ<u>zh</u>o's· also irreg pl. ĕ<u>zh</u>ī'l -ĕ, gen -o Agent -ĕs.

kŭt, f, wall gen ku'raı, Ag kŭtsĕ pl. ku'rĕ, gen kŭro', Ag ku'rĕs

kut, f., thunder same decl as kut, wall, except that accent is on first syllable throughout

mor, m, word gen mórăı pl mō'r-ı or -ye gen. -o or -yo

shudār†, m., boy gen shudară'ı pl. shudā'r-ı or -ye, gen. -yo (note change of accent) In connection with shudār†, which is a combination of $\underline{sh}\overline{uo}$, boy and $d\overline{a}r$ boy, one should note the declension of $d\overline{a}r_2$, boys and $d\overline{a}r$ door.

dāri, boys, has no sing. in use the sing dār, is not used except in shudār†, as above The sing of dāri is either shūo or shudār†.

dārī, boys, makes gen pl dā'ryo contrast dāro in next word

dăr, m., door has gen dâ'rĕi pl dārit, gen. dāro (dārit with low tone, doors, houses, dāri, ordinary tone, boys)

don, m, tooth gen do'nya, pl do'nye, gen. yo

For further exceptions see below under plurals in -ārg, surds changing to sonants (Note I) and change of accents

(2) Nouns ending in -u (including unaccented -o)

In Sinā nouns there is no irregularity in the suffixes themselves, it is necessary merely to note what change if any, is made in the body of the word before the addition of the suffixes Hence it will suffice if one or two cases are given

(i) unaccented -ŭ, -u, -o, practically all mass. The sound of the final unaccented letter is between \ddot{u} and o, sometimes more like \ddot{u} , sometimes more like o. They may be treated as the same. Suffix not accented

Nom lst Ac Voc $m\bar{a}'l \cdot \underline{u}$, m, father $-\underline{e}$ Gen $-\underline{e}$ Agent -u• es

A few are slightly irregular —

phā -wu, m, part of shoulder gen -aı pl phyā, gen. phyāwo

saŭ, f, bridge gen sĕ'văi pl. sĕ'vĕ, gen sĕ'vo.

kāvu, m., bracelet regular, also nom pl kā

nĭl-a'ŭ, m, forehead gen -ā'ı pl -ā' or -ā'e, gen -ā'o brī -ŭ, m, rıce gen -wăı

kri -u, f, shout gen -vai pl. -ve, gen -vo.

The adjective lāwŭ has masc pl lā fem. sing la'i, pl. la'yĕ. It does not inflect for case.

Along with these we may put — hānzā, m., goose pl hānzē phāltsā, m., poplar. pl. phāltsē

The following belong by declension to (11) — kāŭ, m, olive gen kavă'i pl kavı', gen kavo' bara'ŭ, m, husband gen baravă'i pl. barav -ë', gen. -o' sĭra'u, f., razor gen sĭrāva'ı pl sĭrāv -ë', gen. -o'.

(11) accented -u with accent thrown on to suffix, generally inserting euphonic w —

Nom lst Ac Voc zait -u', m, farm servant -uvi'
Gen -uvă'ı -uvo'
Agent -u's -uvi's

Similarly are declined guldarūt, m, plum dulu', m, string charbu', m, police officer Hındu', m, Hindu caku' m, penknife ıskambu', m, lamp vessel udu't, m dust and others. From nouns are declined in the same way except that the nom pl ends in -e Feminines are—

tŭrū†, f, small dish gen tŭrŭv-ă'ı pl -e'†, gen -o' su†, f., needle suv-ă'ı pl -e' -o'. fū, f, salutatıon ju-ä'ı pl -e' -o' cf jū† louse, below

Slightly irregular or peculiar are —

shu, m, dog shuw-a'ı pl -i' o'

khaz-ū, f, itch -ua'i

phūrg-ū(h)†, feather plur -uvı', etc , ıegular also nom pl phū $ig\bar{u}(h)$ †,

kho, m, cave khov-a'ı pl -i -o'

ägard-e'o, m, glowworm -eva'i pl -evi' -evo'

pran-ūt, m moth, soul pl-uví, etc, regular also nom pl. pranūt

dan-ūt, m, pomegranate -uva'ı pl -ūt -uvo'

tshutu' m, dwarf tshut-uva'ı pl -u'ı -uvo' belongs to both (11) and (111)

- (iii) accented -u, suffix not accented murin-u', m, iron file -u'ai pl -u'i-u'o pazh-u, m, salt -u'ai so also fem
- jū†, f, louse jū′-ăı pl -ĕ -o cf. with jū, salutation, above
 Irregular cŭrū′ m, point, summit, regular also nom pl.
 cŭrū′yı tshŭtū, see above under (11)

(3) Nouns ending in -i

(2) ending in accented -i', both mase and fem, the mase de noting persons—suffixes added after -i nom pl the same for both mase and fem (-ye)—Accent always on root

Nom. Ist Ac Voc ăchi'-, f , eye -yĕ Gen -vĕi -yo Dat -yĕt -yot Agent -s -yĕs

Mase the same Cilāsi', m, natīve of Cilās plur. Cilasi'yě.

 $\label{eq:exceptions} \begin{array}{ll} \textit{Exceptions} & \textit{dadi'}, \ f \ , \ \textit{grandmother} : di(h), \ f \ , \ \textit{daughter phapi'}; \\ f \ , \ \textit{aunt} & \ \textit{see} \ \textit{below} \ \textit{under nouns} \ \textit{with} \ \textit{plur} \ \textit{in} \ - \ \bar{\textit{are}} \end{array}$

(11) Nouns in unaccented -1, -1, including -ú1, -ói, -ä'1 - ĕ'i and sometimes -a'1, practically all fem The final -1 is

changed into y before the suffixes Those in -úi, -ǎ'i, ái, -ĕ'i generally take -sĕ in Agent sing

 Nom
 1st Ac
 Voc
 găp-1, f , bridle
 -ye

 Gen
 -yĕi
 -yo

 Dat
 -yĕt
 -yot

 Agent
 -is
 yĕs

also ăgú-i. f, finger Agent -ısč: plur. -yĕ ăchó-i, f, walnut pl -ye. somă'-ı, f., friendship: pl. -yĕ ăgá-ı, f, sky·pl -yĕ.

Sometimes nouns in -ái lengthen the a — parn-ái, f, a saw pl -áyĕ rup-ái, f, rupee pl -áyĕ sin-ái, f, wild rose pl -áyĕ.

Exceptions (a) a few nouns in -ai accent the i before the suffixes —

Ēsái, m, Christian Ēsaí-yĕi. pl -yĕ -yo mudái†, m, plaintiff mudaí-yĕi pl -yĕ -yo dava'-ı, f, claim -iyĕi pl -iyĕ -iyo mäkâ'-i. f, maize -mäka-i'yĕi pl -iyĕ -iyo hoso ara all farayar yanda

These are all foreign words.

- (b) cĕi,f, girl cĕ'yĕi pl cā'yĕ cā'yo plui. has cā' thioughout mulā'ĭ, f woman mulā'-yĕi pl -ĕ -yo
- (4) Nouns ending in accented of —None end in unaccented -o those ending in unaccented-o or -o will be found under -u
 - (i) -o dropped before suffixes nom pl is -ē' long

 Nom. 1st Ac Voc. cal-ō†, m, lighted torch
 Gen. -ĕ'1 -ō'
 Agent -ō's -ē's.

So also gonó, m, seed; hĭlělyō', m., bridegroom; dǎnō'. m, native storehouse, pisō', m small pear All these without low tone

masō†, m, voice maṣĕ'ı pl maṣē'† masō'. pasō†, m, turban pasĕ'i pl pasē'† pasō' phoc-ō†, m, tail -ă'ı pl. -ē'† -ō' khūró, m, foundation pl khurĕ' (short ĕ') Būró, name of village Būrḗi

Irregular Botō'. m., native of Cĭlās Botóāi pl. Botē' Botō'.

shar-ó, m, autumn -ĕ'i and -óāi.

thāl-yō, m, large bag -yĕ'ı pl -yē' -yówo
zhamc-ō', m., son-in-law pl -ĕ'i -ā'ro -ā'ro

(11) suffixes added to nom. Nom pl. in -óĕ (-ówĕ). Nom. 1st Ac Voc. shot-ō' -óĕ Gen. -óăi -óo Agent -ós -óĕs

So also pait-ō'. m, garter -óar. pl -óĕ -óo.

järō', m, orphan inserts v in plur järō'vĕ.

Irregular: zō, m, hybrid yak (crossed with cow); zóvăi zo'yi zó-vo or -yo

thurg-ó, m, bit for bridle -óai · pl. -ó or -ói -óvo gō, f., cow góai, etc., plur gō góo, also gave' gavó achó, m., walnut achó-yĕı pl-yĕ-yo.

(5) Nouns ending in ·a —A large number of these are more or less irregular. The regular declension, to which about threefifths of the total belong, is as follows:—

Nom.	Ist Ac Voc.	cănd -á, pocket	-ă'ı
	Gen.	-ā'1	-0′
	Dat.	-āt,-áat	-ot
	Prep.	-áa	·o′
	Loc (in)	$-ar{ ext{a'r}}$, $-ar{ ext{a}}ar{ ext{e}} ext{r}$	-o'r
	" (upon)	-ā'zh, áazh	-o'zh
	2nd Ac.	-áĕ	, ·o′
	Agent	-ás	`-a'ıs

Of the nouns belonging to the regular declension about twofifths are fem. and three-fifths masc. The accent is on the a throughout and on o in the plur oblique In the nom sing it is often very weak.

Irregular: The irregular nouns do not readily lend themselves to division into classes. Many are irregular in only one point.

The following division seems simplest —

- (a) Irregular only in nom pl faisal-a', m decision: nom pl -ĕ'i†
- ban-a', m, boundary pl -ĕ'ı†. (b) Irregular in plural oblique —

shar-á, m., wild goat pl -à'i -ávo. trănfā, m., village headman regular also ploblique tranfavó, etc

shi-á, m, Shiah Muhammadan pl -a'ı -ávo kĭráya, m, fare, rent, pl kĭray-ă'ı -áyo

khānsāma, m., European's cook regular, also plobl. khänsamávo

taĭd-á, m, profit. pl. -ă'ı -ā'vo

dăsmozá, m., glove. pl. dăsmoz-ă'i -avo'

sha'm-a, m, lighted lamp. pl - ai -avo (accent on first).

- (c) Irregular in plural—
 māulā', m. Sunni priest pl. maulā'-yi -vo.
 khātā', m., fault, sin pl khāt-ā'i or -ā'yo -ā'yo or -ā'vo.
 āshna', m acquaintance, friend pl āshn-āi -ā'vo
 istifā' resignation pl istif-ā'yi -ā'yo or -o'
 gaugā', f, noise pl gaug-ā'i -ā'vo
 săzā', f, punishment pl sazā'-yĕ -ā'vo
 bāthā, m, avalanche of stones pl bāthā' yi -vo
 waigā†, f, ford, stream pl waig-āyĕ' -äyó.
 ga, m, mountain watercourse pl gāyĕ' gāyó or gāvó.
- (d) Adding suffixes as if for words ending in a consonant, sometimes otherwise slightly irregular phal-ā†, m, apple -a'i pl. -ā'†-ó bǔlā' f, polo gen bǔlā'āi, but dat bǔlĕ't Khūdā', m. God Khūdā'ăi pl. -ā'ı-ā'o pǔlā m, pillau (kind of food) gen pǔlā'ǎi. grã, m, eclipse grãĕi pl giã, grãvo sã, f, bieath gen sããi,

 The same but with irregular plural ra, m, king, raja pl răji'† or răzhí† rájyó or răzhó mǔshā', m, man pl. mǔsh-ē' -ē'yo
- (e) Inserting y, often otherwise slightly irregular, danā', m, wise man danā'-yāi pl -yi, -yo bĭrgā', f, battle, war bĭrga-yĕ'i pl -yĕ', -yó also nom pl bĭrgā'i†.

 grā†, m crocodile grā-yĕ'i pl. -yī†, -yo' also nom pl. grā†
 kā, m., crow.sing, kā-ĕi.-yĕt, -yĕ, -yĕr, Ag kās plur kā or kāyĕ, kāyo or kāvo
- (f) Change of accent ā'na, f, anna (com) anā'ı pl ā'năı, ano' For sa, sister and mā mother, see under plurals in -ārg for dălá, canal, and tăsma, shoe-lace, see under declension in zh
- (6) Nouns ending in ĕ, -e or -ē', very rare khakyē', m, eagle khakhy-ĕ'ı pl. -ē', o' ā'zhĕ, f, mother only sing, gen ā'zh-ăi, dat -ĕt, piep -ĕ: 2 ac -e: Agent -is, for plur măyā're, the plur of mā. is used See under -āie, for hané† f egg, and khāltē'†, f lie, see nouns declining in -zh
- (7) Nouns making plur in -āre. A number of nouns indicating blood relationships or relationships by mairiage make

their plural in -āre. Most, but not all, are fem They all go contrary to the rule that the sing oblique follows the same method as the plural

dadī'†, f. grandmother (on both sides) gen. dadīyĕi · plur dadyār-e -o , Ag -ĕs

phapī†, f , maternal uncle's wife gen. phap-íyĕı plur -vā're, -yāro Ag yā'rĕs

shair-i†, m, wife's brother gen -i'yăi pl shairyār-e -o Ag.

zhamc-ō, m, son-ın-law, sıster's husband gen -e'ı pl. zhamcar-e, -o, Ag -es.

sōn-i, f., raja's wife gen -yĕi pl sonyā'r-e, -o, Ag -ĕs pl also regular sōn -ye-yo, -yĕs

gren, gen, f, wife pl grenar-e, genar-e, -o, Ag -es. In the sing the form $g\bar{e}n$ is uncommon

dī(h), f., daughter pl duzhā'r e, -o, Ag -ĕs mā, f., mother pl mäyā'r-e -o, Ag. -ĕs sa, f, sister pl säyā'r-e, o, Ag -ĕs

shas, f., mother-in-law gen shasai pl. shasa'r-e, -o, Ag -es It will be worth while to give the sing, of the last three in full.

Nom 1st Ac Voc di(h), daughter mā, mother sa, sister Gen dızh-áı măy-ĕ'ı sa-ăı Dat. -ĕt -ĕ't say-ĕt Prep ĕ -ĕ′ -ĕ Loc (m) -ěr -ĕ′r -ĕr " (upon) -ĕzh -ĕ'zh -ĕzh 2nd Ac -ĕ чe Agent săs -se mas

To this declension may be added zā, brother, and mamāle, parents zā, m, brother gen závăi, Ag zās pl zār-u, -o, Ag -us

This is interesting because of the form of the plur, which resembles a sing.

mamāl·e, m, plur., parents gen. -o

(8) Nouns inserting zh (j) before suffixes. all feminine

zh (j) is inserted in the whole oblique sing except of course the agent, and in the whole plural

hánet, f egg hánazh-e' pl -e' -ó

khăltē'†, f, lie, falsehood · khăltězh-ě'ı pl -ě', -ó

dălá, f, large watercourse (man-made), small canal dălazh-

-ĕ'ı pl -e', ó tăsmá, f, shoe-lace made of cloth or string tăsmăzh-ĕ'ı pl -ĕ', -ó Also regular tăsm-á, ā'ı, -ä'ı -o' dı(h), f, daughter, declined above, also inserts zh Note I —Change of surds to sonants before suffixes (other than -se). Some words ending in s, s or sh change the final letter to the corresponding sonant. Further, when the letters b, d, g occur before vocalic suffixes, it is not uncommon to find in the nom sing the corresponding suid or at least a surd form of the sonant, i.e. a surd b, d, g. The following illustrate this —

```
bărĭs, m, year băıĭz-ā'ı pl ·i ·o'.
báyōsh, f., hawk báyōzh- and báyōsh ·ā'ı pl. ·ē', ·o'
(both sh and zh)
bŭlēsh, f, kınd of bırd bŭlĕzh- and bŭlĕsh-ăı pl ·ĕ ·o
(both sh and zh)
bas†, f., stage, halt. baz-ā'ı pl ·ı', ·o'
săis, m., groom, săi-zăı pl ·zı, ·zo.
mos, m., meat gen. mozáı.
jasū's, m., spy jasū'z- and-jasū's- ăı pl ·ı, ·o. (s and z
throughout)
mās or māz, m., month māz'-ăı pl ·ı, ·o
gālīs, adj., sick, ıll, makes the abstract noun galızār†, f
be ending s is very common and almost always remains
```

The ending s is very common and almost always remains unchanged s and \underline{sh} are not uncommon and generally do not change z too is moderately common, but \underline{zh} and z are hardly ever hard finally

```
jip, f., tongue jib ai pl e o guláp, rose gen gulábai talab (surd b), f., pay, salary talab ai pl e o nasīp f, fortune, fate gen nasībai.
yap, m watercourse (very small, for irrigation) gen yabai fulāt, steel gen fulādai at, f., obstinacy gen. zidai tabūt, m bier tabū dai pl -ti do phāg (surd g), m, fig phag a'ı pl -i -ó jak, m. pl., people gen jagó, Ag jakse rog (surd g), m, illness rog ai pl -1 -o.
```

In gărfp, poor man, the p is generally retained in inflection, but the abstract noun is gărfbi, poverty

In addition to sāb and sahīb, European, which have b throughout, we have another form sāp, gen sāpāi, which keeps p in inflection

t, t, and k are very common endings, b, p and d are uncommon while sonant d and g are practically unknown. t always remains surd before suffixes and t and k generally do so

Note II —The oblique sing is usually formed in the same manner as the nom. plur and oblique plut, but exceptionally

it follows the nom sing as against the plur. This is true of nouns with plur in -āre, of a number of the irregular nouns in -a (see above) and of a few others, e.g.

gălā'c†, f., centipede · gen gălā'cĕi pl galac-ĕ'-ó shūdār†, m , boy gen. shūdāră'i pl shūdār'-i or -ye, gen. -yo.
cĕi, f, girl gen cĕ'yĕi: pl. cā'yĕ cā'yo.
mor, m., word, matter . gen. mórāi pl. mōr -i or -ye, gen. -o or -yo.

THE PRONOUN.

	S	Singular	•	Plural
First Per	rson.	J		
Nom.	1st Ac	ma, mah		bĕ
	Gen	măĩ	The nom and	äsĕı
	Dat	$_{ m m ilde{a}t}$	agent plur of the	ăsot, ăsot
	\mathbf{Prep}	má, maĕ	1st pers pron ar	e áso
	Loc (in)	(mär)	from the same	(ăsor)
	" (upon)		root as Käshmīrī	ăso <u>zh</u>
	2nd Ac	māa	1st sing., cf. be,	äsōĕ
	\mathbf{Agent}	mäs	bes, with Kash	
			boh Otherwise	
Second I	erson.		the pron is of	
	1st Ac Voc	. tu. tuh	the usual Aryan	tsho (not tsho)
_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Gen	thäi	type All the	tshäī
	Dat	tŭt	ordinary pro-	tshot, tshot
	Prep	tŭ	nouns of the 3rd	tsho
	Loc (m)	(tŭr)	pers have a fem	(tshor)
	,, (upón		form in the sing.	tshozh, tshozh
	2nd Ac	tuĕ		tshōĕ
	Agent	tŭs		tshos
Third Pe	erson, Dem	onstrative	.	
Nom			, this fem ane,	ănı, ănıh
		ănéh		
	Gen ä	nĭsĕı		ănınĕi
	Dat ä	nĭs -ĕt, -a	t	ănınot, -ot
		nĭs -ĕ, ĭ		ănino
	Loc (in) a	nĭsĕr		ănınor
		nĭsĕ <u>zh</u> , -ĭz	<u>zh</u>	ănın -o <u>zh</u> , -ọ <u>zh</u>
	2nd Ac ă			ănıno
	Agent ă	nŭs·fem	änĕs	ănĭs

There is another form of this pronoun mass. $n\ddot{u}$, $n\ddot{u}h$ fem $n\breve{e}$ $n\breve{e}h$, which is exactly the same as the above with the a omitted

o, oh fem e, eh that Nom 1st Ac ē١ Gen ēsăı ăinĕi Dat ēset, āsat ămot, ămot Prep. ēsĕ, ēsĭ ăino Loc (m) ämor ēsĕr " (upon) ēsĕzh ăınozh, ăinozh 2nd Ac. ēsĕ ămo Agent os fem es ēıs

The initial e and the e of the Gen. are French è The first letter of the plur. obl may be written e (French è or even lower)

Nom 1st Ac ro fem re, ri this, that, he she, it Gen. rĕsăı rınĕı Dat réset, resat rinot, rinot Prep rĕsĕ rino Loc (in) rěsěr rmor " (upon) rĕsĕ<u>zh</u> rinozh, 11nozh 2nd Ac rĕse rino Agent ros fem. res ris

Interrogative used also, especially in negative clauses, as Indefinite.

 Nom. 1st Ac
 kō, tem kē
 kan, kēn

 who ?, someone.
 anyone

 Gen
 kēsăn
 kainĕi, kēnĕn

 Dat
 kēsĕt, kēsat
 kaın -ot, kēn-ot (or -ot)

Prep. kēse, kēsi kamo, kēno
Loc (in) kēser kamo, kēnor
,, (upon) kēse<u>zh</u> kam -o<u>zh</u> kēn -o<u>zh</u> (or -<u>ozh</u>)
2nd Ac kēse kamo, kēno

Agent kos fem kans kans, kērs

In the plur, the vowel of the first syllable throughout is a very low e, lower than French \grave{e} It is between French \grave{e} and English a in "man" In the Gen sing kōsāi is also found, but kēsāi is commoner The sing is sometimes used for the plur

Notes - I Feminine forms are found only in the nom, and agent sing of third personal and Interrogative pronouns

II The Gen plur of pronouns has the termination of a Gen. sing (ĕi, -ĕi instead of -o). In this pronouns differ from nouns

III All the above third personal and interrogative pronouns may be used as attributive adjectives, but in that

case oblique forms are not used, for adjj. sometimes agree in number and gender, but never in case Thus —

kō mushā'aı, of what man ro shudara'ı of that boy anë

ceyet, to this girl

Other Pronouns jek, what? something, anything indeclinable

> kacāk, how much or many? indeci Hindi kituā.

ăcāk, so much or many indecl Hĭndī ĭtnā.

ayāk, so much or many indeel Hindi utnā.

mútŭ, other, another, etc declined like nouns in unaccented -ŭ. Fem sing múti, fem plur műtyè

All these may be used as adjectives Especially noteworthy are the phrases .—

můtů kō, someone else (pron or adj) můtů jēk, something else (pron or adj).

aki', self, selves (as in my-, him-, her-, -1t, -self, our-, your-, themselves) is always declined in -0 whether sing or plur. The Gen. has a separate form

Nom akí [Genit tomu (Hindi apnā)]

Dat ákō't Loc ákō'r, ākō'zh Prep ākō', ako'

THE ADJECTIVE.

(I) Pronominal Adjectives Several have been mentioned under Pronouns

ădō' fem. ădī'. plur ădē', of this kind Hǐndī aisā ayō', fem ayī' plur ăyē' of that kind Hǐndī vaisā. khyō, tem. khyī plur khyē, of what kind? Hǐndī kaisā

tomu, fem tomu, plur. tomu, fem tomu, own Hindi apnā often shortened to tom throughout This is the gen. of akí

(2) Ordinary adjectives These are seldom declined unless they end in -ŭ unaccented When they end in unaccented -ŭ they are declined thus —

Masc. Sing mistu plur miste Fem. Sing. mistu plur mistye

As regards the y in the fem plur. it should be noted that in all circumstances the letter y in Ṣinā is weak, but after cerebral and so-called palatal letters it is still weaker. See 'y" under Pronunciation above

Adjectives in -eu		
masc sing	shēŭ, white	plur. <u>sh</u> ewĕ
fem sing	<u>sh</u> ēi	<u>sh</u> eyĕ
-awu	_	7
mase sing	lāwŭ, very, much	plur lā
fem sing	láı	layĕ
- u u		, and the second
mase sing	mū̃ŭ, dead	mūte
fem sing.	mũı	mũ yĕ
-1u		
mase sing	mĭnĕlíŭ	mĭnĕlíyĕ
fem sing.	mĭnĕlî	ınĭnĕlı'yĕ.

The final short ŭ in the above examples may be pronounced of Note also lüstik -ō' fem -ī', of the morning părŭk -ō', fem -ī', of last year

There is a vowel change in the following —
böro, börü, big: fem. bäri pl bárĕ, fem bäryĕ
järü, old fem jĕri pl. jĕrĕ, jĕryĕ
and in the ordinal numbers they end in -mŏ'no, f. móni,
pl. -mónĕ f, -mónyĕ where it will be noticed the o
changes

NUMERALS

Cardinal Numbers

i ĕk	6 sa	11 ăkāĭ	16 s		21 b	ı ga ĕk	•
2 du	7 sät	12 bāĭ	17 s	ătā'ī	3 0 b	i ga da	11
3 çe (è)	8 ãs	13 coĭ		stāī	31 b	ı ga ăk	εāĭ
4 car	9 naũ	14 condă'ı	19 k	ŭni'(h)†	36 b	ga sõ	ĩ
5 poĩ	10 daı	15 pánză'i	1 20 b	ı(h)†	40 d	ibyo	
43 dĭbyo	ga ce	70 cĕbyo ga	daı	99 carb	yo ga	kunī(l	n)†
50 dĭbyo		77 cĕbyo ga	sătāī	100 <u>sh</u> ă	1		
	ga condăi	80 carbyo		1,000 h	ăzār		
60 cĕbyo	,	88 carbyo ga	äs	100,000			coĩ
65 cĕbyc	ga poi	90 carbyo ga	daı	753 săt	$\underline{\mathbf{shal}}$	dĭbyo	ga

These numerals are declined when used by themselves as nouns, not when used attributively ĕk is like a sing. noun, the others like plurals The Genitives which will be sufficient to show the declension, are as follows:—

l ěkăi (ěkět, etc)	8 asino	15 pănzăino
2 dujnyo (dat dujnyot)	9 nawino	16 soı'no
3 cĕinyo	10 dayino	17 sătai'no
4 carino	ll ăkaı'no	18 ãstar'no
5 poĩ'no	12 baı'no	19 kŭnı'o
6 saı'no	13 como	20 bío
7 sătino	14 condăino	60 cĕbío

The numerals 11-18 have a second form for the oblique after the Gen. and excepting the Agent which, as always, follows the nominative

ăkāĭ, 11 dat ăkaı'not, ăkā'yot. sōī, 16 · soı'not, \$óyot

prep, ăkai'no, ăkā'yo prep soi'no, sóyo.

Ordinals

lst pümü'k -o fem -ı plur -ĕ fem -yĕ 2nd dúmö'no fem dǔmónı plur dumón -ĕ, fem -yĕ. 3rd cĕmö'no fem cĕmónı pl cĕmon -ĕ, fem -yĕ 18th āstaımö'no fem āstaımónı pl āstaımón -ĕ, fem -yĕ. 100th shālmö'no fem shālmónı pl shālmón -ĕ, fem. -yĕ and so on addıng -mö'no to the cardınal Note that the syllable mö' ın -mŏno changes to mó ın the plur and fem. sıng

Other numerical expressions

both, baïë Gen bĕınyo dat. bĕınyot, etc all three, cĕ bŭta (or bŭte)

all ten, dai buta (bute), and so on

exactly thirteen, cot aki, etc. This phrase may sometimes come to mean "all the thirteen" or "only thirteen"

Time, times as in once (one time), twice, ten times, etc., is rendered by three words dam, cot and gunia which in this connection are not declined

ce dăm, three times poi cot, five times double, dugunu quintuple, poi gunu daı günïa, ten tımes.

twentyfold bıgünü hundredfold, shälgünü.

THE VERB.

We may divide the Sinā' verb into two conjugations. The verbs of the first are all transitive and all regular. This conjugation includes every causal verb whose root ends in -ar, i e every causal verb formed according to the ordinary rule of adding -ar to the root of the verb whose causal it is. The second conjugation includes all the intrans verbs and a considerable number of transitive. A few which we should call trans, are intrans in the opinion of the Sins and are construed with a nomin, subject. These all have a past tense formed after the intrans model.

We must consider separately the past and future sets of tenses, for verbs may have their future tenses similar and their past tenses dissimilar, or they may form their past alike and their future tenses differently

It will put the position clearly if we give the differences between the two conjugations in tabular form. For the sake of brevity irregular verbs must be ignored here. The term 'Future Tenses' is employed to mean the Future and tenses formed from it

First Conjugation

- 1 All verbs transitive
- 2 Past in -e'găs, -ē'găs
- 3 Conjunctive partie in $-\vec{e}'\uparrow$. 4 Imperat sing in $-\vec{e}'$, pl. in
- ĕā' [-ō't 5 Accent of Concessive on
- 6 Accent of future tenses on syllable following root
- 7 As result of (4), (5), (6), accented vowels in suffixes often longer than in 2nd conj

Second Conjugation

- 1 A majority intransitive
- 2 Trans verbs past in ī'gās intrans ın-ílūs, -ī'dūs. -tūs, -dūs, etc.
- 3 Conj partic. in -1'†
- 4 Imperat. sing. in root plur in unaccented -a
- 5 Accent of concessive (-ot) on root
- 6 Accent of future tenses on root
- 7. As result of (4), (5), (6), vowel of root lengthened when half-long

In the remainder of the verb the accent is for both conjugations

- (i) Past tenses on the syllable before the final -as or -us of the simple past, remaining on the same syllable for the pres perf plupt and future perf, e.g. sidi'gas, sidi'ganus, sidi'gasus, sidi'ganus das (strike) hari'gas, hari'ganus, hari'gasus, hari'ganus das (take away) bu'lus, bu'lunus, bu'lusus, bu'lunus das (become, be able).
- (11) Infin and participles on the syllable following the root.

Note.—The verbs of the 'o' class, though otherwise belonging to the 2nd conj., accent the syllable after the root in the future tenses, imperat and concessive rayóïki, say, belongs in the future tenses to the 2nd conj but in the past to the first. Details are given below

From what has been said it will be observed that —

(i) as regards imperat, concessive and future tenses verbs are divided according to their accent into two conjuga-

tions (with a few exceptions) and these conjugations

are marked by other differences,

(11) as regards past tenses all verbs making the past in -e'gäs, ē'gäs or -ī'gäs are transitive, and conversely all transitive verbs make their past in -c'gäs (ē'gäs) or -ī'gäs, those in -e'gäs (ē'gäs) belonging to the first conjugation, and those in -ī'gäs to the second

Exceptions. bigăs, past of boiki, become, be able. rē'gās (re'gās), said, takes the 2nd conj accent in future and concessive

A few apparent exceptions are verbs which we consider trans., but Siys regard as intrans. A list is given below

- (1) The parts of the verb may be divided as follows -
 - (a) Infinitive invariable in -óĭki and Agent I always in -óĭkik or -óĭkěk
 - (ii) Imperative discussed above (see differences between the two conjugations). and Concessive ending in -ot, accent varying with the conjugation
- (111) Participles, five in number, four active and one stative (which in transitive verbs becomes passive).
 - (a) Past time (conjunctive part) having done or been.

 1st conj. in -ē†, 2nd in -i†. exceptionally otherwise
 - (b) Past time (stative), in state of having been done or having been: in -ī'tŭ
 - (c) Contemporary time, while doing or being in $-\overline{0}'$ zha.
 - (d) Contemporary time, at the time of doing or being in -óběl, -óbǐl
 - (e) Future time, up to the time of doing in -osin
- (2) Future, tenses six in all -

Future I shall do etc. 'Sirg -am -e -ĕı plur -on -ĕāt or -ĕt -en

Pres. Indic. formed from future by adding (for the mase)
Sing -us -no -n or -nu plur -es -net (dropping t) -en.
for fem -is -nye -n or -nu plur. same as masc. plur.

Imperfect formed from future by adding for masc Sing -usus -eso -s or -su plur -eses -set (dropping t) -es.

fem. -1sis -she or -se-sh or -shi plur same as masc. plur

* Agent II formed from the future by adding -ak or ek with a connecting y between vowels, and in the 2nd plur. changing final t of the future to n This agent form varying for both number and person is very remarkable.

Past Conditional formed by adding -sik (sometimes -siki) to the future

Dubitative Future 1 shall have done (no doubt), formed by adding -das to future.

- (3) Past Tenses, four in number -
 - (i) Past I did. etc. trans. in -égăs, -ē'gās, -ī'gās intrans in -ŭs with different letters before -ŭs The endings are —

Trans Sing	Intrans Sing	Plur
-ás	-ŭs	-ĕs
-a	-0	-ĕt
-ŭ	-ŭ	-e

Fem sing endings -is -ye -i plur same as masc.

(11) Pres Perf. I have done, been, etc, formed from the past by adding (the faint y of the plur. being omitted)

Sing -nŭs (and droppings) Plur ·něs (and droppings)
-no
-n, -nŭ
-n, -nŭ
-n

Fem -nis (dropping s) plur same as mase plur.
-nye (changing final
-ye to i)
-ni, -ni

(111) Pluperfect I had done, etc., formed from past by adding (the faint y of plur. being omitted)

Sing -ŭs plur. -ĕs
-so -sĕt (and dropping t)
-s, -sŭ -s, -sē

fem -is plur same as masc plur
-iṣḥē'
-sh, -shi

- (iv) Future Perfect. I shall have done, formed from Past by adding das throughout
- Passive.—The passive is formed by adding -izh to the root of the active and conjugating like a verb of the 2nd conj

sĭdóĭkı, strike sĭdizhóĭkı, be struck

Causal—The causal is formed regularly by adding ar to the root and conjugating like a verb of the 1st conj. Many causals are however, not recognisable as such by their forms. They are all of course trans, and generally belong to the 1st conj. A list of the most important is given further on

VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

Present Tense

ma hă'nŭs, I am
tu hă'no
ro há'nŭ
Fem ma hă'nıs
tu hă'nye
ri hă'nı

be hä'nës tsho hä'nët rı hä'në, häna plur same as masc. plur

Past Tense ma ă'sŭs, I was conjugated like present tense It is derived from an infin ăsóiki, to be, which one very rarely hears The remaining parts of the verb are supplied from boiki to become Another form of the past is ăsi'lŭs, conjugated in the same way

ma ăsŭs or ásilŭs, I was Fem ma a'sıs, ăsi'lis be a'sĕs or ası'lĕs, we were

In the 3rd plur ăsŭs and ăsĭ lŭs have not the ending -a, found with hă'nŭs ri à'se ăsĭlĕ, they were. ăsĭlŭs is common in Cĭlāsī and Gŭrēsī, but in Gĭlgĭt à'sŭs is much commoner.

Negative Verb Substantive nush, am, is or are not indeclinable for person and number The ŭ in nush is very narrow.

Distinctions of gender There are separate forms for the femining in pres and, imperf, dubitative future and in all the past tenses; these forms are found only in the sing. In all cases the plural is the same for both genders. The stative partic is an adj. and is inflected for number and gender.

masc sung -ī'tŭ · plur -ī'tĕ fem sing -ī'tı, plur -ī'tyĕ

First Conjugation

All verbs transitive, accent throughout on the syllable following the root ($\tilde{e}\tilde{a}'$ of the various 2nd plurals counts as one syllable and takes the accent on \tilde{a})

We have seen that the verb may be divided into three parts -

- (i) the Infinitive, Imperative and various participles derived from the root;
- (11) the Future also from the root, but with several tenses dependent on it;
- (111) the Past also from the root, with two tenses dependent on it zamóĭki, beat.

Infinitive zamóĭki declined as noun·gen.-yĕi, dat -yĕt, etc Imperat only 2nd person·tùs zamě', tshos zaměā'

Concessive only 3rd person ros, res, ris zamōt or ta let him, her, them beat

Participles, etc

Agent I, zamóĭk-ĭk, -ĕk, beater

Past Time (i) Conjunctive zamē'†, having beaten (ii) Stative zamī't-ŭ, pl. -ĕ fem -1, pl -yĕ in the state of having been beaten also declined as noun: gen zamī't-ĕi, dat -ĕt, etc · zamst'tĕi khēn, at the time of his

having been beaten

Contemporary Time: (i) zamō'sha, while beating
(ii) zamō'b-ĭl, -ĕl, at the time of beat-

ing ros zamóbĭl, at the time that he beat, beats or will beat

Future Time zamósin, up to the time of beating declined when necessary as noun, e g dat zamó'sinét, up to the time of beating. más zamó'sin, up to the time of my beating

Future and derived Tenses.

Future, I shall beat mas zam -am' bes zam - \bar{o} 'n tus - \bar{e} ' tshos - \bar{e} a't ros - \bar{a} '1, - \bar{e} '1 ris - \bar{e} 'n

The fem. is the same with res, she, for ros, he Present Indicative, I am beating

 măs zam -ē'mŭs
 běs zam -ō'něs

 tůs
 -ē'no
 tshos
 -ĕā'nět

 ros
 -ē'n, -ē'nŭ
 rıs
 -ē'něn

 Fem
 măs zam -ĕ'mĭs
 plur same

Fem mäs zam -č'mĭs plur same tŭs -ēnyĕ as masc

res -ĕ'ıñ, -ĕ'ını

 Imperfect, I was beating
 măs zam -ē'mŭsŭs
 běs zam -ō'něsěs

 tüs -ē'so
 tshos -ĕā'sĕt

 ros -ē's, -ē'sŭ
 rıs -ē'něs

 Fem măs zam -ĕ'mĭsĭs
 plur. same

m mas zam -e misis piur. same tũs -ē'she, -ē'se as masc res -ē'sh, -ē'1sh1

Agent II (ma or) mäs zam -ĕ'mak (be or) bĕs zam -ō'nĕk (tu or) tŭs -ĕ'yĕk (tsho or) tshes -yā'nĕk (ro or) ros -ĕ'yĕk (ri or) ros -ē'nĕk

Fem. same with re, res for ro, ros This form requires a verb substantive to complete the sense (See also Syntax)

(ma or) mäs zamě'mak hä'nüs, I am an eater (tu or) tüs zamě'yěk hä'nı, thou (fem) art an eater (re or) res zamě'yěk hä'nı, she ıs an eater. (be or) běs zamō'něk äsi'le, we were eaters (tsho or) tshos zamyā'něk äsět, you were eaters

Past Conditional, I should beat or have beaten.

 mäs zam-ē'msĭk
 běs zam-ō'nsĭk

 tüs
 -ē'sĭk
 tshos
 -ĕā'tsĭk

 ros
 -ē'nsĭk
 rıs
 -ē'nsĭk

The ending -sik is sometimes -siki. Fem the same with res for ros

Dubitative Future, I shall (doubtless) be beating The future with das added

mās zam-am' dās bēs zam-ō'n dās tūs -e' dās tshos -eā't dās ros -e'ı or -ā'ı dās rıs -en dās

Feminine the same (res for ros)

Tenses connected with the Past

Past Tense, I beat

más zamég-ás (ē'gás, etc.) běs zamég-věs (ē'gyěs, etc.)
tůs -a tshos -yět

ros -ŭ ris -yě
Fem. más zamég-ĭs (ē'gĭs, etc) Plur same as
tŭs -ye masc plur.
res -1

Present Perfect, I have beaten

mäs zamég-anŭs bës zamégë-nës tüs -ano tshos -nët ros -ŭn, -ŭnŭ ris -n mäs zamég-jūšs Plur same as

Fem mäs zamég-ĭnĭs Plur same as tŭs -ĭnye masc plur.

res -ıñ, -ını Pluperfect I had beaten

măs zamég-asŭs běs zamégě-sěs
tüs -aso tshos -sčt
ros -ùs, -ŭsŭ rıs -s, -sē
măs zamég-ĭsĭs Plur same as

Fem más zamég-ĭsĭs Plur same as tús -ıshē masc. plur. res -ısh, -ıshı

Future Perfect (Dubitative), he will doubtless have beaten; the same as the Pres. Perf with day added.

mās zamég-anūs dās tūs -ano dās tshos -nēt dās ros -ŭn or -ūnū dās rıs -n dās

Fem más zamégĭnĭs dás, etc , regular.

The Passive

In all parts of the verb except the past tenses the passive is tormed by inserting -izh after the root of the active voice The verb so formed belongs to the 2nd conjugation. The passive past tense, made by adding -i'dus or -ilus to the root, is, along with its derived tenses, conjugated like the past of intrans verbs Or we may say in other words that the whole passive is conjugated like intrans verbs, which all belong to the 2nd conj. As the past is given in full under the intrans verbs of the 2nd conj, and the remaining parts under the, trans verbs of that conjug, it is not necessary to give the tenses in detail here. It will be noticed that the conjugation of the passive is different from the active given above should be studied in connection with the 2nd conj with which The s of izh is in accordance with the rule of it is identical that conjug. lengthened to -i when it bears the accent of the following forms are never actually heard

zamizhóřki, to be beaten or struck

Imperat (tu zamí<u>zh</u> tsho zamí<u>zh</u>a) Concessive ro, re, ri zamí<u>zh</u>ot or ·ta, let him, her,

them be beaten

Participles zamizhóĭ-kĭk -kĕk, one who is beaten.

Conjunctive zamizhi'†, having been beaten Stative no separate form zamitŭ, beaten, is passive.

Contemporary (zamizho'zha, while being beaten)
zamizho-bil, bel, at the time of being

Future 72 muzhósĭn up to the time of being

Tenses connected with the Future

Future ma zamī'zham I shall be beaten Pres Ind ma zamī'zhamús, I am being beaten

Fem ma zamī'zhemis

Imperfect ma zamī'zhamasŭs (also zamī'zh-ĕmasŭs

and -ŭmasŭs), I was being beaten

Fem ma zamī'zhamisis

Agent II (ma zamī'zhamak hanús, I am a be-er

beaten).

Past Cond ma zamī'zhamsık, T should be beaten or

should have been beaten

Dubitative Future ma zamī'zhām dăs, I shall (doubtless) be being beaten

Past Tenses

Past ma zamī'dŭs Fem ma zumī'dĭs, I was beaten

Pres Perf ma zamī'dŭnŭs Fem ma zamī'dĭnĭs, l have been beaten.

Plupí ma zamī'dūsūs Fem ma zamī'dīsīs, I had

been beaten

Fut Perf (dubitative) ma zamī'dŭnús däs Fem ma zamī'dĭnĭs däs, I shall doubtless have been beaten

The Causal

The Causal, meaning to cause to be beaten, is formed by inserting the letters -a after the root. It is conjugated in every respect like the 1st Conj. given above. There is no passive form in -izh, but the stative partic in -ī'tŭ is common.

zamaróiki, to cause to be beaten

Imperat zamarě' zamarěa', have him beaten (or her them me, us, etc.)

Concessive zamarō-t, -ta, let them (etc.), have him (etc.), beaten The same form for all pronouns

Participles

Agent I zamaróĭ-kĭk, -kĕk, one who causes to be beaten

Deaten 4-Vanatara

Conjunctive zamarē'† having caused to be beaten stative Passive zamarī'tŭ, one who was caused to be beaten, ie was beaten by someone's orders

Contemporary zamarō'z

zamarō'zha, while causing to be beaten zamarō'-bĭl, -bĕl, at the time of causing to be beaten

Future zamarō'sĭn, up to the time of causing to be heaten

Future mäs zamaram', I shall have him, etc, beaten fres Ind mäs zamare'mus, I am having him, etc, beaten mäs zamare'musus, I was having him, etc, beaten

Agent II zamarě'mak, I a causer to be beaten

Past Cond mäs zamare msik, I should cause or should have caused to be beaten

Dubitative Fut mäs zamare'm däs, I shall doubtless be causing to be beaten

Past măs zamare'găs, I caused to be beaten (also -ē'găs)

Pres Perf mas zamare ganus, I have caused to be beaten. Plupf mas zamare gasus, I had caused to be beaten THE VERB 35

Future Perf mäs zamare'ganüs dis, I shall doubtless have caused to be beaten

Second Conjugation

The 2nd conj may be divided into two main divisions, (1) transitive verbs, which have a set of past tenses very like those of the 1st conj, the only difference being that -ī' takes the place of -é, so that we have ī'gās, -ī'ganūs, -ī'gasūs, etc. and (11) intrans verbs, the past of which ends in -lūs, -dūs -tūs, -tūs, -sūs. With the exception of the past and its derivatives, the different parts are formed in the same way for both trans and intrans verbs of the 2nd conj. Class (11) may be divided into several subdivisions. It includes a few verbs which we should call trans but which Sins treat as intrans. They, like all intrans verbs have their subject in the nom case, whereas trans verbs have theirs in the Agent case. Class (i) of this conj is composed of regular verbs but in class (11) not a few are irregular.

Accent —In the 1st conj as we have seen, the accent is on the syllable following the root, in the 2nd conj it varies Not taking account of irregularities, we may state the rule thus —

- (?) in the imperat, future (with tenses derived from it), and concessive the accent is on the root (on the final syllable of the root when the root consists of more than one syllable)
- (ii) in other parts the acc nt is nearly as it is in the 1st conj, thus the infin -o'iki, Agent I -o'ikik or -o'ikik, and the partic -o'zha have it on o, while-obil or -obel and -osin are accented almost evenly on the root and on -o In past tenses trans verbs accent the syllable preceding the endings -gas, -ganus, -gasus, etc, and intrans verbs the syllable preceding the endings -us, -unus -usus etc

The main differences in conjugation have been given in the beginning of the section on verbs

haro'ĭkı, to take away

Infin. haróĭkı, declined as noun gen´-yĕi, dat -yĕt, etc.,
Imperat tüs här tshos hä'ra
Concessive ros, ris haro-t or -ta, let him, her, th
take away only in 3rd person

Participles, etc.

Agent I haróĭ-kĭk or -kĕk, taker awav Past Time (i) Conjunctive harī†, having taken away. (11) Stative harī'tŭ, in the state of having been taken away, as an adj declined thus harīt-ŭ, pl. -ĕ: fem. sing -i, pl -yĕ

It may be declined as a noun Gen hari't-ĕi, dat -ĕt, etc, harītĕi khēn, the time of his having been taken away

Contemporary Time (i) haro'zha, while taken away

(11) härob-ĭl, -ĕl at the time of taking away res harobĭl, at the time that she took away, takes of will take away

• Future Time harosin, up to the-time of taking away mas harosin, up to the time of my taking away may be declined as noun, as dat harosinet, up to the time of taking away

Future and derived tenses

Future	mäs hä	'r•am	bĕs hà	r-on
	tŭs	-ĕ	tshos	-ĕt
	ros	-ĕı, -ăı	rıs	-ĕn
Fem. same	with res	for ros		
Pres Indic	mäs hä	'r-ĕmŭs	bĕs hă'	r-onĕs
	tŭs	∙ĕno	tshos	-ĕnĕt
	ros	-ĕnŭ, -ĕn	ris	-ĕnĕn
\mathbf{Fem}	ınăs hă	'r-ĕmĭs	plur sa	ame as
	tŭs	-ĕnye	mase	plur
	res	-ĕıñ, -ĕınĭ		_
Imperfect	mās ha	r-ĕmŭsŭs	bĕs hặ'	r-onĕsĕs
-	tŭs	-ĕso	tshos	-ĕset
	ros	-ĕsŭ, -ĕs	ris	-ĕnĕs
Fem.	mas hă	'r-ĕmisĭs	plur sa	ame as
	tus	-ĕ <u>sh</u> ē, -ĕsē	mase	o plur
	tes	∙ĕ <u>sh,</u> ∙ĕ <u>sh</u> ı		
Agent II	(ma or)	mas hă'r-amak	(be	or) bĕs há'r -onĕk
	(tuor) t	tŭs -äyĕk, ĕyĕk	(ts	ho or) tshos -ĕnĕk
	(ro or)	ros -ăyĕk, -ĕyek	(rı	or) rıs -ĕnĕk

Examples of Agent II -

(ma or) mas ha'ramak hanıs, I (fem) am a taker away

(ro or) ros ha rayek hanu, he is a taker away

(rı or) rıs hă'rĕnĕk häna, they are takers away

See also the examples given in the 1st conj

Past Conditional I should take away or should have taken away mas ha'r-emsik bes ha'r-onsik

tus -esik tshos -etsik
ros -eisik ris -ensik

Fem same as mase with res for 105. For sik we may have -sik; throughout.

Dubitative Future, he will doubtless be taking away Same as fut with das added

más	här-am däs	běs há′ron dăs
tŭs	-ĕ dăs	tshos -ĕt däs
ros	∙ĕı, -ăı dăs	rīs -ĕn dās

Fem the same with res for ros

Past Tenses

Past	más hărī′-găs	bĕs hăıī'-gyes
	tús -ga	tshos -gyĕt
	ros -gŭ	rıs -gyĕ
\mathbf{Fem}	mäs härī'-gīs	Plur same as
	tŭs -gyĕ	mase plur
	res -g1	
Pres Perf	măs hărī'-ganŭs	bes hăii'-gĕnĕs
	tŭs -gano	tshou -gĕnĕt
	ros -gŭn, -gŭnŭ	rıs -gĕn
\mathbf{Fem}	mās hārī'-gĭnĭs	Plur same as
	tŭs -gĭnye	mase plur
	res -gıñ, -gını	
Plupf	mās hārī'-gasŭs	běs hăıī'-gĕsĕs
-	tŭs -gaso	tshos -gĕsĕt
	ros -gŭs -gŭsù	rıs -gĕs,-gĕsē
Fem	mās hārī'-gĭsĭs	Plur same as
	tŭs -gı <u>sh</u> ē	mase plur
	res $-g_1\underline{sh}$, $-g_1\underline{sh}$,	

Dubitative Fut Perf, I shall doubtless have taken away. mäs härī'ganus däs, fem mäs härī'ginis däs etc, and so on, the Pres Perf with däs added

Verbs which have in the root a half-long vowel lengthen it whenever it has the accent. Thus chanóĭki, send, makes chān ginóĭki, take makes gin

Notes.—(i) Verbs of the 1st conj whose roots end in -y or -v omit the -ĕ in the 2nd plur ending -ĕāt'

băyāt, you will cultivate (bayóĭki) yŭvāt, you will win (yuvóĭki)

(11) The sh in the 2nd and 3rd sing fem of the plupf. of both conjugations is more often than not changed to s if the root ends in -sh, as pashi'gis, less often pashi'gish, she had seen

The "1" class

Certain verbs have i before the endings of the imperat, concessive and future with its derived tenses. The imperat sing ends in -i'. These verbs are —

- (2) Verbs which insert the i, as khanoĭki, scratch ŭsoĭki, fill chŭboĭki, palace mĭroĭki, die
- (11) Verbs which change y to 1, as ŭnyóĭkı, rear (a child, anımal) kălyóĭkı, count, abuse
- (111) Verbs whose root ends in 1, as proiki drink sioiki, sew wioiki insert, put in (Hindi dālnā) These are really regular except for slight changes in Agent II. but they resemble the others so exactly that it is better to include them in the class

All these verbs are trans except mirójki die. Its past is műŭs

chŭboĭkı, place

Imperat chúbí chúbía

Concessive chubiot, chubyota (note shortening of 1 to y in the longer form

Future	măs chúbī' ăm	bĕs chúbī'-on
	tŭs ĕ	tshos -ĕt
	10s -ĕ1	rıs ∙ĕn
Agent II	chŭbíyĕ-mak	chubíy-oněk
	- k	-ĕnĕk
	-k	-ĕnĕk

The remaining derived tenses need not be given they follow the future khani'ki in the future khani'am has a slight accent on the first syllable, the other verbs plainly accent the *i*. ŭnyoĭki, kălyoĭki and dulyoĭki (create) retain the y in the past tenses ŭnyī'găs, kălyī'găs

The conjunctive partic ends in -i†, as chubī†, khanī†, vi†, pī†, having placed, scratched, etc, being thus distinguished from the imperat sing which has -i' (without low tone), chubí, khaní vi, pi, etc

A few verbs of the trans second conjunser t-ar in the imperat and future with its derived tenses

dĭsróĭkı, scatter imperat. dĭsrār† dĭsrā'ra
Future dĭsrā'ram Pres Indic dĭsra'rĕmŭs
Imperf dĭsra'rĕmŭsus Agent dĭsra'ramak
Past Cond dĭsra'rĕmsik Dubitative Fut dĭsrā'rĕm däs
Conj Partic both dĭsrī†and dīsrarī†

Past dĭsrī'găs

likhoĭki, write fut lĭkhā'iam, etc like dĭsroĭki, but conj part only lĭkhī† lĭkharī† is heard in Åstōr Past lĭkhī'găs lĭkhoĭki has also, though less commonly, the regular forms

galatóiki, to knot, taugle future tenses galatya'ram, etc

with y inscrted Past gălatī'găs

misóiki, mix, associate with oneself tuture tenses misā'ram etc Past misi'gas

dŭlyoĭki, create, future dúlyā'ram, etc Past dŭlyī'găs.

It is interesting to compare these parts of likho'iki, write, and the corresponding parts of likharo'iki, cause to be written.

lĭkhóĭkı, write lĭkharóĭkı, cause to be written.

		VI 11000111
Imperat sing	lĭkhār†	lĭkharĕ' see conj. part
,, plur	lĭkhā'ra	lĭkharĕā'
Conj. Part.	lĭkhī† (Gılgıt)	lĭkharē'† see imperat.
·	likhari† (Astor)	sing
Future	lĭklıā′ram	lĭkharam'
Pres Ind	lĭkha'rĕmŭs	lĭkharĕ'mŭs
Imperf	lĭkha'rĕmŭsŭs	lĭkharĕ'mŭsŭs
Agent II	likha'ramak	lĭkharĕ'mak
Past Cond	lĭkha'rĕmsĭk	lĭkharĕ'msĭk.

II Intransitive Verbs

These differ from the intrans verbs of this conjoinly in the past tenses. Their subject is always in the nonicase. The past ends in 'lius, 'i'dus or 'idus, 'ādus, 'tus, 'tus, 'dus and 'ku(s) Some verbs are used only in the 3rd person sing and naturally have their past in 'liu, 'ku, etc. instead of the 1st pers. ending 'ilus, etc. These endings are added to the root if it does not end in $\underline{\mathrm{zh}}$, $\underline{\mathrm{sh}}$ or c, but if it ends in these letters, it almost invariably drops them before the endings.

The conjugation of the intrans past is nearly the same as that of the trans past. The intrans verbs have —

- (1) the nom form of the subject instead of the agent
- (11) 2nd sing past in -o instead of -a.
- (iii) the past ending in -us (whereas the trans ends in -as) and the vowel up preserved in the pres perf. and plupf instead of a

Past	ma vätŭs, I came tu văto	be vätës tsho vä <i>t</i> ët
Fem.	ro vätŭ ma vätĭs	rı vätë plur same as
	tu vátye re väti	plur masc

Pres Pert	ma vátŭ-nŭs tu -no ro -n, -nŭ	be vă <i>t</i> ĕ-nĕs tsho -nĕt re -ĕn
Fem	ma váti-nĭs tu -nve re -n, -ni	plur same as plur masc
Plupf	ma vätű-sűs tu -so 10 -s, -sű	be vátě-sěs tsho -sět rı -s, sē
Fem	ma vàt-ĭsĭs tu -1 <u>sh</u> ē re -1 <u>sh</u> , -1 <u>sh</u> ı	plur same as plur masc

Future Pert Dubitative ma vătunus dás, I shall doubtless have come Fem ma vătunus dăs

The past tenses of other intrans verbs follow this with remarkable regularity

Examples of other past tenses :—

mucóiki. mutus, mutunus, mutusus, escape chuzhóiki, be separated. chudus, chudunus, chudusus bayóiki, sit be'tus, be'tunus, be'tusus jarizhóiki, grow old jari'lus, jari'lunus, jari'lusus jamizhóiki, open mouth, yawn jami'dus, jami'dunus, jami'dusus bilizhóiki melt bilādu, bilā'dunu, pákusu

Irregular Verbs In considering irregularities in verbs we must separate the future tenses from the past, for verbs irregular in the former are often regular in the latter and vice versâ

I Irregular or Peculiar Futures.

- (a) The relass This class is almost wholly composed of transitive verbs and has therefore been discussed above.
- (b) The ar class transitive verbs see above

răyóiki, say, tell (trans, with past rē'gās) vavóiki come háyóiki, laugh ĭkhayóiki, emerge nĭkhayeiki, emerge pháyóiki, burst (intrans, see below) shĭlayóiki, ache (see below) They omit the y and contract in 1st plur substitute w for y

rá vójki, say, tell

Imperat. ra rā: 1 ai ely rā'va Conj Partic răi†

Stative	raī'tŭ	
Future	rām	ră′ wōn 🕝
	rā	rāt
	rãi	rān
Pres Indic	ıā'műs	ră'w onĕs
	rā'no	rā'nĕt
	rān	rā'nĕn
Fem	rā'mĭs	plur same as
	rā'nyē	masc plur
	rāñ, rānj	
Imperf	rā'mŭsŭs	rà'wonĕsĕs
•	rā'so	ıā'sĕt
	rās, rā'sŭ	rā'nĕs
\mathbf{Fem}	rā'mĭsĭs	plur same as
	rā' <u>sh</u> ē	mase plur
	rā <u>sh</u> , rā' <u>sh</u> ļ	•
Agent II	rā'mak	ră′voněk
•	3 rā'yĕk	rā'nĕk
Dist Cond and	Dubitativa Futum	and distand dis

Past. Cond. and Dubitative Future add -sĭk and däs respectively to the future

hāyóĭki has conj. partic hái† 2nd plur imperat hā, hā'ya

The difference between phäyóiki, burst, trans and phäyóiki burst, intrans. should be observed The intrans is like räyóiki above The trans is regular like zamóiki, Conj I.

phavóĭki, burst (trans) phäyóĭki, burst (intrans,) pháyĕ' phăyā' phăyē† Imperat pha phā Conj Partic. phait Future phăyam' phām Pres Indic phäye'mŭs phā'mŭs phäyĕ'mŭsús phā'mŭsŭs and so on Imperf.

khoĭkı, eat, is conjugated similarly to "a" class verbs, but with little differences throughout—It is trans

Imperat kha khā
Concessive khōt, khōta
Participles Agent I khóĭk-ĭk or -ĕk Conj khē† Stative
khītŭ.
Contemporary khōzha, khōbĭl· Future khōsĭn

 Future
 khām khāt khāt khāt khāe
 khān

 Pres Indic
 khámüs khō'něs khā'no khā'nět khā-n -nǔ khā'něn

Fem khamĭs plur same as khānye masc plur khān, khānı

The Pres Indic and Imperf are the same as m răyoĭki except the 1st plurs which are khōnĕs and khōnĕsĕs, and the 1st sing which has á for ā'

Imperfect kháműsűs khō'nĕsĕs
khā'so khā'sĕt
khās, khā'sŭ khā'nĕs
Fem khámısĭs plur same as
khāshe masc plur

khāsh, khāshi

Past Tenses khē'gă-s -nŭs, -sŭs or less commonly khĭ'gās, -anŭs, -asŭs

A number of verbs ending in ayoʻiki do not belong to the contracting "a" class, but follow the regular conjugations Such are —

Conj I (trans) băyóĭkı, cultivate dăyóĭkı, burn (trans) nayóĭkı, lose prayóĭkı, mend

Conj II, layóĭki obtain (trans) báyóĭki, sit ĭfayóĭki arrive yayóĭki, walk go uchavóĭki, cause to arrive, shĭlayóĭki, ache

Those belonging to Conj I are regular imperat băyĕ' tut bāya'm, etc Those in Conj II are nearly regular

Imperat uchā'ı uchā'ya, cause to arrıve băı, bĕı(è), sıt Conj Part ŭchayī† băı†, bĕı†(è) Future üchā'yanı băyam

yayoĭkı and layoĭkı have low tone in imperat sing. yái†, lái† the conj part is yái† or yayī′† and lă'i† or layī†.

shilayóiki belongs to the "a" class as well as to the regl. conj It is used only in the 3rd sing we have therefore

Conj Part shileit

 Future
 shǐlā'yĕ1 and shìlā'1

 Pres Ind
 shǐlā'yĕn, shǐlā'n

 Imperf
 shǐlā'yĕs, shǐlā's

 Agent II
 shǐlā'yĕk

The imperat is not used, but would be, if required, $\underline{\operatorname{sh}}$ ilái sh'iláya

The ending of the imperat sing in -1 instead of y may be considered quite regular. It ends naturally in the last letter of the root—in this case y. As a final consonantal y is impossible for most people, it is pronounced -1. Similarly sűyőiki, know has imperat. sű'i sű'ya

THE VERB 43

The "o" class

A tew verbs with monosyllabic roots and a tew with roots consisting of a single letter, are accented like verbs of the 1st conjugation, but differ from them in (i) the imperat, and (ii) the 1st sing and 2nd plur of the future tenses

bizhóiki, fear misóiki, be mixed, be associated with someone uthyóiki, rise somóiki, get tired ucóiki, run away boiki, become, be able dubóiki, be unable soiki, sleep roiki

weep joiki, be born poiki, fall, become exhausted

	bi <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>i,</u> fear		
Imperat	bi <u>zh</u> o'		bı <u>zh</u> a'
Conj Par	t bı zh ĕ'ı†		
Future	bı zhom '		bizh-on'
	-e'		-āt'
	-ĕ ′ 1		-ēn'
Pres. Ind	bı <u>zh</u> -g'mŭs		bı <u>zh</u> -ō'nĕs
	-ē'no		ā'nĕt
	-ē'n, −ē'nŭ		-ē'nĕn
${f Fem}$	bı <u>zh</u> g'mıs, etc		
Imperf	bı <u>zh</u> g'müsüs	2nd plur	bı <u>zh</u> ā'sĕt
F em	bi <u>zh</u> o'misis, etc	_	
Agent I	bi <u>zh</u> o'mak	2nd plur	bı <u>zh</u> ā'nĕk
ast Cond	Dubit Fut add-sik and	das resne	ctively to th

Past Cond , Dubit Fut add-sik and das respectively to the Future

somóiki, get tired the Imperat and Future tenses are remarkable for being conjugated in three different ways, viz according to the 1st Conj, the regular 2nd Conj, and the "o" class

Imperat	Conj I	som-ĕ′	-ĕā′
-	Conj II (reg)	som	sō'ma
	"o" class	somō'	$\operatorname{som} \bar{\mathbf{a}}'$
Future		som-am' 2nd plur	somĕā't
		sō'm-am	sō'mĕt
		som-o'm	somā't
Pres. Ind	lst Conj	som-ĕ'mus, 2nd. pl	-ĕā'nĕt ·
	2nd (reg)	sóměmus	$\mathbf{s\acute{o}m\breve{e}n\breve{e}t}$
	"o" Conj	somo'mŭs	somã'nět
Imperf		som-ĕ'mŭsŭs 2nd pl	∙ĕā'sĕt
		sómeműsűs	${f s\acute{o}m\check{e}s\check{e}t}$
		somo'mŭsŭs	somā'sĕt

The verbs which have merely one letter before the root (with which must be classed dubóiki on account of its resemblance to boiki) are like bizhóiki, but the following points are to be noted —

- (i) dŭbóĭki be unable, has no imperat.
- (11) conj part ends in -éi† (è) except for boĭki and dŭbóĭki, which have bē†, having become, and dŭbăi†, having been unable
- (111) the 3rd sing Agent 11 ends in -ă'yĕk, almost -ĕ'yĕk (fir<t e being è)
- (10) joiki has future jam as well as jom

Slight differences in e occur On the whole the e in these is lower, ie more like French è than in the first set of the "o" class given above—bizhóïki, etc

buzhoiki, go has imperat sing bo, like boiki, but plur buzha

Its conj part is gēt. The other participles and the future tenses are regular as from buzhoïki, Conj II

There are a few trans verbs with single letter roots They belong to Conj I

thoiki, do imperat the thea conj part the fut them past the gas, thig s

doĭkı gıve dĕ dĕā dē† dĕm dēgās dígās soĭkı, attach, loíkı, reap quite regular like Conj I soĭkı has fut sĕm (like thoĭkı and doĭkı) as well as ṣām

II Irregular Pasts

The conjugation of past tenses tollows with absolute regularity from the 1st sing of the simple past. It is therefore sufficient to know only one form to be able to conjugate all the past tenses. For the sake of completeness the verbs will be given in the infin, 1st sing, future and 1st sing past. Before proceeding to the list of pasts we may mention one wholly irregular past.

bŭ <u>zh</u> óĭ k į	go fut , bŭ <u>zh</u> am	past, gās
Past .	ma gās tu gā ro gou	be gyēs tsho gyēt rī gyē
Fem	ma gēs tu gēĕ re gĕı	plur same as mase plui
Pres Pert	ma gānŭs tu gāno ro gōn, gōnŭ	be gēněs tsho gēnět rı gēn
Fem	ma gēnis tu gēnye re gĕin, gĕini	plur same as masc plur

 Plupf
 ma gāsŭs
 be gēsĕs

 tu gāso
 tsho gēsĕt

 ro gōs, gōsŭ
 rı gēs, gēse

 Fem
 ma gē'sīs
 plur same as

 tu ge'she
 masc plur

 re gē'sh, gē'shı
 masc plur

bolk, become, be able, has four forms for the past bi'gas (which looks like a trans past) bulus and buus used in the masc. sing and bilus used in the fem sing, and all the plur, also exceptionally in the masc sing. These remarks apply to all the tenses connected with the past

Past ma bŭ'lŭs (rarely bĭ'lŭs) be bĭl-ĕs tu tsho -ĕt -0 -() -ŭ -ŭ •ě roFem ma bĭ'l -ıs plur, same as tar mase plur re -1

Pres Perf ma būlūnūs raiely bīlūnūs be bī'līnēs

Fem ma bĭ'lĭnıs

Plupf. ma bū'lūsūs, rarelv bĭ'lūsūs be bĭ'līsēs Fem ma bilīsīs

rom ma omisis

bīgās has 3rd sing bīgū or būgū vavoĭki, come, in addition to vātūs, has a past belonging to another root not otherwise found in Gĭlgiti -ā'lūs, came. ā'lūnūs, have come ā'lusūs, had come

asóiki, which one never hears in the infin. has past asús and así'lus, the latter uncommon in this dialect

Second Conjugation (contd)

List of principal verbs with irregular pasts—infin , 1st $\,{\rm sing}$ fut and past

(i) List of Verbs which to our ideas are trans., but are regarded by Sins as intrans and construed with nominative subject

bı <u>zh</u> óĭkı, fear	bı <u>zh</u> qm	bı <u>zh</u> ĭ'lŭs
amushóĭki, forget	amū <u>sh</u> am	amū'tŭs
parŭzhóĭkı, hear, under-	pár ŭ′<u>zh</u>am	părŭ'dŭs
stand		
sĭcóĭkı, learn	sĭ'cam	sĭcĭ′lŭs
tarı <u>zh</u> óĭkı, cross (rıver,	tarī <u>zh</u> am	tarĭ'lŭs
etc)		
taróĭki, cross (river, etc.)	tā'ram	tar-ĭ'lŭs, -īdús

tshútóĭki, annoy (object tshú'tam tshútílús takes sātī, with)

- (11) Verbs with past in -ilus The standard form of this ending is -ilus where the i is phonetically the same vowel as -i, but is long I believe such an a would always be correct but in the following list I have written the i as in each case I heard it
 - (a) verbs in -1zh, including some passives 1zh dropped before past suffix

jarizhóiki, grow old búrizhóiki, sink (intrans) nilizhóiki, sprout phaizhóiki, burst (in- trans)	jarī <u>'zh</u> ạm b <mark>ŭrī'zhạ</mark> m nılī' <u>zh</u> ĕı phaı <u>zh</u> ụm	jarī'lŭs bŭrī'-lŭs -dŭs nılī'lŭ phaï lŭs
mĭsızhóĭkı, be mıxed phĭrızhóĭkı, turn phútızhóĭkı, be broken púsınızhóĭkı, swell vavalızhóĭkı, be thırsty	mĭs <u>īzh</u> am phĭrī <u>zh</u> am phŭtī' <u>zh</u> am pŭsınī' <u>zh</u> ēi vayalī' <u>zh</u> am	mĭsī-ļŭs, -dŭs phírī'lŭs phŭtī'lŭs pŭsınílù vayal-ĭ'lús,
nĭstái <u>zh</u> óíki, trickle (see nĭstizhóĭki, below)	nĭstă'ı <u>zh</u> ĕı	-ī′dŭs nĭstayĭ′lú

Exception uzh not dropped before past suffix.

carı <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>i,</u> graze	cari' <u>zh</u> ĕı	carı <u>zh</u> ĭ'lü
(b) others		
(ăsóĭkı, be)		ăsĭ'lŭs, asŭ∢
avāzhóĭki, be right, pro-	avā'z <u>h</u> ĕı	avāzhĭ'lŭ,
per		avā'dŭ
ba <u>sh</u> óĭki, chatter, etc	bā'sham	ba <u>sh</u> ĭ'lŭs
hayóĭkı, laugh	hām	hayĭ'lŭs
khazhóĭki, itch	khā'zhĕı	khazhílŭ
phayóĭki, burst	phãm	phaĭ'lŭs
phĭróĭkı, turn	phĭ'ram	phĭrī'lŭs
somóĭki, get tired	somom',	somĭ'lŭs
	somam',	
	sō'mam	
ŭnyóĭkı, be hungry	ŭ'nyam	ŭnyílŭs
uthyóĭki, rise	ŭ'thyam	ŭtĥyılüs

also bizhójki, sĭcójki, tarizhójki, tarójki, tshŭtójki, given in (1) avāzhóĭki, bashóĭki, khazhóĭki, bizhóĭki, add the ending to the root.

(111) Verbs with past in -ī'dŭs (-ē'dŭs).

(a) verbs ın -ı <u>zh</u> óĭkı, ıncludıng some passıves			
bĭrı <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>ı,</u> be spılt	bĭrī ′z<u>h</u>ĕı	bĭ rī'dŭ	
bűri <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>i, sink (intrans)</u>	bŭri' <u>zh</u> am	bŭrī'∙dŭs, -lŭs	
gălatizhóĭki hecome knot- ted	gălatī' <u>zh</u> ĕı	gălatī'dŭ	
jămi <u>zh</u> óĭki, yawn	jămī' <u>zh</u> am	jamī'dús	
mĭsızhóĭkı, be mıxed	mĭsī′ <u>zh</u> am	mĭsī'-dŭs, lŭs	
pa <u>shızh</u> óĭk <u>i, be visible, be</u> seen	pa <u>sh</u> í' <u>zh</u> ąm	pa <u>sh</u> ī'dŭs	
răti <u>zh</u> óĭki, be hindered	răti' <u>zh</u> ạm	ıătī'dŭs	
sĭdızhóĭkı, he struck	sĭdî′ <u>zh</u> am	sĭdí'dŭs	
zami <u>zh</u> óĭki, be struck vavalizhóĭki, be thirsty	zamī' <u>zh</u> ąm vayalī' <u>z</u> ham	zamī'dŭs	
vavanznom, ne musty	vayan <u>z</u> nam	vayal-ī'dŭs, -ĭ'lŭs	
in -ē'dŭ		Tus	
bāyızhóıkı, be cultıvated	băyī'z <u>h</u> ĕı	báyē'dŭ	
tapi <u>zh</u> óĭki, warm oneself	tapi' <u>zh</u> am	tapē'dŭ«	
(b) others			
caróĭki, graze	cā'ıam	carī'dŭs	
also taróĭkı, see under (1)			
(1v) past 1n -ā'dús, -ádŭs			
bĭlı <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>i,</u> melt	bĭlī'z <u>h</u> ĕı	bĭlā'dŭ	
nie <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>i,</u> be pressed, be oppressed	nı ē'<u>zh</u>am	กเลี′dŭs	
nĭsti <u>zh</u> óĭki, trickle [see nĭstäi <u>zh</u> óĭki, above under (ii) (a)]	nĭstī' <u>zh</u> ĕı	nĭstádŭ	
(v) past in -dŭs avāzhoĭkı, be right, pro-	a mā lab Xs	45.4%	
per	avā'zhĕı	avādŭ, avā <u>zh</u> ĭ'lŭ	
bă <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>i, conge</u> al	bă <u>zh</u> ĕı	bădŭ	
dazhóiki, burn	dā'zhĕı	dadŭ	
chŭ <u>zh</u> óĭkı (chĭjóĭkı) be	chŭ <u>zh</u> am	chŭdŭs(chidús)	
separated	(chťjam)	chadas (chiqus)	
ra <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>i,</u> be cooked	rāzhĕı	radŭ	
<u>sh</u> ĭlayóĭk <u>ı,</u> ache	shĭlā'-1, -yĕı	shĭlā'dŭ	
<u>sh</u> ŭ <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>i,</u> become old	<u>shŭzh</u> ĕı	<u>s</u> hŭdŭ	
(clothes, moon)	- 4	~	
shūzhóĭkį, swell	<u>sh៏ប៊ីzh</u> ĕı	<u>s</u> bូជីdŭ	
It will be noticed that all the	above with the	nossible eveen-	

It will be noticed that all the above, with the possible exception of $\mbox{ch}\subseteq\subseteq}$ are verbs used only in the 3rd sing , $\mbox{ch}\subseteq\subseteq}$ itself is nearly always used in the 3rd singular also paruzhoik, understand see under (1).

, , , , ,		
(vi) past m -tŭs		
d <u>ızh</u> óĭk <u>i</u> fall	dī' <u>zh</u> am	dĭ'tŭs (1 long)
ıkhavóĭkı, emerge	ĭk h ā'm	ĭkhátűs
nikhavóĭki, emerge	nĭkhām	nĭkhátŭs
mucóĭkį, curdle	mū′cĕı	mū'tŭ
műcőĭki, escape	mŭ'cam	mŭ'tús
sacóĭki, be attached	sā'cam	sátŭs
ŭchacóĭk <u>i,</u> arrive	ŭchâ'cam	ŭchā'tŭs
soĭkį, «leep	som `	sŭtŭs
vayóĭki, come	vãm	vá'tŭs also
·		ālŭs
yayóĭkı, go walk	yāyam	yā'tús
ĭfayóĭki, arrıve	ĭfā'yam	ĭfā'tŭs
(vii) past in -tus	J ~	
bāyóĭki, sit	hg/man	bētŭs
nashóĭki, be lost	bă'yam nā'cham	nátŭs
tŭshoĭki, be filled (espe-	nā'sham	tŭ'tŭ
cially stomach)	tŭ' <u>sh</u> ĕı	ւս ւս
li <u>sh</u> óĭkı, lude oneself	lī' <u>sh</u> am	lī'tús
amushoĭki, forget, see	ப ஊல்ய	n tus
under (1)		
• •		
(viii) past in -ālŭs		_10
(vayóĭki, come	vām)	ālŭs
dŭbóiki, be unable	dŭbom'	dŭbālús
coĭki, bear child	cam	cālĭs (fem)
joĭkį, be born	jąm, jom	jālŭs
(1x) past m -olus (o almost li	ke aw in "awe"	').
poĭkı, fall	pom	pōlŭs
roĭkį, weep	rom	rōlŭs
(x) past in -kŭ.	.,	
pacóikit, ripen	ра́′сĕі	pákŭ
shushóĭki, drv	shū'shĕı	shū'kŭ
"	<u>ən</u> u <u>ən</u> or	in Ku
(xi) past in -sus		0/_0 0_0/10
(ăsóĭki, be)		ă'sŭs, äsĭ'lŭs
(x11) past in -ŭs		~
miróĭkį, die	mırī'am	mữŭs

Causal Verbs.

The ordinary regular method of forming a causal verb is to add-ar to the root of the verb which is to be rendered causal and then to conjugate like a regular verb of the 1st Conj. The resulting verb often gets a meaning slightly different from a mere causal Examples —

sĭdaróiki, cause to be beaten sĭdóiki, beat párůzhójki, understand, parůzharójki, explain hear daróĭki, cause to be given doĭki, give saróiki, put to sleep ⊲oĭki. sleep ĭfayaróĭkı, cause to arrive i ifavóiki, arrive Some are a little irregular in formation khayaróĭki, give to eat khojki, eat vayóíkı, go, walk varójki cause to go or walk ŭtharóĭki, rouse ŭthyóĭki, use

See below pairs of trans, and intrans verbs

Intransitive, Passive or Middle.

The regular method of forming these is to add $-i\underline{z}\underline{h}$ to the root of the verb which is to be rendered passive or intrans. This is never added to a verb already made causal by the addition of -ai

gălatoiki, to knot or gălatizhoiki, become tangled, tangle knotted sidoiki, beat sidizhoiki, be beaten lüpoiki, to burn, light lüpizhoiki, be lit, burn (intrans)

But we may not sav sídarizhóiki, to be caused to be beaten, or tharizhóiki, to be caused to be done

Pairs of Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

There are many verbs which to the Smā' mind present the same idea as the casual verbs in -ar, and yet have the form of ordinary verbs. Such verbs often have intrans forms as well, which in appearance sometimes resemble ordinary verbs and sometimes have roots ending in -izh. There is some uncertainty about the form of these intrans verbs for we frequently find both forms side by side and with the same meaning e.g.

phĭróĭki. phĭrizhóĭki, turn, return`(intrans)

taróiki, tarizhóiki cross, with a separate differently conjugated verb taróiki, cause to cross

The following list of the principal pairs of trans and intrans verbs may be useful —

bashóĭkı, play instru-basham' bashégás ment. toll bell. etc bashóĭkı, be plaved, tolled, etc; also chatter. etc caróĭkı, graze (trans) caram' carégás

	cār'ĕı `carī' <u>zh</u> ĕı	carī'dŭ carī <u>zh</u> ilu
trans.) dáyóĭki, burn (trans) dazhóĭki, burn (intrans) maróĭki, kill miróĭki, die	dăyam' dā <u>zh</u> ĕı maram' mıriam	dāyégás dadŭ marégās mũŭs
li <u>sh</u> óĭki, hide oneself li <u>sh</u> aróĭk <u>i,</u> hide a person	lī' <u>sh</u> ạm lı <u>sh</u> arạm'	lī'tŭs lī <u>sh</u> are'gās
mŭzhoĭkı, save mŭcoĭkı, escape, be saved	mŭ <u>zh</u> am' mŭ'cam	mŭ <u>zh</u> e'gäs mŭtŭs
năyóĭkı, lose nashóĭkı, be lost, get lost	năyam' nā'sham	ná y égăs n'atŭs
nikhălóĭki, take out nikhayóĭki come out, emerge	nıkhălam' nıkhãm'	nıkhálégäs nıkhátŭ:
nĭlyóĭkı, hide (thing) nılı <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>i, sprout (? intr</u> of nılyoik <u>i</u>)	nĭlvam' nılī' <u>zh</u> ĕı	nĭlyéga≈ mlī′lŭ
pazhóľki, cook pacóľki, t. ripen, be cooked	pā' <u>zh</u> ạm pä'cĕı	pa <u>zh</u> ī'gas páku
phäyóĭki, tear, burst (trans)	phăyạm'	phäyégäs
phäyöĭki, tear, burst (intrans)	phām	phaĭ'lŭ-
phaizhóĭki, tear, burst (intrans)	phaī' <u>zh</u> ạm	phaĭ'lús
pher- or phĭr-óĭki, turn, send back	-am'	•égăs
phir-pher-óiki, return, go back	phí'r phér-ạm	phĭr pher ·ī'lŭs
phĭrizhóĭki, return, go back	phĭrī' <u>zh</u> am	phĭrī'lŭs
ränóĭki, cook razhóĭki, be cooked	ra'ṇạm rā'zhĕı	ranī'gās rádu
shĭlóĭki, appease (² causal of next).	shilam'	$\underline{\mathbf{sh}}$ ĭlé \mathbf{g} ās
shĭlayóĭki, ache	<u>sh</u> ĭlā'-1, -yĕ1	shĭlādŭ
shuvóĭkı, dry (trans.)	shuvam'	shuvégás
shushoĭki, dry (intrans)	$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{sh}}}\mathbf{\tilde{u}}\underline{\mathbf{sh}}\mathbf{\check{e}}_{1}$	$\frac{-}{\mathrm{sh}}$ ūkŭ
soĭki, attach	sam	sēg'ās
șacóĭki, be attached	sā'cam	satŭs

taróĭkį, take across	taram'	tarégás
taróĭki, cross	tā'ram	tar-ĭ'lŭs -ī'dŭs
tarizhólki, cross	tarī'zham	tar-ĭ'lŭs,-ī'dŭs
ŭchayóĭkı, conduct, send	ŭchā'yam	ŭchayī'gās
take ŭçhacóĭkı, arrıve	uchā'cam	ŭcliā'tŭs

We may have in this manner triplets of verbs, one being intrans, passive or middle, another an ordinary trans and the third a causal of this trans, thus -

mĭsızhóĭki, be mixed, as-	mĭsī′ <u>zh</u> ąm	mĭsī′dŭs
sociate oneself misoiki, mix, associate	mĭsā'ram	mĭsī′gās
some with oneself misaróiki, cause to be	mĭsaram'	mĭsarégas
mixed, cause to be as-		

It will be observed about the list of pairs given above that in only three cases does the trans verb belong to the 2nd Conj., viz pazhoiki, cook (bread, etc.), ranoiki cook (meat, etc), and úchayóĭki, conduct, send. This shows that trans verbs with intrans. (not merely passive) forms usually belong to the 1st Conj

Denominative Verbs Verbs derived from nouns or adjectives generally belong to the 1st Conj, thus the following all belong to it -

shuryari, f, pleasure shuryaroiki, to please. dılu, m, peel, bark dilyoiki to peel, remove bark ron, m., colour, dye ranoiki, to dye sămār, equal sămaróiki, to divide (lit into equal parts)

Alphabetical List of the Principal Verbs of the First Conjugation all Transitive

aróiki, bring	layóĭkı, obtam (2nd	ránóĭki, dye
atóiki, bring	Conj?)	răthóĭki, hinder
banaróiki, clothe	lĭkharóĭkı, have	rayóĭki, say
bayaróiki, seat,	written	sămaróĭki, divide
bayaroiki seat, set up bayoĭki, cultivate bilyoĭki, melt bŭroĭki, sink cakaroĭki show cakoĭki, look at caroĭki, graze chŭroĭki place	written loiki, reap luóiki, snatch away lüpóiki, burn, light manóiki, agree maróiki, kill misaróiki, cause to be mixed mücaróiki, curdle	samaroiki, divide saróiki put to sleep shilóiki, appease shi r y a r ó i ki, please sidóiki, beat, strike soiki, attach

cinóřki, love daróĭki, cause to be given dástóřkř, know dáyóiki, burn kındle dĭlvóĭkı, peel dóĭki, give duzhóřki, wash ganóĭkį, bind halvójki take by decert ĭfäyaróĭkı, conduct send jalóĭki, sow khayaróĭkı, feed khátóĭk_l, bury, conceal khoĭkı eat khojóĭkı, ask question lasóĭkı, lıck

műzhóĭki, save navójki lose nĭkhălóĭkı, take out nilyóiki, conceal press opnıóĭkĭ press odorójki, look for okovóĭki, dig palójki, attach, hand something palvóĭki, rub paróĭkĭ, cause to alight or fall părŭ<u>zh</u>aróĭkį, explain pa<u>sh</u>aróĭk_k, show pháyóĭkı, tear burst phe-, phi-róĭki, turn phűtőiki, break prayóĭki, mend púróĭkı, fill rămóĭki, keep birds

sĭcaróĭkı, teach taróĭkı, across tharóĭki, cause to be done thoĭki, do, sav thŭi yójki, open tolóĭkı weigh, measure uchacaróĭki, con· duct, send ŭtharójky, rouse valóĭki, bring varóĭkı. make walk or go vů parójki, reconcile (causal of next) yupólki join yuvóĭkį, win zamóĭkı, strike, beat

Principal Transitive Verbs of Second Conjugation (the principal intrans one have already been given)

bănóĭkı, put on (clothes, etc.)
bĕchóĭkı, ask for, demand chanóĭkı, send
bĭróĭkı, spill
dŭmayaıoĭkı, exchange ginóikı, take
háróĭkı, take away
katoĭkı, spin
lamoĭki, seize

manóiki, rub with hands or feet
pashóiki, see
pazhóiki†, cook (bread, etc)
pezóiki, grind
rächóiki, preserve, keep
ränóiki, cook (meat etc.)
sűyóiki, know
timóiki, endure
üchayóiki, conduct, send

ravóiki rām rē'gās, régās, or rē'igās say, and layóiki lāyam lĕ'igās. obtain, may be considered as either 1st or 2nd conj. The future tenses belong to the 2nd, while the past is more like the 1st. With the latter verb one should compare loiki lam lē'gās, reap, 1st Conj.

khoĭkĭ, eat, doĭkı, gıve and thoĭkı, do, say, have past either khē'gás (khégás) dē'gás (de'gás) and thē'gás (thégás) or kh'gás, dígás and thi'gás

See also "1" class and -ar class under 2nd Conj above

THE ADVERB

Most adjectives may also be used as adverbs When so used they agree with the subject in gender and number. This free use of adjectives diminishes the number of pure adverbs. A number of prepositions are both prepositions and adverbs.

The most important adverbs are given in the following lists.

ADVERBS OF TIME

ash, to-day ayāker, in the mean time This is ayak, so many, and -/, m azhu, this vear bala, yesterday balakal, in the afternoon barĭs, m, year barizě-r or -zh, this year vāi barizer, next year · phătī'nŭ bārizĕr, in the following year căl, early, soon cal buzhi, early in the morning chák m, dav här chák, every day, always yart chak, the previous day ázhě'ı chäk, next day dam ěk dám, at once dăm, m, time ce dăm thrice mutu dam, another time. äzhīnŭ dam, next time. cīrin, on the day after tomorrow corin, on fourth day (forward) ltimes cot, f, time car cot, four

dazō', at midday dēzgo, every day, always ěve'lu m., year anu ěve'lě-r or -zh, this year eve'le-r or -zh in the comıng year phătinů ĕvēlĕ-r or -zh, m the following year. hămésha, always ĭcī', on the day before vesterday kāl, m., year shārakāl, next vear phě'ri kāl, year after next kārĕ', when? (or when) kārĕ' na, never kărĕ' ga whenever. kărĕ ga na, absolutely never kotăit, a little while ago lűstikál, lűstáiki morning lŭstīkī túk, very early m the morning pár, last year părăr, year before last rātyo, rātyět, by night, at night tēn ăki at this very ten, now moment sūryo, by day phatu, phatut, afterwards

In connection with adverbs of time the days of the week may be given

Days of the Week.

adıt- gen -āı, m, Sunday tsandú'r-a-äı, m, Monday angā'r-u, -ăı, m., Tuesday bō'd-u-äı, m., Wednesday bĭrĭ'sfăt-, -āi, m , Thursday shúkŭr-, -āi, m , Friday shĭmshĕr-,-āi, m , Saturday

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

aryavari, in that direction aiya varyo, fromdirection ālı there alyet (dat of ali) thither, there ālyo, thence ānį, ainį, here ānyĕt, amyĕt (dat of foregoing) hither here ānyo, hence anavari, in this direction anavaryo, from this direction arú, mside aru't (dat of aru) inwards ăzhě', up, above ăzhě't (dat. of ăzhě') upwards dărú, outside dárŭ't (dat of dărú), outwards däsibom†, dáchibom†, to the right dür, far jān, where ? jātĕ, wluther kacı, near kaiavari, in what direckaiavaryo, from what direction? khahom†, to the left

khin, f, direction ane khin, in this direction at khin in that direction ăzhi'ni khin, upwards khirim k, downwards re k, in that direction, etc. kōnı kom, where? where) k na nowhere ga na, absolutely nowhere: k ga, wherever khĭrı, down khĭrīt (dat of khĭrı) downwards konte, whither? kōnyo, whence? mazhā', in the middle mazhāt (dat of mazhā'), to the middle or centre mucho', muso', forward, in front muchot, musot (dat of last word), forward naini, here navari, in this direction navaryo, from this direction pār, across, on other side phătú, back, behind phatut, backwards ravari, in that direction ravaryo, from that direction (tărf, direction), măi tărfa jo. on my behalf, from me vapas, back

OTHER ADVERBS

ácŭk, thus
ădē', thus, in this manner
awá, yes
áyē', thus, in that manner
bódǔ (adj) very, much
chūt (n, adf), slowly
dărŭm still, yet [listen"
dūn†, just, as in "just
făkăt, only
ga, even also

gucu (adj), without special reason
hō, then, in that case
kē, whi?
khās, altogether (generally with negative)
khyē, how
lāvu (adi), veiy, much nāyá, no
lōku (adi), rapidly

nē, not(è) nē, agam sĭrf, only thĭ'ga to a ın kē tt, anı t.t, aitt, jek ham tt, for this, that what, which reason that, ie since, because (adverbial conjunction) tŭ<u>sh</u>ār, very much vapas, back, again zēlī, manner; kē z , how ? ane z, thus. ădē'z, tnus jēk z., how? at z, in that way: also what kind of, this or that kind of

Notes —(1) The conj partie of thoiki, do, and boiki, become, may be used with adj. to give an adverbial sense -

mistu-k thet prave', good having-made mend, mend it well

chūt bē† lĭkhār†, slow having-become write, write slowly. jek bet bu'zham, what having-become shall-I-go, how shall I go, how can I go ave thet, in that manner

àde thet in this manner

(2) Adverbs meaning here there semetimes have a temporal signification. also phátú after that.

PREPOSITIONS

Most prepositions govern the prep. case Those governing any other case are indicated

aru', inside of (locative, sometimes genit) azhĕ', upon (generally-zh ăzhě', see -zh in this list) badat, in place of instead of (genit) barābár (adj.), equal to cála†, in front of, opposite dapar, near along side of darú, outside of (genit) dishër (loc of dish, place) with genit instead of in place of gatish, after gi, with (instrumental) generally used simply with nom case haker (loc of hak) concerning (genit.)

kacı, beside kārī, kāryo, tor the sake of. khĭıı under (also genit) kūlyo (genit, prep) under, along (a river bank) mázhā', between 10, from same as zho . nalā, along with ōra (used w jo, as jo ōra) except par beyond on other side of părŭlu (adj) equal to, level with, similar to phátú, behind -o, from, used with certain adverbs as ālyo. there, thence -r. in sing of loc (perhaps contracted from arú, mside)

samai, equal to sati. along with (w abstract nouns) with of instrument , than, up to yar, in front of -zh, upon (sign of loc) often used with azhë', as gotëzh azhë' upon the house. It may be contracted from azhë zho, or jo from

CONJUNCTIONS.

agar if
ākhanā', although
āmma, but
ga, ga and, also
ki. that (of narration, not
of purpose)

lēkin, but māgār, but vālékīn, but ya, or yám, as if (not ' that is'' as in Urdu)

See also thiga to under Adverbs third list

INTERJECTIONS

ăi, O (vocative)
ăla (masc sing. and plur),
ăli (fem sing and
plur), O (vocative)
băs, enough!
hai āfsōs, alas!
imānékan, by my faith
(an oath)

khābardār, take care Khūdāyēkan by God kūrānēkan, bv the Qur an mĭstū, good very well pīrēkan, bv the samt (an oath) sho, good very well

NOTE on some forms given by Biddulph

In "Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh" Biddulph has an outline grammar of Sinā in the course of which he adduces some forms which seem to me incorrect. I therefore venture to suggest emendations

The verbal root ending -ar is said to be 'causal or passive,' and in particular for the passive of the infinitive (shidarovki) with its derivatives, the gerund, supines etc, also for the plupf past, pres. perf, future, imperative, -ar forms are given with a passive meaning, although for the passive pies ind and imperf the forms shidijumus and shidijumasus are given I think the -ar forms are always causal and never passive

The word age is said to mean "perhaps" and is used to make a number of dubitative tenses as shidoyki age possibly to strike, etc. I do not know any such word. The word I know in such a connection is dis which is used to form dubitative tenses. It is just possible that in some places a word like age is used. The tenses with dis have not quite the meaning given by Biddulph for the age tenses. The preposi-

NOUNS 57

tion azhe, upon, could in certain cases be used with the infinwhich is a verbal noun, capable of being governed by prepositions

The following corrections are suggested —

Biddulph
shidoyki beyi, to be about
to strike
shidoyki asoo, to have
struck
hidoyki be, being about
to strike
shidoyki hanu, meet to
strike

Sugge-ted Alteration sidóiki bei it is or will be necessary to strike sidóiki ásü, it was nece-sary to strike sidóiki be† seems quite an unnatural phiase sidóiki, hanu it i- necessary to strike. The sense of necessity is weak in such phrases as these sidobil at the time of striking

shidobil, by or from striking sidobil, at the time of striking

The ending -a or -ya is said to be adverbial, the -o of adjectives being changed to this to form adverbs. I regard it as used to form abstract nouns. The examples adduced are tinar, sharply abatyar slowly laowkyar, swiftly tinyār†, abatyār†, loĭkyār†, mean sharpness, slowness and swiftness respectively. Nouns, however, are sometimes used with an adverbial sense.

SYNTAX

NOUNS

The Cases—Nominative and 1st Accusative —The nominative which has the same form as the vocative and 1st accusative, is used as the subject of all intrans verbs including a few which are considered trans by us, but intrans by Sinā speakers Such are amushóiki, forget bizhóiki fear păruzhóiki hear, understand sicóiki, learn tanzhóiki, taróiki, cross tshūtóiki, annoy

With trans verbs the nom case is not used for any tense

The nom or 1st ac is sometimes used instead of the genit. after words denoting quantity and with names of places, buildings, etc., as

ce ser gīt, three ser of ghi car ser baspūr, four ser of grain (for horses or cattle) sa bārt jūk, six loads of wood Cīlās kot, Cilās fort Cīlās shaihar, the town of Cīlās The case is used to indicate length of time —

ácāk bārĭs (or evele) más sadarı thegas so many years I service did

ěk māzěk bētěsés we had stayed (lit sat) for one month It is object after most verbs ros ro pashīgǔ, he saw him

The Genitive—The genitive is used more widely than in English—The following examples will show this.

dēzai ĕk mŭgar ce ser gi† every day a goat and three ser of ghi (lit of a day)

ěk barĭzăi (or ĕvēlái) kácak băp dēno how much tax do vou give in a year?

de rupavo masala, rupa'ăı shăkar, two rupees worth of condiments, one of sugar

khair khairatéi khojégú, he asked after his health.

thäi misti khahar good news of you

khūnăi davai the gŭ brought an action for (attempted) murder

nas thán sádarn thèm I will do your service, I will work for you

maī shalt ālı l got fever lit my fever came

bolkyèr sabab gr on account of being lit with the cause of being

cilim rīlāi thēnen they make a huqqa of brass (This resembles the English idiom)

In the Gilgit dialect the genitive, whether of nouns or of pronouns is not an adjective

Dative —The dative is used to express

(1) to of direction, after verbs of going, coming, taking sending, etc

Kăshīret, to Kashmir fălâni dishet, to hătet vătu, a certain place came to konte, jate, whither ărut, inside, inwards

rāĕt mǎī jū ūchacarĕ', make my salutation reach the raja

(ii) direction (mental) · văiĕt kai dīti, to-water desire fell, he desired water

thái mǔlākāt thoĭkyĕt ma khùsh hǎnŭs, I am plcased to meet you (thy meeting making-to I pleased am)

tāsīlet rabot thojki, make a report to the Tahsil

Sometimes the dative ending is omitted:

Kashīr† va, come to Kashmir Cilās bo, go to Cilas

NOUNS 59

Occasionally the sense is "as far as" rather than simply " to " --

Kashīrĕt as far as Kashmir Cĭlāsĕt, as fai as Cilas alyet, up to there

- (111) time: lüstakyet, in the morning carmonu dezet, on the fourth day phătūt, afterwards, for the future ásh bodinét, up to to-day
- (10) purpose bulet inkhate, they went out for polo. tom krömet goun he has gone on his own business áköt, for hunself vourself, etc ashpet, for the horse.

For the use of the dative after certain verbs see under Verb below

Prepositional—This case does not call for much comment It is used after most prepositions, the genitive or locative being exceptional. In rapid speech the endings of the prep case are often omitted, especially in the sing

Locative —Under this heading we may put the two endings denoting 'm' and 'upon," for they have no separate exist-They are not prepositions, though they may be contracted from aru, in and azhe', upon

The loc suffix -r in, is found in both sing and plur and means:-

(1) literally "in" of place at disher, in that place

(11) less literally, more metaphorically, mentally, etc. shanalyor, in chains armāněi, in intention or wish ani hālātěi, in this condition mĭstı komor, ın good works

hösher, m his senses (my, vour senses, etc)

hier in heart (my, his, your heart, etc)

(111) in expressions of time kácāk ŭmrĕr, at what age ? Jyaker, in the mean time

kō bărĭzĕr, m what vear?

(*iv*) language Smār, in the Smā language Boto baser, in the Cilasi language

ŭrduĕr, ın Urdu

(b) instead of ' on" poner, on the road ăgúvěr bărone tharea', put rings on his finger

pār paizār banareā', put shoes on his

(vi) instead of I Ac. morer manóiki, agree to some one's word, obey him

The loc suffix -zh, on, both sing, and plui

- (i) literal mēcĕzh, upon the table generally with ázhĕ', as, mēcĕzh ǎzhĕ', upon the table
- (n) more metaphorical resezh juram vióiki or thoiki, impose a fine on him. anu manuzezh itzbarek nush, I have no faith in this man. mazh khazū' hani, I have itch chilezh bili, she is on clothes (The reference is to menstruation)
- (221) for 'at' or 'm' sevezh, at the bridge

hětě<u>zh</u>, at or in the village

- (iv) with 1st and 2nd pers. pronouns for -r
 mäzh, in me
 tùzh, in thee

 sozh, in you
 - (v) to express time anu barīzē<u>zh</u>, in this year

wāi ĕvēlĕzh, in the coming year

Second Accusative —This case is used after verbs of striking or giving a blow of any description—with fist, foot stick, knife, etc. See under Verbs. It greatly resembles the prepositional. The two cases are the same in the plur of nouns and of 3rd pers pronouns, but not of 1st and 2nd pers pronouns. In the sing the 2nd ac ending is often more eruphatic and distinct than the other and it is safer to make a distinction between them

The 1st ac is never used after verbs of striking. The invariable case is 2nd ac whether after a simple verb to strike or after a verb compounded of a noun and a verb, such as "give a knife," i.e. stab. The commonest case after other trans verbs is the 1st ac. The verb to kill takes a 1st ac., not, like verbs of striking, a 2nd ac.

Agent Case.—This case is used with every part of the active voice of trans verbs. The usage thus differs from Urdu and Hindi in which the agent is used only with the past tenses of trans verbs, and from Panjabi in which it is used with the mfin of all verbs and the past tenses of trans verbs. In Sinā it is used even with the stative participle, which in trans. verbs is really passive. For further details see under verbs below

In Gilgiti Smā there is only one agent case In Cilāsi and Yāgistāni there are two, one for past tenses and the other for other tenses, though they are sometimes contused In Gurēsi there are two, which are generally kept quite distinct

Nouns. 61

For the purposes of inflection two or three closely connected words are sometimes considered a single noun e.g. Khūdáe Pāk, God Holy, or simply God Such combinations take the suffixes at the end, as Khūdáe Pāksĕ régú, God said The suffix-k also bears the endings, as mūshāksĕ thégū, a man did See end of Syntax—the suffix-k

Nouns are frequently used as adjectives and hence even as adverbs, so much so that abstract nouns which end in -art, are given by Biddulph as adverbs. A list of the commonest will be found in the Appendix on the Low Tone, for all of them are pronounced with that tone. They are feminine abstract nouns but like other nouns, may sometimes be used in a manner that seems to us adverbial. These nouns are formed from adjectives. When the adj ends in -u, the abstract noun omits the u and adds -yart, when the adj ends in a consonant the noun adds - art. Exceptions to this rule are rare

Mode of expressing noun of agency or possession (Hindi and Urdu -vāla. Panjabi -vālā) —While the idea of agency is well developed in the verb, the noun is poorly furnished. The following will give an idea of how the conception is expressed

(i) When the thing possessed is part of the body or mind of the person, the pres. verb subst is used agreeing in gender and number with the subject

ěk achī' hanŭ müshā hanŭ, Urdu, ēk akh-vala admī hai.

he is a one-eyed man

dā'ı hānŭ sāb hānŭ, Urdu, dārhī-vāla Sāhĭb haı he ıs a bearded gentleman

dā'i hăně sābi hăně, Urdu. dārhī-vāle Sāhib hai they are bearded gentlemen.

shēč jakur hanu mushā hanu Urdu, sufēd bāl-vāla ādmī hai he is a white-haired man

-hēĕ jakur hanı cei hanı, Urdu, sufêd bal-valı 'aurat hai : she is a white-haired woman

(11) Another method is to use sāti with

mäs car carko satı pashīgas I saw one (a carrıage. etc.) with four wheels

du cărko satı ne pashīgăs, I did not see a two-wheeled one Here the Urdu would be mai ne car pahiye-vali dekhi do pahiye-vali nehi dekhi

(121) Frequently, however an effort is made to avoid the construction—and this after all is the usual method in European languages

 ส<u>ร</u>hpăi dabun the owner of the horse Urdu, ghōre-vāla (also ghōre kā inālík)

daulatdar, a rich man Urdu, daulat-vala, daulatmand

When the agent is verbal, as doer, walker, sender, worker the regular verbal construction is employed as explained below

THE PRONOUN.

Indefinite and relative prououns There are no regular pronouns of these types, but the interrogative pion is commonly used in their place. In the case of the indef pron this occurs usually in negative and subordinate clauses

Examples — Interrog as indef ko who?

kō nush, there was no one there were no people

mŭtŭ kō, someone, else

kos anu kom thigu to, if anyone does this work

jēk, what jēga nŭsh, nothing at all

mutu jēk, something else har jēk, everything jēk shaitani thígĕ to, if they do any devilry

Interrog as relative

kos thấi bắt: daulät näyégŭn (the man) who lost all thy wealth

mai jek daulat haniek whatever wealth there may be of mine.

kăcāk, how much or many?

kācāk hāni to, whatever amount there may

kācāk may also mean very many, thus,

kăcāk rupae jūrmana the gú he imposed a fine of how many rupees, i e I do not know how many, a great many

There is still another way of expressing the relative, viz. by means of the demonst pron

ō mushā vatus ō · that man had come that · 1e the man who had come

muçho' vátu o musha before came that man le the man who came before

zăkhmı bitŭ ō shūdarët wounded been that boy-to le to the boy who was wounded

ráchītǔ \bar{o} shữ kept that dog, i e the dog which was kept (as a pet).

áyāk, so much or many, is used in the locative, áyākër, meaning "in the mean time." This is almost exactly the Hindi itne mē.

ăkí, self, selves, in all persons and both genders and numbers, is always declined as a plural dat ăkōt, prep ăkō', ăko', etc It is used in all cases except the genit. It is interesting to compare it with the Urdu usage

ma akí buzham, Urdu, mai khud jauga I shall go myself

ros tomų zā pashī'gŭ Urdu, ŭsne apnā bhāī dēkhā he saw his biother.

We may consider tomu as the genit of akí.

akot Urdu, apne vaste for my-, him-, her, -it-self, our-, your, -them-selves

ăko mazhā Urdu, apne me, apas me among themselves, ourselves, yourselves

First and 2nd pers. pronouns may be used in the genit. nstead of tomu

that hat pale' or tom hat pale', stretch out your hand aki also has an emphatic sense ā dishēr aki, in this very place.

tēn āki, absolutely now, at this very moment ce āki, exactly three also sometimes all the three

THE ADJECTIVE

Adjectives in -ŭ are declined and agree with their nouns in gender and number but not in case. Others are not declined except when used and treated as nouns

anu ashpai, of this horse ani bamai of this mare

ro mıstü müshāšı got, the house of that good man zäkhmı bitü müshāt de, give it to the wounded man o cunu goter, in that small house

As has been stated before the genitive in Gilgiti is not an adjective

ănisăi bāmăi or ăshpăi, of his mare or horse

kan (kei) mistě mănūzo sa, what good men's sister?

Comparison — There are no forms for the comparative and superlative These are expressed by means of the preposition jo, \underline{zho} , from, than

cŭnu, small ma jo cŭnŭ. smaller than I bŭtë jo cŭnŭ, smaller than all, smallest

Not a few words may be used as both nouns and adjectives as găsh, quarrel, and adj quarrelling kāli, fight, and adj. fighting

Nearly all adj may be used as adverbs. In this case they follow the subject of the verb and not infrequently the object also, whereas when they are attributive they precede the subject. See under adverbs.

õ shudarse kom mistu thei, that boy works well.

Some ad; are practically prepositions mae paruluk hanu, it is like or equal to me. eino samar hani, she is equal to them. Numeral Adjectives —Cardinal numbers do not change when used in agreement with nouns; when, however they stand by themselves, as nouns, they are declined. Their declension is given in the accidence. When a number is compounded of two or three words only the last is inflected.

bī ga soī, thirty-six genit. bī ga soi'no

Ordinals after the first, pumu'ko, are formed by adding mono to the cardinal fem moni plur mone, fem monye, the vowel of the nom sing being changed throughout Numerals composed of two or more words add mono only to the last

cěbyo, three score, sixty cěbyomŏno, sixticth dĭbyo ga ce, forty-three dĭbyo ga cemŏno, forty-third

THE VERB

Voice -The idea of voice is somewhat different from that current in English but we may say that there are two voices, one transitive or causal, and the other, intransitive, middle or passive There may also be a double causal, a causal of a trans, verb. It is difficult to state how far the conception of a true passive is found in the language. There are verbs which at first sight we should regard as pure passives, but when we turn to other north Indian languages we find that the same idea is expressed by an intrans verb Again we have bashoiki, to play an instrument, along side of bashóiki to be played, where obviously the second word is intrans not passive. Cf. Hındı bajana and bajna. Similarly we have pazhójkit, cook, and pacólkit, be cooked ripen. We notice too that sometimes intrans verbs have two forms, one the ordinary intrans and one which is passive in form (if there is such a thing as a true passive) thus

phĭróĭki, phĭrizhóĭki, return, go back

taróĭki, tarizhóĭki, go aeross

phayoiki, phaizhoiki, burst, tear je to be burst or torn

This interchanging of forms suggests that in the Sinā mind the two ideas are closely allied. Even in the case of words like sĭdizhóĭki, zamizhóĭki, which apparently mean to be beaten (from sĭdóĭki, zamoĭki) one has to ask oneself whether the true concept of a passive is present to the mind, or whether the idea is not rather to "get beaten". Cf the Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi "eat a beating," ie get beaten. I think the idea in the two verbs just mentioned is the latter. The English form of expression "I was beaten by him" would not be possible in Sinā. Similarly in Panjabi we should hear "maī olide kolō mār khādhī," I ate a beating from him

We therefore have really the two conceptions of trans. and intrans, the former being the causal of the latter, while often the trans verb itself has a causal, three verbs in all. A list of the commonest pairs has been given in the Accidence. A number of verbs which we regard as trans, are treated by the Sins as intrans. The most important have been conjugated above in the Accidence. When there are three verbs related to one another as intrans, trans, and causal, the first two are not distinguishable from each other in form (unless the intrans happens to have a root ending in -izh) except that the first will have past tenses of the intrans type, but the third adds -ar to the root so that the root always ends in -ar. The rule therefore is

An intrans. verb has for causal either (i) a verb whose root is not distinguishable in form as trans, in which case there will always be a second causal formed from this by adding -ar to the root, or (ii) a causal formed from the intrans. by adding -ar, in which case there will be no second causal.

A trans verb forms its causal by adding -ar to the root The signification of causals.

(i) The literal meaning The causal of an intrans verb means to cause the previous subject to be or do something, while the causal of a trans. means to cause the previous object to be done. Thus

Intrans	mùcóĭki, escape	causal mŭ <u>zh</u> óĭk <u>ı,</u> cause to
	caróĭki graze	escape causal caróĭki, cause to
	. 0	graze
Trans	khoĭkį, eat	khayaróĭki, cause (food)
		to be eaten
	sĭdóĭk <u>ı,</u> strike	sĭdaróĭki, cause to be
		struck

It will be noticed that khayaróĭki and sĭdaróĭki do not mean to cause a person to eat or strike

(11) The causal often takes on a new sense which makes it practically a new verb

nıkhalóĭkı, causal of nıkhayóĭkı, emerge, means not to cause to emerge, but sımply "take out"

muzhóĭki, causal of mucóĭki, escape, means not "cause to escape" but "save"

banaróiki causal of banóiki put clothes on to oneself, means not "cause someone to clothe himself" or "cause clothes to be put on," but merely "to clothe."

Notes I —The idea of trans and intrans is often rendered by means of tholki make, and bolki, become along with an adjective

Thus from sak, full, we have

sak, boĭki, become full sak thoĭki, to fill

II — Causals in -ar have no direct passive or middle in -12h, hence from sidaróiki, cause to be struck, we cannot form a passive sidarizhóiki. This is different from Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi in which any causal verb may have a passive like any other trans verb. In Sinā a trans verb which is not a causal in -ar. may have a passive in -12h, as e.g. sidizhóiki, to be struck, from sidóiki, provided that there is not another intrans already, if there is another already of another form the -12h form is only occasionally found as an extra verb

The case of subjects and objects of verbs

(i) Subject The subject of all intrans verbs, including those regarded by us as trans and by Sins as intrans, is in the nome case. See under Noun, Agent Case. The subject of every trans verb is in the agent case. This is carried so far that even participles often have an agent case before them. Further, a subject of an intrans verb is often attracted into the agent case if a partic or infin of a trans verb precedes.

Examples tüs lam, seize thou tshos lāma, seize ye mās dāyam'. I will burn mās dāyē'gas, I burn

Participles.

os ne khosin, until he eats (lit he not eating-till)

mãi mālús rai'tŭ-k dĕ, my father-by having-been said give

ie give me the thing ordered by my father

resăi zās běchītŭ-k dě, his brother-by having-been-asked give, i e give the thing asked for by his brother

(For -k in these two sentences see end of Svntax— "-k Suffix")

anus thai gum khavarıtei guai hane a?, him-by thy corn having-been-caused-to-be-eaten of witnesses are-there?, i.e are there witnesses of his having given your corn to be caten?

In the case of Agent II there is sometimes hesitation Normally we have such phrases as —

mäs děmak hănus, I am a giver, 1 e 1 will give it presently.

But a difference of meaning may arise, e.g. 'he is a giver' may mean either "he will give" or "there is a giver"

ros děyěk hànu, he is a giver, he will give it ěksě děyěk hànu, one will give it ěk or ěksě khāvěk hànu, there is one eater. cēs khāněk hàně, there are three eaters

If the numeral is put after the agent it is in the nominative khāněk ce hǎně there are three eaters děyěk ěk hǎnǔ, there is one giver In ordinary usage the agent case is much commoner

Attraction

běs khē† khŭsh bōn, we having-eaten shall be happy, we shall eat and be happy

barāles hun thojki duben, the porters will be unable to lift

- (ii) Object objects are governed by verbs in various cases, sometimes a preposition is necessary A number of verbs govern two cases, one direct and one indirect, as "say a thing (1st ac) to a person (dat.)
 - (a) 1st Ac which is the same in form as the nom. The great majority of verbs govern this case and when one is in doubt, one should employ it. The following call for special attention.

pŭróĭki, ŭsŏĭki, sak thoĭki, all meaning "fill" object vessel filled or substance with which filled but if both mentioned the construction is sŭrayĕr văi ŭsóĭki (etc.), fill water in the pot talāk doĭki, divorce where one would expect dat. banoĭki, put on clothes lac of "clothes" maroĭki, kill not 2 ac as with veibs of striking. sămaioĭki, divide lac of "land," "money," etc yūvoĭki, win lac of prize won

kalyóiki consider, count. but dative when it means "abuse a person"

(b) Dative —

hō thoĭkı, call
va thoĭkı, call
mĭnát thoĭkı, beseech
mĭnät zārı thoĭkı, beseech
kon doĭkı lısten
hŭkm thoĭkı, command băndĕsh
thoĭkı, command
bızhoĭkı, fear also
with jo, from
săzā thoĭkı, pumsh

duā thoiki, treat medically bilen theiki, treat medically kalyóiki, abuse (person), give abuse to, but when meaning "consider," 'count" takes 1 ac tohmāt thoiki, accuse tohmāt soiki, accuse tran thoiki, fire at (with gun, arrow, etc) mānya thoiki, forbid cinoiki, love

məlish thoik, rub mühäbät thoik, love měhrbanı thoik, be kınd to, năsíat thoik, advise jūram thoški, fine (also takes loc. in -zh) hidavät thoški, advise kūmäk thoški, help

(c) Genitive —
manóĭki, agiee to
(person)
cāpi thoĭki, massage

tshĭı thoĭki, ıncıse (boıl, etc) amushóĭki, forget (person) părŭzhóĭki, hear (person)

Or these manoĭkı, părŭzhoĭkı and amushoĭkı, take the 1 ac if the object is a thing, amushoĭkı sometimes takes the genit even if the object is a thing.

(d) 2nd Ac —
sĭdóĭki, strike, beat
zamóĭki, strike, beat
hāt mǔt thē†
doĭki, | give
hāt mút thē† blow
sĭdŏĭki | with
hāt mǔt thē† | fist
zamŏĭki

cotě doiki, give blows
phăcutyā' doiki, kick
thureā' doiki, whip
thur gi doiki, whip
khátār' doiki, stab
khätaru doiki, stab
sacoiki, hit a mark (of arrow,
bullet, etc)

(e) Two cases —
dat of pers, lac rer
rayoĭki, say read
dŏĭki, give
palŏĭki, hand
khojŏĭki, inquire(also
jo of pers)

bănaróĭki, clothe khayaróĭki, give to eat piaróĭki give to drink sicaróĭki, teach pasharóĭki, show

sicaróĭki, teach may take l ac of pers if the subject taught is not mentioned thus ma sĭcarĕ', teach me mặt Siṇī† bas s ĭcarĕ, teach me Sinā

palyó'iki rub, takes 1 ac. of ointment, etc. rubbed on, and dat of pers

(f) With pieposition or locative -sāti, with
tshŭtóiki, annoy gar thoiki, marry
jo, zho, from
bizhóiki, fear also dat
-r, morer manoiki agree to a word, obey.
-zh
zhūk† boiki, touch zhūk† thoiki, touch, cause to
jūram vioiki or touch
thoiki to fine

See locative in -zh under Noun above.

THE VERB

69

THE PARTS OF THE VERB

The Infinitive —The infin may be used as (i) an infin , (ii) an adj , (iii) or participle, (iv) a verbal noun, to express several different ideas

The adjectival use in seen in tas boiki dish, a slippery place, sak boiki dish, slippery place

It is a participle in the following -

ägär tu khácŭ kom thoĭki pashī'gıs to, if she had seen (or were to see) you doing evil work

When used as a noun the infin is declined like a noun in the sing.

bolkyĕi săbáb the reason for being vayolkyĕi khābar, the news of his coming kholkyĕr, in eating, while eating

mülākāt thoĭkyĕt khūsh hanŭs

tiki khoĭkyĕi khēn nŭsh, it is not time for eating food khoĭki pĭóĭki bĕchĕmùs, l ask to eat and drink, I want food.

Sometimes the oblique ending is omitted

khoĭki kāryo, sicóĭki kāryo, for the sake of eating, learning

aru buzhóiki rak nē thegu, he did not wish to go in cakóiki irāda or khayāl, the wish or intention to look thoiki badal, instead of doing.

dayóiki toni, a tree for burning

In phamul douk tom, fruit giving tree, the infin is an agent It may mean "about to" as in —

ásh bulā khātam boiki āsili, māgār phāt bili the polo was to end to-day, but was left over. The words khātam boiki āsili, correspond to the Urdu khātām honevāli thi. Panjabi khātām honi si.

The mfin may also express purpose, duty, necessity, etc. See under these headings below

Concessive —This tense invariably ending in -ōt, -ōta is confined to the 3rd sing, and plur. It does not change for number. It is much used in prayers

Khūdās tu běhěl thōta, God pardon vou (1 e your sins) also more generally bayōt, let, him, her, them sit khōta, let him, her, them eat

PARTICIPLES

Stative Partic.—In trans verbs this is passive, e.g. sĭdītŭ, in the state of having been beaten, or simply beaten. In intrans verbs it is of course not passive: bītǔ in the state of having been e.g. zākhmi bītǔ, wounded.

This partic with its preceding noun may be treated as a single concept and declined, as

krom thītě gătish, after the work was done

gum khayaritet guái witnesses of the corn's having been given as food

In ĭ¹m dăstītŭ and ĭlm raī'tŭ the partic has almost an active sense. The phrases do not mean "learning that has been known or read", but "a man who has known or read learning", ie an educated man Cf Hindi părhā lĭkhā, one who can read and write

In this connection a distinction should be noted — sĭdītĕ zho mŭtŭs, I escaped after being beaten. sĭdŏikī zho mŭtŭs, I escaped from beating, i e I was not beaten

The Partic in -ōzha is a kind of present partic, meaning "while doing a thing" its time being the same as that of the finite verb

rozha alŭ, he came crving

khōzha pĭōzha buzhĕi, he will go eating and drinking.

The Partic in -bil -bel, is not really a partic. It indicates a point of time —

mĭsō'bĕl, sĭdō'bél bŭzhō'bĕl, at the time of mixing, striking, going

The Partic in -sin means up to the time of a certain action It is therefore future

ma mirósín thái somù hānus, I am your friend till death ō nē wayósín ma nē büzhēmus, I am not going till he comes: lit, I am not going till he does not come. ōs nē khōsìn mas na khom, till he eats I will not eat.

Sometimes the ending -sin is put in the dative case to indicate a point of time, as ash bosinet, to-day being-till-to, up to to-day

Occasionally even another word is added as mistu ne bosínět than, well not being-till-to up-to, until he gets well

Future - The tuture is used for the pres subj and sometimes for the pres ind. It is always the tense used in sentences like —

shall I go. bǔzhěma i shall they go. bǔzhena i ma ănı hālătěr nǔsh ki thǎi pǔc kalīzham, I am not in this condition that I may be considered thy son, I am not worthy to be called thy son.

Agent II —The addition of the suffix -k to the future (slightly altered) makes the 2nd Agent.

nē bizhō' más děmak hānŭs, do not fear I giver am, i e I will give you something (said to a beggar) běs dōněk háněs, we are givers, we will give más děmak hānšs, I (fem) am a giver, I will give

· I consider this the same as the -k suffix so frequently heard in Sinā. It is the subject of special treatment further on. See the Suffix -k at the end of the Syntax

When the noun is expressed the suffix -k may be omitted, as -

Gülmárger bayen müshe, the men living in Gulmarg.

Past Conditional —This tense is used in the apodosis of conditional sentences (see Conditional Sentences below)—It also expresses the idiomatic sense of the English might or could.

măs jēk thěmsĭk ? what could I do ?

tus kare ga ayai ehalt ne dégano, mas tom yaro sati khushani themsik thou ever even to me a goat's kid not hast given that with my friends I merriment might make

Dubitative Tenses —The particle das is employed to express the idea of doubt, "perhaps," etc. It is not used as a separate word

rāi dās, he will doubtless be saying rēgun dās, he will no doubt have said

The Verb thoïki.

This is a suitable place to draw attention to the special uses of thoiki.

- (i) The ordinary meaning of to do, to make.

 jēk thēnen? cilim thēnen what are they doing? They
 are making a huqqa
- (11) With adj and nouns to form verbs of all kinds
 cŭk thoĭki, be silent medically
 chūt thoĭki, delay sălām thoĭki, salute
 nimáz thoĭki, say lōku thoĭki, make haste
 prayers mistǔ thoĭki, to heal
 bílēn thoiki, treat sak thoĭki, fill
- (111) Speak a language
- (iv) Cook (bread, etc.)
 (v) Bear son or daughter
- (vi) To 'say' with direct speech, always preceded by the words spoken
 - 'măī guái kō nŭsh'' thēgŭ "I have no witnesses" he said

"ho" thoïki to say "O," ie to call 'va" thoïki say "come," ie to call

The commonest case under this head is the conjunctive participle $th\bar{\epsilon}\dagger$ to indicate a quotation. In accordance with the rule it follows the words quoted.

ros kōnyo ālo" thē† khojégǔ he asked saying "whence came you?" See further examples under Direct Speech below

The quotation may be a mere thought as —

- 'ēse sĭdam'' thē† ma dărú gās thinking "I will beat him" Î went out
- (vii) Ansing out of this is a use of the conjunc partic with the sense of "believing," considering " with the idea of "etc
 - Kăhūl Mĩa thē † ěk mǔshāk ăsǔ there was a man called Kābūl Mĩa (a man sayıng 'Kābūl Mĩa") This is the Panjabi 'Kābūl Mĩa kārke" Apparently the meaning is—of whom people said "Kābūl Mĩa," hence simply "called Kābūl Mĩa"

bute jo var thet vai vale first of all bring water thet, considering or making this the first point

and puce karvo the for the sake of this son in e with the idea of this son in your mind you have done this

(viii) Adverbial The conj part is used adverbially This is very common

jēk thē[†], how [?] lit what having done. mĭstŭk thē[†], well lit good having done

(ix) Conjunction This is a peculiar use of the past tense kē thǐgā' to, because lit what thou didst then ai thǐgā' to, because, for that cause that ani thǐgā' to because, for this cause that jēk hāni thǐgā' to, since because lit what is thou didst then

It is interesting that in each case the pronoun is fem., kē, ăi, ăni, jek(hăni) and that the accent of thiga is thrown on to the second syllable

(x) It should be observed that frequently the causal is used where we should expect the simple verb sometimes both are idiomatically correct

zēk tharóĭkı, to make lying down ıc to knock down hūn tharóĭkı, to make standing up, to lift up järgän nē tharĕ': stumbling not make, do not let him stumble pāĕ ăzĕ nē tharĕ' feet wet not make do not let your feet get wet

THE ADVERB

Most adjectives can be used as adverbs they agree with the subject in number and gender

lōku va, come quickly

Some words are both prepositions and adverbs as — phatú, behind, afterwards — arú, inside of, inwards, inside

Many adverbs are formed by means of the two conjunctive partic bet, having become and thet, having done

mĭstŭ bē†, well jēk bē†, how ²
mĭstŭ thē†, well jēk thē†, how ²
ädē thē†, thus khvē thē†, how
äyē thē† in that manner chūt bē†, slowly

vari and khin, both meaning direction help to make a number of adv of place

ănı khin, ın this direction ai khin, ın that direction kalavarı, ın what direction nawarı, ın this direction

ěksě ěkavarı zās† thēněs, they were pulling one another in opposite directions

The ending -o is used in a few adverbs of time to express point of time. With adverbs of place it is common to express direction from

rātyo by night, at night sūryo, by day dazō', at midday Cf also dēzgo, every day, always

aiya varyo, from that directrection
alyo, thence
anyo, hence
anavaryo, from this direction
anavaryo, from this direction

The subordinate particle to

rection

This particle makes clauses subordinate, it introduces the idea of if, when etc., to a clause which would otherwise be a direct statement

nımaz thige, they prayed
mas sak thigas, I filled
süryo sütü, he slept by
day
tu rahat hano, you are
well
nımaz thige to, if thev pray
mas sak thigas to, If I fill
süryo sütü to, when he sleeps
bv day
tu rahat hano to, if you are
well

thải bāmsẽ ro pashī'gĭs. your mare saw him thải bāmsẽ ro pashī'gĭs to, if your mare had seen him re ālyĕt āli, she came re ālyĕt āli to, when she comes there

Sec also conditional gentences below

A list of the principal adverbs has been given in the accidence

Abstract nouns are made into adverbs by means of the preposition $s\bar{a}ti$, with

mistiare sati, with goodness, well aram sati, restfully, comfortably.

THE PREPOSITION

Prepositions require little comment Most of them govern the prepos case, but a few take the genitive A few examples of special usage may be useful

sāti, with

- (i) with abstract nouns to form adverbs see under Adverb above
- (11) ō toma sātī gane', tie it to the tree
- (11) Dabūnai fazl sāti, by the grace of God

káci, near, to ma káci hánú, it is near me ma káci wa, come to me

gi, with (instrumental)

achī gi, with his own eyes

rīl† gi cilim the make a huqqa of brass

bālī gi gánē'gās I tied it with a rope

tumāk gi trān thei, he will shoot with a gun

du pārā gi ek pārā thege, they made one stage out of

two

mistu krom gi ālūsus, I had come on good or proper or fortunate business

jo zho, from.

The following uses are idiomatic — Tume ce mãza jo, after three months instead of phatú. Comparison

khácě jo khácě chilě, the worst clothes bůtě jo járů, oldest of all

THE CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are very little used. Nearly all are taken directly from Urdu or Persian. A glance at the list will show this Cf $l\bar{\epsilon}k\bar{\imath}n$, $m\bar{\alpha}g\bar{\alpha}r$, $wal\bar{\epsilon}k\bar{\imath}n$, but $\bar{\alpha}g\bar{\alpha}r$, if $k\imath$, that.

THE SENTENCE AND ITS PARTS

Repetition of Words—The repetition of words does not indicate emphasis. It distributes the idea over a number of objects or over time or space

ěk ěk dărjăn cotě rmo darégŭ he caused a dozen blows each to be given to them

ma jo yar yaı (or musō' musō') yaı† walk ın front of me, i e continue in that position

bī† bī† rupaĕ jŭrmana tharēgŭ he had them fined twenty rupees each

bilen bilen thege they kept on giving him medicine.

A somewhat different idea—that of semi-jocular reference to something familiar is found in

tiki miki, bread, food, for simple tiki

Interrogative Sentences — If words such as where, when, how, how much, how many why, etc., which in themselves imply a question, occur in a sentence, no other interrogative word is necessary to make an idiomatic interrogative sentence. When no such word occurs, the suffix -a is added to the last word of the sentence, generally a verb, to make it interrogative

ō thăi mālu hànǔ a i is that your father?
măi a i mine i did you say mine i
galīs bǔlǔ, he became ill galīs bǔlǔ a, did he become ill i
măs jēga nē lěigās. Tǔs a i I obtained nothing. And
you i

When there are alternative questions, the suffix -a is added only to the first

kuı nilı hanı a ya shuşhi† hanı i is the country green or dried up i

tshăi kuyai săm mistă hănă a, khácă hănă i is the land of your village good or bad?

Direct Speech—Indirect speech is hardly used at all There is a strong preference for direct narration. A quotation is often indicated by the conj. partic of thoik, which is placed after the quotation. Other parts of thoik, may be used, but always after the words quoted. rayóik, say, on the other hand is placed before the words quoted, and the same holds of other words which may introduce a quotation.

hĭdayăt thĕ kı " ădē koma jo ăkō răcha " give advice that " keep yourselves from such deeds "

mäi adät häni äpük bār† löku thěā my wish is "make the load a little lighter," l wish you to make my load lighter sā bsē hūkm thégūn "falanı dishēt buzha" thē† the sahıb has given an order sayıng "go to a certain place," told them to go to a certain place

sāpēt "vatènes" thêt khābar chanīgyes to the sahib saving "we have airīved" we sent word, we sent word

of our arrival

"ăshpı fātakět valam" thē†lamī'găs: sayıng I will take the horses to the pound" I seized them I seized the horses with the intention of taking them to the pound

- "anus that gum khayarıtet guát hane a" thet khojégu sayıng "are there witnesses of your corn's having been fed (to the horses) he asked" he asked whether there were witnesses, etc
- "anĭsĕ jo bodŭ khŭsh hănŭs" thē† iā kácı thäi sĭtăt tham sayıng "I am much pleased with this man" I will praise you to the raja I will tell the raja that I am much pleased with you
- ō părudun dăs 'shăbrer Fărăm hăna'' thē†, magăr achī gi nē pashīgun he will have heard saving 'in the city there are Europeans, but he has not seen them with his eve (eyes).
- 'yāgī bonés' thēt anı sazā leigeneth sayıng 'we are independent' you have obtained this punishment you have got yourselves this punishment because of your idea of being independent

The last sentence shows how far they will go to preserve the thought of direct speech The men had said to themselves "we are independent and we mean to do as we like," hence their getting into trouble.

Conditional Clauses —A language which always employs direct speech cannot enter into such refinements of conditional clauses as we have in English—Yet a considerable variety is possible as will be seen from the following sentences

(1) Protasis and apodosis both present time—the same in Sinā—(The future often has a present signification)

ägär tu khäfa häno to, tüt bäkhsīs thoĭkı avāzhĕı ıf you are angry, you ought to forgive

agăr tiki khān to mistă then if he is eating his food, he is doing well

ha'reno to har, ne ha'reno to lip thare' (or phal the) if thou art taking away (i.e. if thou wishest to take away), take away, if thou art not taking away leave them

The same sense with plural verbs is expressed as follows—hä'renet to hä'ra, ne ha'renet to lip tharea' (or phal thea') if you, etc

- ros haren to harot, në haren to lip tharot (or phal thot) if he wishes to take them away let him do so, if not let him leave them.
- (2) Time of protasis and apodosis future in Sinā protasis past tense with to, apodosis future

mas khégas to miri'am, if I eat. I shall die

mistu kom thíget to, tshot mām ga dem · if you do good work I will also give you a reward

jēk shaitáni thígě to ma káci chān if they do any devilry, send them to me

sărkār měhrban biga to mái ădalăt thoiki avāzhěi if your honour will be kind you should do me justice.

mäs liö thigäs to, loku va if I call, come quickly

Sometimes one would more naturally translate by "when" than by 'if," but the idea is the same

ma pheri vătus to, rā kāci thăi sifát them when I come back I will piaise you to the raja

rātyo sŭto to, bodě chīlě á<u>zh</u>ě' gin when you sleep at night take plenty of clothes over you

ro pheri gou to, sapet rabot thei when he goes back he will report to the sahib

A word expressing time may be used -

karë ga tu kacı vătu to, tumak gı tran the as soon as he gets near you shoot him with your gun.

- (3) Unfulfilled condition of past time also contingent condition (if it were to, etc.) in future time Sinā protasis I uperfect, apodosis past conditional or imperfect.
 - kom ki ne thegā? ägàr thegaso to, päïsa tut zàrūr demsik (ordemusus), why did you not work? If you had worked I should certainly have given you money.
 - ägär thäi ājis tu änŭ khäcŭ kom thoïki pashīgis to, säkhät nārāz bēisīk if your mother had seen you doing this evil work, she would have been very angry with you

This may mean also if your mother were to see you, she would be very very angry—the idea is that in either case the condition has so far not been fulfilled

ágár mãi morër manë'güs to, bodů mistů běisik it would have been well if he had obeyed me (agreed to my word)

ma ăgár băla ālūsūs to, sābsē māt päïsa dēisīk if I had come vesterday, the Sahib would have given me pice

os agar bilen khégus to, shaya't në miriesik if he had eaten the medicine, perhaps he would not have died (agar) ko ales to païsa layensik if any people had come they would have received pice

The protasis may be rendered emphatic by the insertion of ga, thus either (agar) kō ga āles or (agar) kō āles to ga, if any people whatsoever had come

The construction is regular throughout the plupt

ma ālŭsŭs to, if I had come

tu āluso to, if thou hadst come

ō ālŭs to if he had come

and so on The word $\check{a}g\check{a}r$, if, is unnecessary, the particle to gives the needed sense of condition

A conditional sentence may sometimes be reversed, thus—
tus cuk no thiga to ma khafa bom if you do not keep
quiet, I shall be angry—This may be expressed—
cuk the ne to khafa bom—keep quiet or I shall be
angry

See also particle to under Adverb.

Temporal Clauses — Some temporal clauses are not distinguishable in Sinā from conditional clauses see examples under Conditional Sentences

The tense sometimes changes without change in meaning rā hūn tharégě to, çakēn to kǎiĕ', resåi sā kābaz būlūs when thev lifted up the raja, when they looked (lit look), his breath had been seized (by God), i e he was

Time may be expressed by the infin and participles nimáz thoĭkyĕi khēn, the time for praying nimáz thoĭkyĕr, in praying at the time of praying nimáz thöbĕl, at the time of praying nimáz thōzha while praying nimáz thōsǐn, up to the time of praying.

mäs ṭiki khōbĕl ō vätŭ, while I was eating food he came

tu vayōběl or tu vayoĭkyěr, while vou are (or were or will be) coming

See other examples under Infin and participles

For khōbĕl we might have khoĭkyĕr

To be Advisable, Proper, Right, to be one's Duty — These ideas are expressed as follows —

(i) avāzhóĭki, to be right, proper, with infin and date of subject hămēsh nimáz, kăzā nē thē†, thoĭki avāzhĕi always prayer, omission not having-made, to-do is proper one should always say one's prayers without missing tut ce goti doïki avāzhĕi it is advisable for you to make three houses

Duty in the past—Past Conditional

reset ăye ne thoiki avazheisik he should not have acted thus

- ěk gotăk dĭga, ce gotı doĭkı avāzheísĭk you have made one house, you should have made three
- (11) lāzim, right mistu, good both with infin khushani thojki lāzim ásı it was right to rejoice khacu krom thojki mistu nush it is not right to do evil
- (iii) for required, needed. avāzhóĭki or dărkār, required, may be used

kăcāk barālę avāzhēnēn or dărkār hānē how many porters are required?

Necessity — This may be rendered as above—advisable, right, etc., or by the infin with $bo\check{\imath}k_{2}$, become, or with the verb substantive

băkhsīs thoĭki bĕi you must forgive vayóĭki bĕi, it is (or will be) necessary to come.

The infin with the verb subst generally expresses mere conngence rather than necessity.

bŭlā khätam boĭkı äsı, phät bılı polo was to have been finished to-day, but it was left over

Know how to

sũyóĭkı, know, or dăstóĭkı, know, with infin anŭ krom thoĭki dästěmůs. I know how to do this work lĭkhóĭkı sũ'yĕmûs I know how to write

Wish, Desire, Intention —These are rendered chiefly by Urdu words, and it should be noted that the meanings are not clearly distinguished

chanóiki khäyāl nē thěmůs I do not wish to send.
ros tom půc pashóiki khäyāl thēn he wishes to see his
son

ärú buzhóiki räk në thegu he would not go in tom dër sak thoiki ärmänër äsu to fill his stomach was in his wish he wished to fill his stomach.

mäs trănfā cakóĭkı ĭráda thĕmŭs I wish to see the headman

văiet kai diti water-to desire fell he wished to drink.

Ask, Demand

khoĭkı pıóĭkı bĕchĕmüs I demand to eat and drink: I want something to eat and drink

To ask a question is khojoški followed by direct speech. "konyo alo" the† khoje'gu he asked saving 'whence came you?"

Begin

sacóiki (intrans) or lamóiki (trans) with infin tom hier ravóiki lami'gű own heart-in to-say he-seized he began to sav in his heart

tom zāĕ khàtār† doĭki sātŭ he began to stab his brother shūrū thoĭki is also used, but is not common pazhóĭki shūrū thēgĭsē they had begun to cook

Purpose—Purpose is expressed chiefly by means of the prep kāryo, for the sake of, which takes the prepos case frequently it is used with the nomin case, the ending of the prepos being omitted

cakóĭkı or cakóĭkyĕ kāryo gās J went to look.

agúyĕr borōnĕ thaióiki kāryo ālŭ he came to put rings on his finger

kāryo is often omitted with the infin. The above sentences may be rendered as follows, the simple nom. of the infin. being used

cakóĭki gās agúyĕr borōne tharóĭki ālŭ.

ma Boto bas sicoiki (kāryo) Kashir† vătus I came to Kashmir to learn Cilasi (lit. the language of the Cilasis).

In longer clauses the construction is "for this reason that" he may or might do so and so

ล้กัระ kaivo mas reset tiki khayarēgas, นังล้าน์ nē mirieisk for this purpose I gave him food that he might not die of hunger

The same sentence altered to tiki khayaremus, uyanu ne miriei, means—I am giving him food that he may not die of hunger.

Ability, Inability — To be able is boĭkı, which also means to become to be unable, dŭbóĭkı

boĭkı fut bom past bŭlŭs or bĭgăs with infin dŭboĭki, fut dŭbom past dŭbālŭs with infin

The existence of a word meaning to be unable is worthy of notice. The subject of both verbs should naturally be in the nomin. case, as they are both intrans. In practice, however, if the verb about which ability or inability is predicated istrans, the subject is attracted into the agent case.

ma bāyóĭkı dŭbomŭs, I am unable to sıt mās bāyóĭkı dŭbomŭs, I am unable to plough

Continuance, Habit.—There is no ordinary way of expressing the idea of keeping on doing a thing. If a definite habit is spoken of the word hel, f, habit, may be employed, as pioikyei hel, the habit of drinking

Sometimes one hears

khōzha bētŭs, I kept on eating lit I sat while eating, but in every day speech no attempt is made to express the conception underlying the Hindi mai khātā rāhā, mai khāyā kārtā thā I continued eating, I used to eat.

Compound Verbs — Many verbal ideas which in English would be expressed by one word require two words in Sinā—a verb and a noun or a verb and an adjective. This is a common feature of Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi in Kashmiri it is much less common

The verbs most commonly used are thoik, make (or the causal form tharóiki), boiki, become, and doiki, give. Others are not uncommon, such as poiki, fall; paróiki, cause to fall: dizhóiki, fall, häróiki, take away; vayóiki, come; buzhóiki, go, etc It is hard to draw the line and decide when the idea is one which would have naturally been expressed in one word, and when we should have expected two words

Examples:

dák thoíki, to hammer cük thoíki, be silent cát boíki, crack (intrans.) cat büzhóíki, crack (intrans.) tsák boíki, stand tsák tharóíki, set upright gãe doíki sing hun doíki, take an oath

chau thoĭki, milk
hūn thoĭki, lift
căt poĭki, crack (intrans)
căt hăróîki, crack (trans)
căt paróĭki, crack (trans.)
năte doĭki, dance
găl doĭki, lie down
ŭdi soĭki, bolt (door, etc.)
ŭdi doĭki, bolt (door, etc.)

As as has been explained elsewhere boiki and thoiki are often correlative words being used with the same nouns or adjectives to form intrans, and trans, verbs respectively e.g.

hūn boĭkı, stand lĭs boĭkı, clıng hùn thoĭkı, lıft lĭs thoĭkı, joın

Sometimes there are two forms of expression, a single verb and a compound verb, both being correct

krăp thoĭki, fold mĭsoĭki, mıx lăsoĭki, lick sălŭtóĭkı, fold mishräk thoĭki, mix läs thóĭkı, lick The suffix k—This suffix is one of the most marked features of Sinā It is appended to .—

- (i) singular of nouns, pronouns and adjectives, both masc. and fem .
- (ii) sing of the stative partic. masc and fem.
- (iii) 3rd sing mase and fem of the verb subst.
 - (iv) 3rd sing mase and fem of the past tense of intrans.
 - (v) the infin to form Agent I
- (vi) the whole of the future to form Agent II

I cannot be quite sure whether the k mentioned in (v) and (vi) as occurring in the two Agents is this suffix or not. It would be interesting to know if there are other cases of its occurrence, if, for example it is found with plurals, or if other parts of the verb are used with it.

I confess I am puzzled about its real significance. In the hope that someone may be able to give assistance in the fuller explanation of the phenomenon, I give here the ideas which have suggested themselves to me as partial explanations, and give a list of typical examples

Possible Explanations These appear to apply to some of the cases, but no explanation applies to all

(1) To single out a noun, like the Persian -e in shakhse, a man.

Against this is the fact that it is regularly used in addition to the numeral $\tilde{e}k$, one

- (2) To express the idea of "just," as in 'just a little" In this connection one should remember the Panjabi -k or kŭ, meaning "about," "just": as zărā kŭ, just a little kēddā kŭ, about what size kǐnnā kŭ, about how much? wih kŭ, about twenty
- (3) With adjectives, pronouns and verbs to mean "a thing having the quality expressed by the word". thus

vătu, it came: vătu-k, the thing that came

hănu, fem hănı, ıs hănuk, hăniek, the thing that is jek, what (both interrog and relative): jekek, something.

(4) In a number of cases the suffix is no doubt meaningless, being used merely because of the gradual growth of a habit. The suffix, having a definite meaning in certain cases, may be thoughtlessly employed in places where it has no meaning Similar misuse may be heard in English. Thus to take the word "just" mentioned above, it is possible to hear from certain people a sentence like the following —Oh how I just wish that someone would just help me just to forget just everything about it!

Examples of the suffix -k

(I) Nouns—One must not forget that a noun with the -k suffix is treated as a new noun and the endings are added to the suffix Thus mushā, man mushāai, of a man mushā-k, a man mushākāi, of a man

ěk mushā-k-ai, of one man, of a man

ěk dēza-k, for one day

mănúza-k-ĕt, to a man

ěk disha-k-ër, in a place

ěk dukandāra-k-e jo, from a shopkeeper

jēk gaugā-k hāni? what noise is?, ie what noise is that? jēga ĭtabāra-k nŭsh, any-even trust not-is. I have no trust in him

ék Cĭlāsĭ-k-sĕ, a Cılasi (agent case).

mat kui luka-k měhrbáni thě me-to land a-piece kindness do please give me a bit of land. See this sentence lower down

(II) Pronouns

mútű-k-se thégű someone else did it

tu kök häno? thou who art?

mäs tut jekek dem: I thee-to something will give

(III) Adjectives.

āpŭ-k bār† lōku thĕ. a-little load light make· lighten the load a little

mĭstŭ-k thē† prayĕ'. good having-done mend mend it well

mát kui āpě-k měhrbáni thě to-me land a-little kindness do please give me a little land. See this sentence above

āpŭ-k chūt bē† yái† · a-little slow having-become walk walk a little slowly

(IV) Verbs

mäs tomú taufik hänŭ-k tŭt thĕm I own ability is (or what may be) thee-to will-do I will do whatever I can for you

tom rāk vätū-k thĕā own wish came (what may come) do do whatever your wish may be.

măî jēk daulăt hămě-k my what wealth is whatever wealth I may have.

māī mālŭs raī'tŭ-k dĕ my father-by (agent case) said give give me the thing that my father said.

thai zas běchi'tŭ-k koini hanù thy brother-by asked where is ? where is the thing asked for by your brother?

Agent I. is formed by adding -k to the infin. This may be the suffix.

sĭdóĭki, strike sĭdóĭkik, striker ŭsóĭki, filler, one who fills

Agent II. is the future tense with -k added k is added to

Agent 11. is the future tense with -k added -k is added to the whole tense. Not improbably it is the suffix under review

Future mäs hä'rěm běs hä'ron tins hä'rět ros hä'rči, hä'răi ris hä'rěn

Agent II más há'ramak hänüs, I am a taker away, etc más há'ramak běs há'roněk há'něs hànüs

tüs hä'rĕyĕk häno tshos hä'rĕnĕk hä'nĕt ros hä'rĕyĕk hänŭ rıs hä'rĕnĕk hänĕ

The agent case mas, tus, ros, etc., is generally used throughout

Words containing the Low Rising Tone

A phonetic description of this tone will be found under the heading of Pronunciation. The phenomenon is extremely puzzling. I find myself unable to make out what the tone is due It does not appear to owe its origin to any mere collocation of letters, for the same letters sometimes occur without it Moreover the Conjunctive Participle no matter whether it ends in -I, e, -ei, or -ai, always has it Again it is not confined to Sanskritic words on the one hand or non-Sanskritic on the other Words taken over from Urdu sometimes have it, indeed Sins speaking Urdu give the tone to some words In Panjabi the mat ter is not so difficult. Words which in Sanskritic or other languages have an aspirate (other than an aspirated surd) before an accented vowel, receive when incorporated ino Panjabi, the low-rising tone, when such an aspirate follows an accented vowel, it has the high-falling tone. A combination of these features results in the compound tone, and the absence of both leads to a level normal tone Now all this is quite different from Sina I have thought it necessary to give a list of the principal low-toned words because hitherto the tone phenomenon in Sinā has not been discussed.

With reference to the following list two points may be noticed —

- (i) The only rule of guidance as to the presence of the tone is that it is found in
 - (a) the Conjunctive Participle of every verb;
 - (b) every abstract noun ending in -ar or -ar

(11) The presence of the tone in one case of a noun or part of a verb does not imply a likelihood of its being found in any other. On the contrary if one part of a noun or verb has the tone other parts are generally without it.

The list contains 167 words with the tone; Conj. Participles have been omitted They may be divided thus —

- (i) The ending -ār, -ar 29 viz abstract nouns 20 other words 9.
- (11) The ending -1', -1' 25 viz. nom. sing fem. 14. nom plur mase 4 other words 7. There are also a number of conj partice not given.

(111) the ending -ăi (-ái, -ẫi) or -ēi, -ễi 24 viz nom. plur -ă'i 13 -ái 1 other words în -ăi -ái, -ẫi 7 în -ẽ'i, -ễ'i 3.

There are also a number of conj partice not given

(iv) the ending $-\bar{\mathbf{u}}'$, $-\bar{\mathbf{u}}'$ 9.

(v) the ending $\cdot \bar{a}$ 1 8

(vi) the ending $-\tilde{o}$ 8

- (vii) the ending -ē 7 also a number of conj partice, not given.
- (viii) the ending -on, -on 4.
 - (1x) the infin ending oiki 4
 - (x) the past ending ·ī'gas 3.

This accounts for 121 out of 167 The remainder are isolated words with diverse endings which cannot be brought under heads. Of the total only 11 are verbal (the conjugative, being of course excluded) About half a dozen are adjectives and nearly all the rest are nouns

The following Urdu and Panjabi words are pronounced with the tone Doubtless there are many others. They are given here as pronounced, not in Urdu or Panjabi, but in Sinā

pă'nkha†, fan gā'ī†, cow sĭtā'ra†, star läki'r†, line (surd r) māshki‡, water carrier cŭ'la†, fire-place

It must be noted that most of these words are not used in Sin \bar{a}

List of the principal words in Sinā containing the low tone. The conjunctive participle of every verb has the tone. It is not necessary to give instances in the list. The following will suffice .—

năyē†, having lost khē†, having eaten ŭchacī'†, having arrived rái†, having said

tımī'†, having endured gē†, having gone bĕı†, băi†, having sat bē†, having been

Words with Low Tone.

abatyā'r†, f nom. sing., slowagardewit, nom pl of agardĕ'o, m., glow worm amushyārt, f nom sing, forgetfulness ashnáit, nom pl of ashnā, friend ăshpăli'†, f nom sıng, stable ăshrapí†, f nom sing ereign (coin) ăzhŭki'†, f. of next word ázhúkō'†, adj from ázhú, this year bafurt nom sing, wool băldī†, f nom sing, balcony băldī'yĕ†, nom. pl of last balosít, small stone pot băndă'it, nom pl of bănda, person bande'sht, f nom. sing, order, command bănē'ı†, nom. pl. of băná, m, boundary bārt, m nom sing load bărĭār'†, f nom. sing pride, greatness bast, f nom. sing, halt, stage bas†, m nom sing, lung cf bas, f , language bī(h)†, twenty of bı(h), seed birgă'ı†, nom pl of birga, f, bĭzón†, f nom sing, rainbow boksha'ı', nom pl of boksha, m. bundle burgāl†, f nom. sing, mist, cloud cāi†, f. nom sing, little bird çălā†, adj prep, evident, opposite to calet, nom. pl. of next word calot, m nom sing, lighted torch

calyart f. nom sing, breadth cēnţ, adj., slightly open or apart chăcārŭ†, adj, rough chalt, m nom sing, kid chē'ıt, f nom sing, key cīn†, f nom sing, millet curtuit, f nom sing, spark dăchibóm†, see dășibóm† dadī't, f nom sing, grandmother dāk†, f. nom sing, mouthful of liquid ef. dak, post dāl† (bŭzhóĭkı), to erawl ef. dal, m ashes dămızhā'ri, f nom sing, adversity danū'†, nom sing and pl, pomegranate dā'nut, m nom sing, bow for dā'rīt, nom. pl. of dar, m, door of da'ri, boys dărī't, f nom sing, window dásibóm†, dächibóm†, adv to the right dī(h)†, f nom sing, daughter cf di(h), tiger $dosti'(h)\dagger$, t nom friendship dúfŭtă'ı†, nom pl of dŭfŭtá, m, foot-rule dum†, m nom sing, smoke dumayart, imperat sing of dŭmavarójki, exchange dūn, adv, just (as "just look'') faisal-ě'iţ, -a'iţ, nom pl of faisala, m. decision gā'ı†, f nom sing, earthen pot ef gāĕ, sıngıng gāl†, f nom sing., wound gălāc†, f nom. sing., centipede gălizart, f nom sing, illness gī(h)†. nom sing , ghi

gmi'gäs, past of ginóiki, take grā†, m nom sing, erocodile of gra, m eclipse grayıt, nom pl of above guáit, f nom sing, witness cf gŭā'ı, gen sıng, of a witness gŭldarū'†. \mathbf{m} nom smg, plum [bet halibónt, t nom sing, stake, hămală'ı†, nom. pl of hamalá, m . attack hänet, f nom sing egg hār-kāt†, see kāt† (hār, betrothal) hist, f nom sing, breath jilt, f nom. sing, life, soul of jil boiki rise (of sun) jothī't, f nom sing . female paramour jū†, f nom sing, louse cf - ju, salutation jumātt, f nom sing, mosque of jamat, wife jūrmana'ıt, nom pl. of jūrmána, f , fine jūs†, m nom sing., birch-bark kā†, nom plofkāwu m, bracelet kāc† thoĭkį, scratch kăfará'ı†, nom. plof kăfára, m, religious fine kái† f. nom. sing, thought, desire kängülí†, f nom sing., blackthroated ouzel Kashirt, f nom sing, Kashinir kāt†, f, nom sing , promise kătēs†, m nom sing, dark half of moon khabóm†, adv. to the left khācár†. f. nom sing, mgratitude khalte't, adı f. nom sıng, false, falsehood

khäta'rt f nom. sing, knife khăza'nat, nom. sing , Government treasury khowit, nom plofkho, m, kotă'i†, adv, a short while ago kŭnī'(h)†, adj , nineteen kŭră'ıţ, nom. pl of kŭrá, m . lot (as in drawing lots) láit, imperat sing of layóiki, obtain lāl†, m nom. sing , rubv lelt, adj, visible cf. lel, blood likhārt, imperat. sing of likhóĭki, write loĭkyárj, f nom sing, swittmailt, m nom sing, buttermilk mănyō'rt, f nom sing, corn on foot mase't, nom pl of next word maso't, m nom sing, voice mĭnĕlyā'r† f nom beauty mĭstĭā'ri, f nom sing, goodmŭdáij, m nom sing, plainmŭkhĕán†, f nom sing randah mŭli'†, f. nom sing, root nĭrĭnā'rţ, f nom sing, hunpacóikit infin, to ripen, be cooked păcū'†/adj., fruitful (of tree) Pale't, f nom. sing, Baltistan pärdót, gen. pl. of pärda, m., curtain parŭkī'†, fem. of next word paruko' adj, from par, last päsē'; nom pl of next word

păsō†, m. nom. sing, turban pawón†, m. nom. sing., foot of pazhī'gās, past of next word pazhóĭki†, infin, to cook (bread) phălā'†, nom sing and pl., apple-tree phapīt, f. nom sing, wife of mother's brother phoce't, nom pl. of next word phocot, m. nom. sing tail phurgu'(h), m nom. sing. and pl, feather pranut, m. nom sing, soul, ınotlı. plur prant without răjít, nom pl. of rā, m, raja rilt, m nom sing, brass, copper rogotyā'rt, f nom sing rom[†], m nom sing and pl, rozino'† gen. pl of rozina, livelihood runit, f nom. sing, mange rupt, nom sing, silver săndă'ı, nom. pl of săndá, m, male buffalo sapayā'r†, m nom. sing, family saróĭkit, ınfin, put to slecp Sazīn†, nom. sing, name of district shairít, ni nom. sing, wife's brother shalt, f nom. sing, fever cf shal, wolf shamā'l†, m. sing., nomcream cf. shamā'l thoiki, clean rice shatilyart, f nom sing, strength she'it f nom sing, soot ef

shë'i, white (fem) sei, blind (fem) shiárt, f nom. sing, goodness shuda'rt, m nom. sing, boy cf. dārīt, doors, above shügülyā'r†, f nom friendship shuryā'r†, f nom sing., happiness shŭtī'†, f. nom sing corner sădaríj, f. nom sing., service Ṣīṇ'†, m nom. sing. and pl , a Shin (Sīn) $Sini'\dagger$, as in S bas.Sınā language sisō'n†, m nom sing, head of bed sū†, f nom. sing., needle sucyā'rţ, f nom. sing, truth sonyārt, m nom sing, gold- \mathbf{smith} tām† thojki, insin, wash ct tam doĭki, swim tămashă'ı, nom. pl of tămashá, entertainment tımi'găs, past of timóĭki, endure tınyari f nom sıng., sharpness, brightness tŭrū'† f nom sing., small turuwe', pl. of last word ŭdū', m nom. sing, dust ŭrīn', m. nom. sıng. and pl., wild sheep, deer ŭthălyā'rţ, f nom. height ŭyanā'rţ, f. nom. sing., hunger wadă'it, nom pl of wáda, f, promise wăigā'†, f. nom. sing. ford, stream wayalt, f nom. sing., thirst yăchălyā'r†, f nom sing. madness yái, imperat. sing., of yayóĭkį. walk, go

yar†, adj, former, next zās† (thoǐki), to pull zǎnsa'ı†, nom pl. of zǎnsa, m, zhūk†, f. nom sing, touch sinall brass pot cf zúk, m, kidney zakalóĭki†, infin., to pull

APPENDIX II

WORDS CONTAINING "PALATAL" LETTERS

The existence of two sets of so-called "palatal letters," both fricative and stops, where most languages have only one is so marked a feature of Sinā that I have thought it advisable to append lists of words containing the letters in question Many languages possess the fricatives sh and zh, and the stops c and j. Sinā has two varieties of each sound, one pronounced much further back in the mouth than the other. Those written in this work sh, c, zh, j, are pronounced nearer the front teeth than the corresponding English sounds, hence the sh has a marked hiss. The sounds represented by s, c, z, j (cerebral) are pronounced considerably further back than the corresponding Siṇā forward letters, but not so far back as an Englishman trying to imitate them is liable to suppose

The distinction is important. I have been told by a Gilgit Sin that a European saying ce for ce, three, would not be understood. In the case of another word he said "possibly an educated man would understand the word so pronounced, but

no illiterate man would"

Many of the following words are derived from Sanskrit It is interesting and profitable to compare them with their Sanskrit originals. I do not fully trust my power of recognising these words, but two Sanskrit scholars Mr. A. C. Woolner, Prof. of Sanskrit, Oriental College, Lahore and Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, I.C.S. (ret.), have carefully gone over every word, and they write that in general the cerebral letters correspond to an original s, tr, dr, sr, bhr, but that in some cases this rule has been departed from Mr. Dewhurst has also gone over Appendix III. I am greatly indebted to these gentlemen

The following points should be noted -

(1) The lists are not in any way exhaustive

(2) When a word has been given in its simplest form, the obvious derivatives are omitted. Thus Sin† is given, but the words Ṣiṇā, Sinī†, Siṇāiki, etc, are omitted They will be found in the vocabulary

(3) Words taken over almost unchanged from Persian and Arabic are generally omitted, for practically all of them have the forward sounds An exception to

- this rule, such as băkhsīs, is however inserted below
- (4) Some words will be found in more than one of the lists e gr shas, mother-in-law, occurs under both sh and s.
- (5) A large proportion of the words containing these letters commence with them. Thus many of the words containing s begin with s

It is a feature of the language that some of these letters are often interchanged e.g s and ch (but seldom simple c) are sometimes used for each other. Still more frequent is the interchange of z and cerebral j, and of zh and j indeed a j, whether cerebral or not, is uncommon after a vowel. It generally becomes a fricative. If the previous word ends in a vowel, an initial j is apt to be changed into zh, and cerebral j into z. A cerebral never interchanges with a forward letter, thus c does not interchange with sh jh does not occur, as the language does not contain aspirated sonants

Words containing c, ch

áchī', eye áchūnį, ăchunu, hole áchō†, walnut áchoi, walnut tree buc(h) chenar trec. cā cold Çăcăl Citral (country) căkae, balances cákóĭki, look at călă, evident, viscalo'†, lighted torch căt, cracked ce, three ce! come on, go on! cēc(h), field cenj, apart cĕnūl, stand for pots chanóĭki, send chár, waterfall chău thoĭkı, to milk

cicu, many colourchĭc(h), laddei chikę, dung chilų, garment chīri udder chito thoiki, set apart for oneself chüpnös boĭki. catch cold cīn†, mıllet cĭtŭ, bitter cirin, day after tomorrow coï, thirteen dăchĭnŭ, right not left gāc, price găchī, twig galāc†, centīpede hămici, cheese hárácán, sparrow haracı, saw (noun) harōc willnowing fork

ic(h), n, bear ĭcī, day before yesterday jäc, grape (cerebral j) jūc, birch-bark kăc, glass kāc† thoĭki, scratch käcäti lucifer match kăcelı, grass shoe kăcul Abies Pindkacūn, carrot lăc, goats lec thojki, reap līc, nit līcu, desolate măchī', honey marōc, mulberry mūchō, in front năgic, bamboo pac, half of month phácāli, wing phicu mosquito

pōcj, granddaughter pōcu, grandson pŭc, son rächóĭki, keep, preserve sacŭ, easy sācu dream sīcóīki, learn sōci, female sūcu, straight, true tăci, carpenter's adze thacon, carpenter thaconoi, female of carpenter's caste thốci, bhang tichạcóiki, arrive tichayóiki, cause to arrive ticóiki, run away yáchálitt, mad zhāmcō sister's husband

Words containing c, ch

ăcāk, so much bavărcı, raja's steward bčchóĭki, ask for ca, tea căga, story, nar rative little bird, child's penis cajūsh, jug cak, pickaxe cāk, half cāk, some people cakălŭ, blind căkăr, fork căkoti, loin cloth cakratú, dirty cākur, young man căl, early călu, broad cămăk, steel for -căn, suffix meaning having, characterised by cān, target cănda, pocket capátı, flat loaf capóĭk_i, bite cāpi thojki, massage car, four fure car, grass for pastcărăp thoik, cut carku, wheel, grindstone

caróiki, graze cătăl, axe catī, n, finc cātu, dumb cĕı, woman chăcārų rough chăk, day chall, kid chăma, brooch chămuyĕ, hair chan vomiting chăn, Jew's harp chāp doĭkı, print char, mountain chărbu. Kotwal. police officer chärgăi, iron file chēit, key chĭjóĭkį, chūzhóĭkį, be separated chĭmŭ, fish chĭn, heap chis, mountain chizhōt, shade, shadow chom chin chňbójki, to place chot; heap chup, edge chupus, sad chùróĭki, to place chūshi, white silk chūt, late chŭtı'. leave absence [chijóik] chúzhóĭk<u>i,</u> see cī, Pīnus Excelsa Cĭlās, Cılas cĭlī, Cypress cĭlım, natıve pıpe cĭlămcı, basın cimer, iron cini, kind of sugar cini, cup cĭnóĭkį, to love cĭripi, rag cĭthī, letter cīz, thing codo, sarcasm coiki, bear child cokěi, ascent col. custom com, skun, leather condăi, fourteen cori, theft coritŭ, thief fourth corin, onday cot, a blow cuci, breast (right or left) thoĭkı, be cúk quiet cŭkanār, peach cŭmätkir, young woman cuna, white lime cŭnú, small eŭrkŭ, sour (cúr kăı, leavened) cŭrū n, point cŭrŭt n sting

eŭṣóiki, suck
eŭtīlu, eŭṭēkis,
boastful
enci, inch
gŭeŭ, gratuitous,
unreasonable
kacak, how much?
kacar, mule
kaci, near
kací, scissors
kancaní, harlot

ás, eight ástaĕ, eighteen āsu, n., tear . băk<u>h</u>sīs, gift, etc balos, bălosi, stone pot barĭs, year bārŭs, duck bas, language see bashóĭkı bast, lung bicŭs, lightning birkis, private treasure bĭs, poıson chis, mountain chŭpŭs, sad cŭsóĭkį, suck daltīs, sieve [now dăltisá doĭki, wındăs, dubitative particle in verb dăsină, right (not left) dästóĭkı, know ēṣpŭr, horse's mane gășĕ, rheumatısm gŭspŭr, storehouse for straw hais, sigh hīs. breath ĭskämbŭ′, lamp vessel

khacar†, ıngratıtude
khăcēlŭ, mıscr
khăcŭ, bad
konkorōeu, cock
kŭlpăca, thin cushion
măchāri, bee
mēc, table
moci, shoemaker
mŭcóĭki, escape

Words containing s

ĭskar, wasp jūst, birch-bark kătēs†, dark half of month khäs thoĭki, to brush khās bŭ<u>zh</u>óĭkį, crawl -kĭs, suffix, meaning "characterised by," havıng " kĭsī, line lasóĭkı, lick lēs, peahen lĭs thoĭkı, join boĭki, cling lĭstĭk, brick lustajki, morning maĩŭs, buffalo mältakús, plum măsi', fly măsō, voice mastär, teacher mäyüş, ınflated skin mĭsóĭki, be mixed. see mĭshāru, mĭshräk mĭstŭ, good mŭlīs, dro**p**sy mŭsō', in front műstak, fist păsō†, turban

pacóĭkit, ripen
păcūt, fruitful
(trce)
phäcūtyā, n., kick
phĭcĭlū, smooth
phocōt, tail [paper
sĭaicăt, blottingshāci, squirrel
sacoĭki, be attached, etc.
üchācoĭki, arrive

păș, sheep's wool päs, manure phäs boĭki, v int, end phopus, blistei phŭ pus, earthen fireplace phūskŭ, empty pĭsō, pear pŭsı-<u>zh</u>óĭkį, -nizhóĭkı, v. ınt swell rös, angry sã, sa, breath sa, six sā boĭki, embrace sacóĭkį, be attached sădăr, servant sak, neck săk boĭkī, slīp sak, full sarŭń, henna sēŭ thoĭkį, whistle sĕwo, blınd shăs, mother-in-law sĭdóĭki, beat sĭk bădăl thoĭkį, disguise oneself sĭn, horn Sint, Shina (several derivatives) sı̃naı, wıld rose sis, head

sĭsōn†, head of bed sīsu, cone (fir, pine), ear (of corn, etc) soīki, attach sok, slack (rope, etc) solu, small branch somóĭki, be tired

ămushólki, forget ash, to-day ăshatīlŭ, ăshātú, weak (coin) ăshrapí†, sovereign ashton. Jätt, Jät bashóĭki, cry animals) talk nonsense bătakŭsh, stony boksha, bundle būshu, cat cajū<u>sh,</u> jug chūshi, white silk gă<u>sh,</u> quarrelling gätish, after hŭ<u>sh</u>yār, clever. awake ĭshkin blackberry Kashīr†, Kashmir käshu, onion khāyāshi, stonv khŭshani, khŭshi, joy without khŭshu, hands or feet lásh, shame lă yeshi, broom lishóĭki, hide oneself masharbā, small metal pot mashki, watercarrier mixed. mĭshāru. see mĭsóĭkı

sotu, throat
sū thoiki, v., smell
sūāk būzhóiki,
crawl
sūrkyā', sūrūiķi,
whistle
tältakŭs, slippery
täs, slipping

Words containing sh

mĭshrak thoĭkį, mıx see misoiki musha', man(homo) mŭshelai, courage nashóiki, be lost ōshi, air, wind pashóĭkı, see pĭshĭn, time of afternoon prayer prā<u>sh</u>, rīb pushi, boil (noun) ră<u>sh,</u> eyesight shāci, squirrel shairí, sister's husband (a1, short) shaiúr. father-inlaw shak doubt (noun) see sak shäkär, sugar shāku, n, arm shāl, wolf shalt, fever shăl, hundred shăma, lamp shanāli, chain shapus, thick quilt shëra', wild goat shāra kāl, next year sharānu, n, fence shărāwŭ. cold (food) shărgū, dung sharō', autumn shäs, mother-in-law thulēs, Pinus Gerardiana
ukasēi, ukēsi, descent
us, debt: usāran,
debtor
uspuki, kestrel
vēski, suitable

 $\underline{\mathbf{sh}}$ ät-, $\underline{\mathbf{strength}}$, -ĭlŭ strong shă wāran, pologround <u>sh</u>ayăt, perhaps shěřť, soot shēŭ, white shiárt, goodness shidalu, cold shiēlų, generous <u>sh</u>ikár, tower shĭläk, unleavened shĭläyóĭkı, ache shĭldātú, beloved shĭlóĭki, soothe shĭlōk, story (nai rative) shilu, roomy shimsliër, Saturday shipi, wrist sho, good shodŭ, monkey shom, spleen shon, alert, awake shono, n, sound shonŭ, barren shotó, shoemaker shu, dog shŭglŭ, \mathbf{a} thorn bush shŭgŭlú, friend shŭgŭri, pear shŭjóĭki, grow old (moon, clothes) shŭkŭr, Friday shūl, n, love

sh ŭ n m a m o y o,
mouse
shŭnŭtër, wren
shūo, shŭdār†, boy
shŭryār†, happı;
ness
shūsha, glass

shushóiki, become
dry. shūku, dry
shūt, mushroom
shútī, corner
shútŭkŭ, bud
shŭvóiki, v tr,
dry

shūzhóĭki, v int, swell
těshi, roof
tŭshóĭki, be full
(stomach)
tŭshár, very, much

Words containing z (sometimes interchanged with cerebral j)

azŭ, cloud bărīzāi-i, etc, declension of bărīs bēizi, fine weather bīzon†, rainbow hālizi, turmeric hālizŭ, yellow jāzē', husband's sister jāzi, ringworm jōzi, birch tree

kházū, itch see
khazhóĭki
lizi, long rag
mánuzū, man (vir)
pezóĭki, grind
(corn, etc)
phǔlūz, cedar
prīzu, flea
ŭzŭ, otter
yōzi, seed of Pinus
Gerardiana

zā, brother zāsā,
geschwister
zabāti, medicine
zakalóikit, pull
zāst thoiki, pull
zēk, same as jēk
cerebral j
zīgŭ, long
nāta zōli, nostril
zŭk, kidney

Words containing zh (frequent y interchanged with 1)

avāzhóĭki, be proper, right ā'zhĕ, mother ăzh ă<u>zh</u>ĕ', upon nŭ, upper á<u>zh</u>ōny, strange (gămŭk) bazhóĭki, freeze bĭazh, interest on money bizhóĭki, fear bĭzhatěi, danger. bĭzhātŭ, dangerous, timorous bŭzhóĭki, go shade, chizhōt, shadow chuzhójki, be separated dălazh-ĕ, -ăi, etc, of dala, plur. canal

däzhóĭki, v. mtr, burn dizh-. inflected form of di. daughter dı<u>zh</u>óĭk<u>ı, fall</u> du<u>zh</u>óĭki, wash ĕ<u>zh,</u> ewe hĭzhŭ, full (brother, etc.) $-12h\acute{o}iki$, etc., endmany ofpassive and intr. verbs kha<u>zh</u>óìkı, be itchy · see khäzū' khozhóĭki, same as khojójki läzhegaro, adulterer măzhā, among: mázhīnu, middle

mäzhóĭki, save, end mähzhut, mosque ·ōzha, verbal " while " suffix doing a thing päruzhóiki, understand pazhóľkiť, cook (bread) päzhū, salt razhí†, same rají†: pl. of rā, raja rázhóĭki, be cooked sāzhu, half of land produce -zh, suffix, mean ing 'on" zhămcō, sisters' husband zhojmi, nettle zhūk†, n, touch

Words containing cerebral 7.

jāc, grape jēk, lying down jīn, row (of trees, jākŭn, ass see jēk, what? men, etc) jān thoĭki, bite

Words containing η (often interchanged with \underline{zh})

jäwanār, tendon jotŭ, chicken cajūsh, jug Achilles chĭjóĭki, be sepajozi, birch tree rated jazē. husband's ju, sir jū†, louse dărjăn, dozen sister jăgra, quarrel jāzi, ringworm jua, gambling jêk, what? jäk, people jŭāb, answer jel, forest jäkür, hair juan, young man, jalóĭki, sow jelkhana, prison woman jūk, pamful jämāt, wife ji. sneeze jämı<u>zh</u>óĭkı, v., jibagălŭ, decentful jŭk, wood open mouth Jil, life jui, apricot tree ulběi, east jıl jul, consolation jān, where ? jānawar, bird boĭkį rise (sun, jumātt, mosque jängäl, forcst jūn, red-billed etc) jäp thoĭkı, hide a Jinu, alive jackdaw thing jip, tongue jŭrmana, n , fine jarap, stocking jo, from jūst, birch bark järgän, stumbling főĭki, be born jüt, short grass järō, orphan ion, snake khojóřki, ask joroiti, apricot järŭ, old rajit, etc., pl. of 1ā, jāryo, whence ? jothít, female pararaja same jät, goat's hair, fur mour răzhí†

APPENDIX III

THE CEREBRALS T, D, R, N

Great interest attaches to the cerebral letters in Smā. In Appendix II lists of words have been given containing the cerebrals c, ch, s, z, and cerebral j and the corresponding front letters c, ch, sh, zh, and j The following list gives the principal words in which the commoner north Indian cerebrals t, d, r, n are found. Cerebral I does not occur in ordinary Smā, but I noticed an instance of it in the dative suffix in the Drāsī dialect

An important question arises as to the origin of these cerebrals, do they occur exclusively in words derived from Sanskrit or are they found also in non-Sanskritic words? The following list as well as the lists is Appendix II will enable an answer to be given. It will be seen that a large number of them are not Sanskritic.

The percentage of words containing t, d, r, n, to the total number of Sinā words is roughly 15. this is not nearly so high as in Panjabi, where perhaps not far off 50% of the words contain them. In when final is pronounced further forward than when medial or initial. Mr. Dewhurst, I C S. has been so good as to go over the words in the following list. He points out that considerably less than half of them are Sanskritic. We may safely conclude that cerebral letters are an integral part of the language.

List of words containing the cerebrals t, d, r, n.

achūnį, small hole achūnu, hole ägüte, thumb, big toe amūtus, past of amushoiki, forget arólki, atólki, bring ăstáe, eighteen ate, flour ātī, bone băgbíāru, leopard bălúgăn, tomato, brınjal baltí, pail baralik, box bărĭār†, greatness, pride bat, stone camakbat, fint batakŭ<u>sh,</u> stony báthā', avalanche of stones bathúi, pebble bătuá, leather purse bātu, wheel bētus, past of bayóĭkı, sıt bĭdî'ıŭ, cırcle, circular bĭzhatĕı, danger, dangerous bĭzhātŭ, timid boru, fem., barı, big brankot, waterproof coat Botō', native of Cĭlās bùrizhóĭk<u>i,</u> sink bŭróĭkı. cause to sink būt, boot bŭtu, ali cakōti, loin cloth căkră'tū, dirty carkŭ'tŭ, four cornered cat, crack

cătăl, axe căti, n, fine cātu, dumb chanóĭki, send chīri, udder chi<u>zh</u>ōt, shadow chot, heap chŭtí, lcave of absence cīrin, day after to-morrow cĭthī', letter cĭtŭ, bitter corin, on fourth day (forward) coritŭ, thief cot, n., blow cumatkir, young woman cŭnŭ, small cŭrtúi spark cŭrŭt, n., sting cŭtī'lu, cŭtēkĭs boastful dăbá, dăbí, box dachinu, dasinu, right (not left) dăfŭs, iron club dăk thoĭkı, hammer dāk, post, letters dāk†, mouthful of liquid dāki, lower back dăkboni, girdle daktăr, doctor dāl, shield dăm, time (as in " four times ") dăno', native storehouse danut, pomegranate pomegranate tree

dărăm thoiki, winnow dărăn, drum dăsınu, right, not left dastini, experience dăstójki knou dāt, arch děgéi, ram dēk, cooking pot dēr, stomach dĭm, body dĭrŭ, bullet dodŭ, aesophagus dok boĭkı be obtamed (Hındi mĭlnā) dõku, small pit, hole donu, handle of axe, etc dŭdŭ'rŭ, nipple, teat dufutá, foot-rule füt, foot (measure) dŭkŭr, thatched hut dulŭ, string, twine dūn't, just (as in "just look") ĕrūtų, narrow fātāk, pound (for cattle) fatikër, foal fině, foam gădēr'ŭ, mad galātī, unrīpe musk melon gălat-ızhóĭkı, -óĭkı, be entangled entangle gan, leg ganóĭki, bind ganta, hour gări clock hour găt, envy confusion (first t gătbát, alveolar) gătı, together gătóiki, earn gátní, incomc gătōnu, enemy gonó, seed (not grain) got, house gŭdŭr, big dish gŭn, knot gung, thread gunia time, as in dugunia,

twicc gunu as m cegu'nu treble gür, kınd of sugar gŭtŭ'mŭ, deep gŭtūti, epigastric region hăne't, egg hănī', kernel, fruitstone hără'căn, sparrow hátí, shoþ hătóra, hammer hět, village ĭrgāltak, on all sides jăgra, quarrel jin, row of objects (cerebral j) joróĭti, apricot jothī't, female paramour jótű, chicken jūn, redbilled jackdaw kăcățı, lucifer match kări', beam kāt†, promise: hār-kāt†, engagement of marriage kāt, wood kătest, dark half of month katóĭkį, spin kătu'-o, fem -ı, buffalo calf kēn, rock khanóĭki, scratch khat, bed khătār†, khătaru, kmie khătóĭki. bury, conceal khătu, lid of box khēn, time khon, big shawl khotŭ, false (not genume) khŭro, lame khuto, short (different from cŭnŭ, little) koni, kona'ı, etc., plur & obl. of kon, ear kirkit, cricket (the game) konŭ, thorn kōt, fort, castle kōt, coat köti künüli, dove kunu, corpse

kŭt,genit kŭrăi, wall kŭt, genit. kŭ'răi, thunder kŭto, knee kŭtu, deaf lältin, lantern lat, small hill listik, brick litus past of hshoik, hide oneself löti, football lötu, ball of flour, ghi lüstáki, morning derivatives lüsti-kāl, lüstīki, lüstiko', lŭstīkŭ see vocabulary lŭtŭ, bareheaded mädür, manger māni (ın dodăi māni), Adam's apple ınanüku, frog mastär, school teacher măthūlu, clod of earth mātī, fine clay mistu, good mistiārt, goodmötärgāt, motorcar müstäk, fist mŭt, fist mŭthū<u>sh</u>ĕ, straw nátůs, past of nashojki, be lost nătě doĭkı, dance odorójki, look for ōtu, upper lip. ōti, lower lip. părã. stage, day's march Pări Bănlá, name of village pătu, leaf phacutya', n., kick phărăn thoiki, turn upside down pharāt thoĭki, twist pharāti, handle of door, drawer, etc. phärkät, quarrel pharpit, bootlace phăt, blunt phatālu, thigh

phätói, butterfly phatōru, thick, coarse phĭti, stone in rıng phĭtĭk boĭkı, take a huff phot, phut, peel, rind phut-óiki, -izhóiki, break be broken přtů, back pranū†, soul, moth rabat, obstinacy rabot, report rănóĭkı, cook răth-óĭki, izhóĭki, hinder be hindered rog-ōtŭ, ill, -otyarj, illness rŭni'†, mange sälütőĭkı, fold sănātu, bright (colour light) sănda, male buffalo satĭfĭkĕt, certificate <u>sh</u>arānu, fence <u>sh</u>ĭldātŭ, beloved <u>sh</u>onŭ, barren shoto', shoemaker <u>sh</u>ŭnŭtër, wren shunmamuyo, mouse shut, mushroom shutuku, bud Sin†, derivatives Sinā', Sinī'†, Sinakōca, Siņāĭki, see vocab sotu, throat sŭrkyā, surújki, whistling siáicăt, blotting paper sĭgarēt, cigarette sōnı, raja's wife -t, dative suffix tak thoiki, tie tak(h), button tălbūru, spider tättäpän, flymg fox, bat tălūnŭ, thin tăm, shut tam boiki, stumble, fall tămtămá, light one horse trap tāngá, covered trap, tonga tăr, piecc

TEXTS 99

tarádů, foolish tĕ'nĭs, tennis tērŭ, crooked thacon, fem. thaconói, carpenthág, deceiver thágí, fraud thairí, ball thäkù'r, barber tham thoik, to sweep tham boiki, pass off (sunshine) thămŭ, pankha, fan thán, up to thän thoïki, push thapātŭ, dull (of light, colour) tha'tŭ, turban thís, error thokŭ hill thŭrū'tŭ, beak tikat, ticket, postage stamp tıkı, bread

tīn, tın tīnu, sharp, bright tinyār†, sharpness, brightness tóri, cork, handle of door tórŭ, large unsmoothed bit of wood trán thoiki, fire (gun, arrow) tshŭtŭ, dwarf tshŭtóĭkį, annoy tŭkŭ'ci, phalanx of finger and tun, navel tŭrū†, small dish tŭtan, darkness tŭtŭ, past of tŭshojki, be filled ŭrăn. lamb ŭrinj, wild sheep, deer zabātī, jahātī (cerebral 1), medicine

SUMMARY

The above list contains 261 words excluding derivatives. Including these we have 290 We may say that roughly speaking 15% of Sinā words contain cerebrals of this type, viz. t, d, r n

Turning to the individual letters we find that the occurrences of each of them in the list are as follows --

	In Primary words	In Derivatives	Total
\mathbf{t}	167	19	186
n	44	8	52
r	30	4	34
\mathbf{d}	32	1	33
	27.3	32	305

This total is for letters and is necessarily higher than that for words given above. The number given for t includes 19 for English words used in Sinā. It is noticeable that all such words are pronounced with cerebral trand not with dental t, nor as in English with alveolar t

TEXTS.

A VISIT TO THUR

(I) Sāb bahádursĕ hõ tharēt väzīrĕ The Sahib Bahadur" O"having-caused-to-be-said the Wazir bıgĕ Thŭrë-r bodë khūnë jäksĕ bodŭ t régu ki -to said that Thur-in many murders become people very boĭkyĕi säbäb gı änı khūnĕ thenen Mas intoxicated being-of cause with these murders are-doing I jūram vīgās, tūs tom lēviye those men-upon fine placed, thou own levies having-taken Sāb Bahádűrsĕ tű-t bo. ālv-o Chlas (to) go, there-from the Sahib Bahadur thee-to rifles and gē† Thure-r bei. dĕı: ginī† cartridges will-give, having-taken, having gone Thur-in sit jek shaitáni thigě to eino-t Any-one-who any devilry did if, them-to punishment and ma kăcı chān Băs väzīrsē ănĕ hŭkam fine having-done inc beside send Enough, the Wazir this order levivě valerégu, pärüzhī† Să1 10 valĕrē† having-heard Sai-from levies caused-to-be-brought; havingemo-t năsiăt thégu ki sābse hukam caused-to-be-brought them-to advice made that Sahib order "fălánı dĭshĕ-t bŭzha" the† has-made certain place-to go" having-made (i.e. said) Lüstākyĕ-t căl-büzhı găti bē† väzīrāi Morning-to early together having-become Wazir-of luggage gänégyĕs. we-tied

Mĭnōr bazĕ'-t ālĕs ālı rātvo There-from Muor stage we came, there at-night people tıkı valégyĕ äslıpĕ-t grŭp băspūr valégye, rātyĕ-t ārāma bread brought horse to straw. grain brought, night-to rest sātı tıkı-mıkı kliē† sŭtës lŭstākvě-t căl with bread having-eaten we-slept morning to early havingbigès. Pări Bănlā-r vătěs risen starting we-became, Pari Bangla-in we-came Govern áso-t dıgĕ bĕs khēgyĕs, cĕmónŭ chāk ıāsan they gave, we-ate third ment rations us-to Bozi vätes. B**õ**zi jo Barĕı sĕvĕ-zh (or day-to) Bunji we-came Bunji from Baro-of bridge-upon

TEXTS 101

vátěs ālvo tărizhī† sĭna sĭu the-River (Indus) having crossed liver we-came thence (or sĭna dăpăr or sinai chup dapăi) ges by-bank of (or river near, or river-ot bank near) we-went ěk párá thē† du părā Cĭlās ŭchātěs two stages with one stage having-made Cilas we arrived ālyo acuk Mulki-sāba kaci gēs sāpĕ-t ' vàtĕnĕs '' thence thus Resident near we-went Sahib-to 'we-havethēt ărŭ-t khăbăr chanīgyes sahĭb arrived" having-said inside-to news we-sent. The Sahib äsĕı väyoĭkyĕı khābār pārŭzhī† Bahadur our coming-of news having-heard one breath (i.e. dărú vătŭ dărú váit väzīr sāba sātī hāt at once) out came out having-come Wazir Sahib with hand pălēgŭ extended

(3) khair khairatei khojégű khojé† násiát thégu Health health-of asked having asked advice made kı Thuraı jak bode yagı bıgen, anise that "Thur-of people very independent have-become, this kāryo mas emo-zh ane jūram viganus .--dēzai sake I them-upon this fine have-put -day-of (daily) one ser git du kerkamushe, bit ser ate, bit mŭgăr, ce he-goat, three seer ghi, two fowls 20 seer flour, 20 ser băspūr, du rupáyo masala rupaái <u>sh</u>äkar, sa seer grain, two rupees-of condiments, rupee-of sugar, six väzīrēi tälāp, lēvio tālap, ani bār† jŭk, në load wood, again Wazir-of pay, levies-of pay, these all erno zho gmi† khōja arām things them from having-taken while-eating, rest havingiăgo-t hĭdayăt thĕ kı phătū t made, those people-to instruction make that afterwards-to ga ăde koma jo ăkó rácha, ănı zelı ' yāgī also such work from selves keep, this manner independent bonës' thēt ănĕ sazā lĕıgĕnĕth . we-are-becoming 'having-said, this punishment you-have-obmás tom tárfa jo tsho-t násiát thégás. tained: I own side from you-to advice made afterwardtshěi ěkhtíár, tom rák(h) vätů-k thěá"

-to your choice, own thought came "do"

(4) ālyo phátū-t ĕk mãzĕ·k ne bētĕsĕs Thence afterwards-to one month not we-had-sat that ' díshě-r äku Kăbūl Mĩa that place-in itself Kabul Mia having-said (i.e. he was so called) ěk můshāk ăsů, ēsě mutú deváno můshāksě ce was, him another mad man three place-in khătarŭ dē† dĭshë-r having-given (i.e. struck) that place-in lying-down knife tharégus had-caused-to-be-made (i.e. had knocked down) Wazır khäbär bē† ĕk dăm hāzĭr Sahib informed having-become one breath (at once) present devánŭ lamī† hătı phătú pherēj became, madman having-seized hands behind having-turned-Cílāsě-r Mülki Sāba kāci chanīgŭ sābsĕ kācāk having-bound Cilas-in Resident near sent Sahib howrupaě rasě-zh júrmana thēt, kācāk having-made, how-many month, many rupees him-on fine thégŭ zăkhmı bītŭ ō mŭshā-t bĭlēn imprisoned made wounded become that man to medicine thegvě ěk māzakě jo mistů bēt medicine they inade one month from well having become own davái thégu, sabse resai davái kharij thégu. murder-of claim (at law) made, Sahib his claim ejected made, bařvě ăkó măzhā yuparē† phät those both selves among having-caused-to-be-joined leaving māza jo thēgu. Ālvo sāt vanäs vă1† răfalı Thence seven month from return having come, rifles made kartūslie Cilās kote-r havala thegyes căl and cartridges Cilas fort-in deposit we-made: early havingsāba jo rùksăt bē† Gilte-t risen, Sahib from leave having-become Gilgit-to we-came

Notes

(1) The first Sahib Bahadur is the Resident in Gilgit the second, called also the Mulki Sahib (country Sahib) is the Resident in Cilās The words and actions attributed to them are merely bazaar rumours

bahádůrsě, agent case here and in the following texts the agent is translated by the simple nominatave bahádůr, a common word in Urdu to express respect lit meaning "brave" $h\bar{o}$ tharē† means "having called"

TEXTS 103

mäs, intoxicated with pride, etc boĭkýĕi, boĭkĕi, genit of

jäguzh, jägozh, k of jäk changed to g before sonant, but

before -se in jäkse

bei or bai, sit (imperat), bei or bait, having sat

thē†, having made or said, is used to show the close of a short quotation, e g sābsě "bo" thē† hŭkam thégŭ, the Sahib ordered "Go"

- (2) bazě-t, nom bas†, stage halt, etc., bas† bɔšk½, to halt. tiki miki, bread, a word like "hurry skurry" sĕvĕzh, upon the bridge, means simply 'to the bridge" vätěněs, etc. sent in a message that "we have arrived"
- (3) yāgī, independent yāgīstān, the independent country below Thur the, make (imperat.) the; having made yāgī bones the; priding yourselves on the fact that "we are independent" tsheī ekhtiar, you can please yourselves in the future (phātū-t) and take the risk tom rākh vātū-k, do your own thought for suffix -k, see special note at end of Syntax, p 82
- (4) ē dǐshē·r āki, in that very place Kābūl Mĩa thē†, named K. M zēk tharégūs the causal tharóĭki, is commonly used where we should anticipate the simple thoĭki phātū pherē†, etc, tied his hands behind his back

zăkhmi bitú ō mushā, the man who was wounded the construction is due to there being no relative pronouns in the

language

mushākse, māzake for this suffix -k see note p 82 bilen repeated to express continuance khūnai davai, brought an action for attempted murder.

yuparēt, caused them mutually to make peace.

THE DEATH OF THE RAJA-RAAI MARAN.

Two other versions of this story will be found in the Yāgǐs-tānī and Gūrĕsĭ texts. I have not been able to discover whether as a historical fact that the raja was killed or only badly hurt

rají† Giltě jo vátěn Käshir†, Kashir† văi† Rajas Gilgit from have-come (to) Kashmir, Kashmir having-

ěk dēza-k bas† -bē† äjěi chăk come one day having-halted above-of (= next) day shāvāraně-r bůlě -t nĭkhatě. bůlā shūrū thégisë pologround-in polo-for went-out polo beginning thev-

ăyākĕr ${f r}{f ar a}$ ă<u>sh</u>pĕ jo nara vătŭ, rā had-made in-mean-time raja horse from falling came raja khĭri būŭ (bulŭ) äslip rĕsĕ-zh äzhĕ täin bũú ayāker below became, horse him-upon above falling became meanna-vary-o ra-varv-o ηäk time this-direction-from that-direction-from people having ă<u>sh</u>p phărăn thē†, $r\bar{a}$ hūn•tharégyĕ -come, horse overturned having-made, raja lifted when. to kare, iesai sa(savū) kăbăz bŭlŭs they-look when when him-of breath seized (by God) hadhūn-thē† Ālv-o harī† kăbrĭs. There-from having-lifted having-removed cemebecome Sāb tānĕ-r dăfn Bähádürsĕ rĕsăı thēgĕ The-Sahib Bahadur tliey-made hum-of tery-in buried dāryo-t tū<u>sh</u>ăr ĭnām dē† chanī'gŭ boys-to much gift having-given sent.

Notes.

bast bet, bast, stage or halt, here used as adj, halting.

bule-t, for-polo, one would expect bulat or bulaet

hūn tharčgyě, shows fondness for causal tharčíki hūn thoiki or tharčíki, to lift hūn boiki, stand up In hūn thoiki or tharčíki, the t immediately following on an alveolar it is pronounced like an English t, i e intermediate between the two Sinā t's

to, inferential or subordinating particle to indicate subordinate clause, the language having no relatives—caken from cakoĭki, to look at, contrasted with pashoĭki, to see

sā kābāz būlūs means that God had taken back to Himself

his life.

daryo-t, from dari, boys contrast with darit, doors, and note that shudart, boy, has the low tone, though dari, boys has not

THE FARMERS' QUARREL-ZAMINDARO GASH

See the Yagistani and Guresi Grammars for two other versions much shorter than this

(1) ěk disha-k-ěr du zămindīn ákó măjā găsh One place-in two farmers selves among quarrelling bēněs mŭtŭ-k-sě văi† khojégu "tsho kē becoming-were another having-come asked "you why

găsh bāněth?" ěmo măjā ěksě jēgu ăkó mäjā selves among quarrelling become ?" Them among one said ăshpı phát-thē† mãī cēcăı pūro făsăl bŭtŭ " ន័កប៊ិន "this (man) horses having-left my-field-of whole crop all ănise karvo mas anisei aslipi fatakekhaiarégŭu has caused to be eaten this for I this of horses poundt häremus" ĕksĕ ékavarı thēnĕs. zās† to am-taking" One one-direction pulling they-were-making. ă vākěr bažvě káli bıgĕ meantime both fighting became

- (2) Kăli phăt-thē† cēcăi dabūnsě waii Fighting having-left field-of owner having-come tāsilē-t rabot thégŭ ki —fălāni mānuzŭs áshpi phát-thē† tahsil-to report made that --certain man horses having-left bùtů khaiarégun ≀năi cēcăi gum my field-of wheat all has-caused-to-be-eaten horses fātakē-t aṇá'm (or walá'm)" thē† lamīgās, pound-to l-will-bring (or I-will-bring)" having-said I-seized, to mă zamēt á<u>sh</u>pi lúē† harīgŭ so me having-beaten, horses having-snatched he-removed měharban biga to, mái ádalát thojkų avazhěi Government kind became if, my justice to-do is-proper Băs. Tasĭldār sābsĕ รล์เทล็ก chanīt. ō Enough, Tahsildar Sahib summons having-sent. that baiye mukabila mänuzŭ valarē† man having caused-to-be-brought both confronting khojégű, to äshpäi dabűnse inkār thegů having-made asked. so horse's owner denial made
- dabūnė-t khojćgu, 'anus (3) çēcăi thai gum Field of owner-to asked. "this (man) thy wheat khaiarītĕı gŭái hăně-a" thē† khojégŭ , caused-to-be-eaten-of witnesses are ?" having-said asked, ănus rēgu "maī guái kō nush "thégu. this said, my witnesses any not-are" he said " thăi guái 'Thy witnush, to than daván gălăt hăm" thē† nesses not-are, so thy claim mistaken is" having-said kharĭzh thēgŭ ĕk dárjān cotĕ ărzı this (man) of petition rejected made One dozen blows them bī† bī† rupáĕ jŭrmana he-caused-to-be-given, 20 20 rupees fine having-caused-

phătū-t ga tōba tharēt to-be-made, afterwards-for also repentance having-caused chanigü

-to-be-made he-sent-away

Notes.

(1) gash and kalı, used as both nouns and adı, quarrelling. This is very common in the language For suffix -k or -ak see note, p 82

khaiarégun, from khaiaróiki, causal of khoiki, eat fataket, dat of fātāk. this is Urdu phātāk, gate, used for cattle-pound,

the place where seized cattle are shut up

ěksě ěkavari, etc. they were pulling each other in different directions

(2) dabūn, owner, a common word for God. tāsīl, local court

fălăni, a certain, is indeclinable

ashpı fataket, etc., means "savıng to himself 'I will take the animals to the pound' I seized them"

(3) khaiarītěi, gen. of passive part khaiarītü, caused to be This is a stative partie, of above zakhmi bītu, wounded having become It is the same as the Urdu partic. with hua khaiarītu is khilāyā huā bītu is huā huā (the double huā is not used in Urdu, though it is in Panjabi-Urdu) The flexibility of the infin and stative partic is a noteworthy feature of Sina The use of the agent anus, even with the inflected passive partic khaiarītěi, should be noted

hăně-a the a marks a question hăně, are, hăně-a, are

there?

guái witnesses guáif, abstract noun, witnessing.

kō, lit who weed, especially in negative sentences for "anv"

phatut, for the future The Tahsildar made them promise repentance and good behaviour for the tuture.

THE PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON

(1) Ek müshā-k-ăi (or mănúza-k-ăi) du dārī ăsĕ (or man-of) two boys were: small One man of kăcāk régű gotăı jādāt hăni pŭesë tom mālĕ-t own father to said house-of property how-much is to, măi băgō mă-t dě" ros tom jādāt ĕino-t if my share me-to give" He own property them-to TEXTS. 107

sămaiē† dégú āpě dēza phătú cũnǔ pǔcsě tom jēk having-divided gave few days after small son own what jādāt hāni-ēk gini† mǔti kuya-kě-t goǔ āli property is having-taken other country-to went there khāci komo-r tom daulāt bàrbād thégǔ hār jēk bad works-in own wealth ruined made every what (everybuti daulāt khārc thitĕ gătish ē kuyĕ-r thing) all wealth spending made after that country-in kōnēr yātǔ ō hēfā būlǔ ē kuyði ěk

thing) all wealth spending made after that country-in köner vätü ö hefa bülü, ē kuyäi ěk famine came he straitened became, that country of one kädimi müshā käci goŭ, ros tom cēco-r khūki caróiki ancient man near went, he own fields-in swine grazing kāryo-chanīgŭ for sent

- khūkis khāněs khē† (2) kāi dilě ĕı What husks swine were-eating them having-eat own ărmāně-r àsů, kos rěsě-t nē dēněs sak thoĭkı stomach full to-make wish-in was, any to-him not werehoshë-r värt kärĕ When indeed (whenever) sense-in having-come own giving. rayóĭkı lamīgŭ (or kháyāl thégŭ)" măi māle kăcāk hīĕ-r heart-in to say seized (or thought made)" my father howmăzdūrĭs dēr sak tiki khāněn, ma najni (or many servants stomach full bread are eating, I here ăını) ŭyanŭ miriemus ma hun beț tom (here) hungry am-dying. I up having-become own father kắcị bữzham, nể rĕsĕ-t rām "mäs Khǔdā ga near will-go, again him-to will-say 'I God and thy hake-r guna thegas, ma anı halate-r ki thài nŭsh. right-in sin did I this condition-in not-am that ma ákō-t ěk mäzürdar pärülü kalí '` pŭc kalizham son I-may-be-counted me self-for one servant equal count"
- bē† tom māla kácı goŭ, ro dărŭm (3) ro hūn He up having-become own father near went, he still mālŭs ro pashīgŭ, haĭ dūr asŭ resai far was him-of father him saw. running having made piicse regu —mas Khuda ga pŭca sāti sā bŭlŭ son with embracing became Son said -I God and thái hákě-r gunā thégas ma ani hālatě-r nŭsh thy right-in sin did, I this condition-in not-am that

thăi puc kalīzham." mālūs naukārot régu thy son I-may-be counted." Father servant-to said -'' mĭstĕ jo mĭstč chīle valěā' ănĭsĕ-t bănarĕā', "good from good, garments bring this-to cause-to-be-put-on ágúyĕ-r boróne tharĕā', pā-r paizār bănarĕā' finger-in rings cause-to-be-made, feet-in shoe cause-to-berăchitú (ŭnitŭ) ō bátshär valē† hălāl (fed) that calf having-brought lawful kept thěā, běs khē† khŭsh bon. \mathbf{ke} to máĭ änŭ pŭc make, we having-eaten happy shall-be, why-then my this son ăsh hate-t vatu, yanı müus jinu bulu; has-been-lost, today hand-to came as-if died-has alive became. rıs khŭshānı thoĭkı sātĕ (or lámīgĕ) they happiness to make they-were-attached (seized)

borù puc cece-r ásu, karé ga Him-of big son field in was when even (whenever) gotě káci vätů to, gãe dojki ga tămāshāi māsō párůdo, house near came, then, song giving and fun of voice heard khojégŭ "jek ěk naukára-kě-t hō thē† "O" having-said asked ' what became one servant-to naukărsĕ régu "thăı zā (or bŭlŭ)?" wätün. (became)?" Servant said 'thy brother has-come, thy mālŭs răchītŭ (ŭnītŭ) ō bātshār hālāl tharégù lawful caused-to be-made (fed) that ealf father kept ánísě kāryo půc mistiarě sāti lěigů. ro ros bŭlŭ this sake son health with obtained he angry became in nē thégu resai mālus darú gēt bŭzhoĭkı rak intention not did His father out having-gone ıĕsĕ-t năsıät thégü. pücsĕ régü "cäkĕ', más ácāk Son said - "Look, I him-to advice made so-many years (or ĕwēlĕ) thai khidmat théganus tus karĕ ga (years) thy service have-done, thou ever even me-to one dégano, ávái chalt ga nē mäs tom goat of kid even not hast-given, I own friends with lēkĭn kărĕ ga khushāni themsik, thai anu happiness might make, but when even (whenever) thy puc wătu kos thai buti daulăt kăncanio phatu son came who thy all wealth harlots after has-caused-totŭs ănŭ pŭcĕ kārvo thēt

be-lost, thou this son for-sake-of having-made (1 e considered)

ŭnitŭ batshar halal tharega" Mālus juab dēgu calf lawful caused-to-be-made "Father answer gave "pŭc, tu to hamesha ma kacı hano, mai jek daulat "Son, thou then always me near art, my what wealth häniek buti thäi māl háni, lêkĭn khūsh boĭki ga all thy property but happy to be and 18, ăsı, kē-thĭgá-to thäi ănŭ zā khŭshāni thojki lāzim happiness to-do incumbent was, because thy this brother hătě-t wátů, yānı mūus. ásh has-been-lost, today hand-to came, as-if has-died, today jınŭ bülú" living became '

Notes

- (1) mushākai, manuzakai, for k see note p 82 kacāk hani to, whatever amount there may be haniek, see note on k, p 82. thite oblique of thitu, stative passive partic of thoiki, make
 - (2) maker may also mean 'concerning' ma akot, etc, consider me a servant for yourself
 - (3) bes khēt, note agent bes with conjunctive partic khēt, ke to, why then, ie because ya'ni in Urdu means 'that is,' here it is 'as if' thoïki sāte, thoìki lämīge, both mean 'they began to,' etc
- (4) mistiare' oblique of mistiart, noun from mistu, good ros really means 'having taken a huff' thëmsik, 1st sing past conditional of thoiks, make näyégün, pres perf of näyóiki, lose, the causal of näshóiki from which comes natus, has been lost thēt, having-considered an idiom found in Urdu and Panjabi thus in Panjabi mārā kärke, considering it poor or worthless kē thigá to lit what didst thou then 'means wherefore or because, cf am thigá to for this cause that 'jēk hani thigá to since, because

SENTENCES

- thai nom jēk hănŭ? thy name what is
- 2ăn
ŭ ăshpăi kăcāk úmr hăm? this horse-of how-much age is
 $^{?}$
- 3 ānvo Kashırë-t kăcāk dūr hanı 2 hence Kashmir-to how-much far ıs 2
- 4 thái mālāi gotě'-r kácāk dāri (or shudāri) hāna? thy father's house-in how many sons are?

- 5. ä $\underline{\mathbf{sh}}$ ma bodı dür
ë $\underline{\mathbf{zh}}$ o pëādăl vătŭs today I very far trom walkıng came
- 6. mäi cũnũ mālăi pũcăi găr ănisăi sae sāti hăni my little father's son's marriage this-of sister with is
- 7. gotě'-r shēŭ áshpaı tilen hană house in white horse's saddle is.
- 8 valē†, áshpě-zh tìlen de having-brought horse-on saddle give (put)
 - 9. mäs ēsāi pūce bodú sīdégās I that-of son much beat
- 10. chiṣái cǔruĕ-zh gō lác carē'nĕn mountain-of point-on cows goats they-are-grazing
- 11. ō toma khırı äshpĕ-zh baıtun. that tree under horse-on he-is seated
- 12. ō shūo tom saĕ zho úthălŭ bănŭ that boy own sister than high is
- 13. anise gac du dabăle ga as ana hanı this-of price two rupees eight annas is
- 14 mäī bābu o cunu gote-i baien my father that small house in sits (dwells)
- 15. ēsē-t anē rupāyē harī† dē this-to these rupees having-taken-away give
- 16. resě zho ei rupáyě gin that from those rupees take.
- 17 ēsē mīstūk thē† sidē† bālı gi găněā' him well having-beaten rope with bind
 - 18. gülkĕ jo wäi pürĕ well from wateı fill
- 19. ma jo mŭsō' mŭsō' (or yar yar) yaı† me from before walk (walk before me)
- 20 kēsāi pūc tǔ phátú vān whose son thee after 1s-coming?
- 21 ănŭ tŭs kēsĕ jo gāc ginī'ga ? this thou whom from price hast-taken (hast bought?)
- 22. hětăi ěk dukandārą-ke zho gmiganus villàge-of one shopkeeper from I-have-taken

Notes

anŭ in 2, cŭnŭ in 6, shēŭ in 7, cŭnŭ in 14 show that attributive adjj. do not inflect for case

6 cunu mālu, father's younger brother or wife's sister's husband

puce in 9 and ese in 17 show 2nd accus with verbs of strik-

17 when two low tones come close together as $th\bar{e}\dagger sid\bar{e}\dagger$, only the second is pronounced.

bāli gi, nom used as often, for prepositional.

Sentences from Leitner's Dardistan

The first Principal of the Oriental College of the Panjab University, Dr G W. Leitner, a native of Hungary, wrote a volume on the Sina country or Dardistan, entitled "The Languages and Races of Dardistan" (Lahore, 1877), in which he gave an account of three dialects of Sina, viz those of Gilgit. Cilas and Gures In it will be found a considerable number of sentences in the Gilgiti dialect. These sentences along with the other grammatical material were compiled about fifty years ago when principles of transliteration were little developed it therefore seemed advisable, especially as the volume is on the shelves of many libraries, to retranslate these sentences with notes on Dr Leitner's translations This is perhaps the more necessary as doubt has not infrequently been expressed regarding his work on the Sinā language, it having been suggested that the language as given by him was the invention of his too exuberant imagination. The present translation will show, when compared with his, that this is not the case—a fact which is borne out by my vocabularies and grammar is true that his transliteration ignores the cerebral letters t, d, r, n, c, s, z, and cerebral j, makes no distinction between aspirated and unaspirated letters, and in some other respects is unscientific, it is true also that there are mistakes in translation—which is not surprising in pioneer work (and I should be far from claiming that my own work will be found free from errors) but it will be abundantly evident that so far as Sinā is concerned, Dr. Leitner's work is a genuine contribution to linguistic science

The sentences are printed in Dardistan, Vol I, part II, pp 33-49 To facilitate reference the page and column are given throughout. The translations should be compared with Dr Leitner's

```
p 33.
thải nom jēk hảnử ? what is your name ?
tu kōnyo ālo (or vǎto)? whence came you (not strictly "do you come") ?
kōntě (or jātě) bǔzhěno ? where are you going ?
kǎrě vǎto (or ālo) ? when came you ?
lōku va: come quickly
chūt bē† bo go slowly (slow having-become go).
tēn sidě' beat him now (sing.)
phǎtú mare': kill him afterwards
ānyo ālě-t pọn jēk zēli hǎni ? hence thither road what kind
is? How is the road between here and there?
```

p 34

khăcı ga bizhateı hanı. very bad and dangerous

bodi misti ga săci jēga (for jēk ga) părva nush very good and easy, anything even care not is very good and easy, no anxiety at all

Leit "a plain" should apparently be the adj "plain" mistu, means "good" sarpit is a somewhat uncommon word meaning "ease"

ponë-r wai han-a (for hanú-a) 10ad in water is? is there any water on the road of ponë-r vai laye'k bei a? lit. water obtaining will be? layek is agent of layoïki, obtain

kine läyek naı bei i bodi ga hani, misti ga hani i why obtamable not will-re i much also is, good also is why should not be obtamable? It is both plentiful and good.

vai khacu hanu, pazhulitu hanu water bad is, salty is

ponë-r bărı sĭn hänı, pār büzhóĭkı dubē' way-ın bıg river is, across to go thou-wılt-be-unable

ke, sau nush-a? why, bridge not-is? Is there no bridge?

Smī† găl ăsı, băla ya ăslı (or āsh băla) căt bili Smā bridge was, yesterday or to-day (nowadays, recently) split became there was a Smā bridge, i.e. a rope bridge, but it has been broken. A Smā bridge or native bridge, distinguished from a bridge in European style băla ya ăsh, yesterday or to-day, but ăsh băla, lit to-day yesterday, means 'nowadays recently''

dŭganeā būyóĭki dŭbēnèn-a, second-time to-weave are-theyunable? Can they not weave the rope bridge again?

navárı du dēzo, ravárı du dēzo, pone-zh manuzě kō nŭsh, gachíyě nŭsh, bālyě ga nŭsh jēk thē† găl thōn? this-direction two days-of, that-direction two days-of road-on men not-are, twigs not-are, ropes also not-are, what having-done bridge we-shall make? in this direction and in that up to a distance of two days' journey there are no men, no twigs, no ropes, how are we to make the bridge? jēk thē‡, what having-done, means simply 'how''?

mĭstù bàrĕ-t (trănfā-t) hō thē† ra măs căkóĭkı ĭrāda (or kháyāl) thĕmŭs good, big-to (headman-te) "O" havingsaid, sav I to-look desire (desire) am-making. Very well, call the under-headman or the headman, say I want to see him. The headman is called trănfā, the man under him is the bŏrǔ or "big man" cākóĭkı is to look at, inspect, whereas pashóĭkı is merely to see, possibly by accident

jēk bē† vāi ² tom krómě-t goŭn, what having-become will, he-come ? Own work-for has-gone How can he comehe has gone on business of his own jēk bē†, what having become, i e how?

cũk thế, bo ne to khấfa bom, cãi hō thết valễ be silent, go, not if, angry I-shall-become, quickly "O" having-said, bring Don't talk, go or I shall be angry, quickly call him and bring him cũk thoĩki, be silent thể is imperat of thoĩki, and thết is conjunct partic

Leit. tshukte and hote should be cuk the and ho thet respectively.

tus jēk becheno, thou what are-demanding?

mäs jēga (for jēk ga) nai bě'chěmůs, sĭrf khoĭki pióiki béchěmůs I anything-even not am-demanding, only toeat to-drink am-demanding

ma găci jēga nush, tu-t jēk dạm? me with anything-even not-is, thee-to what I-shall give I have nothing, what can I give vou? găci for kắci, the k often becoming g after a sonant letter

p 35

bute jo yar the j shida'iu ga sisi'nu vai tus are' all than before having-made, cold and pure water thou bring first bring cold and pure water the j here is almost meaningless, but 'it may be translated "making' this the first point," i.e before anything else sisinu, pure, ased only of water, the opposite of loku, dirty Leit butijo should be two words bute jo, all from or than

phätú dút, mäska gī†. kärēlŭ, kěrkāmŭsh, hánaje, jŭk, käc, bäspūr gurī† vale afterwards milk, fresh ghi, a ram, a fowl eggs, wood, grass and grain having-taken bring mäska, fresh, newly made, used of ghi hánaje', plur of hánē†, egg

băspūr any kind of grain given to horses or cattle

tu kăcāk chāk (or dēzi) āni bāyē thou how-many days (days) here wilt sit (i e stay)? Leit tus, agent, should be tu nominative aki, self, apparently a slip for āni, here

ma ěk bas† anı bom l one halt here will-be bas†, stage or halt for a night

lűstāki căl-büzhi büzham to-morrow early I-will-go căl, early, is often coupled with büzhi from büzhóiki, go, to mean simply early in the morning

barāle vale', cebyo, āni chure' porters bring, sixty, here leave bring sixty poiters and leave them here

I do not understand Leit tshibbi it may be for cebyo, sixty There is a verb chubóiki, place or put. but one would not expect to find it in such a context as this

kácāk barāle dáikāi háne (or avāzhěněn)? how many porterare (or are-necessary) avāzhóĭki, to be necessary, proper, desnable

In Lett second sentence araje, na one word has been written as two.

pon bodi bătakŭ<u>sh</u> (or khăyā<u>sh</u>ı) hanı 10ad very stony (stony) is

tshen barı bode agune han (or hana) your loads very heavy are (are)

Leit tey apparently for thä:, thy, which does not suit the plur bari, loads

barāles hūn thoik, dúbēn porters to-lift will-be unable hūn thoik, to lift hūn book, to get up, stand up. The n in hūn is alveolar, being pronounced like English n, against the gums of the upper teeth. As a consequence the t of thoik, when said rapidly after hūn, is peither cerebral nor dental, but alveolar like the normal English t. Leit assey, perhaps for ásði, our. The word for "that" contains a in oblique sing and agent plur, but neither would be possible here

mái adát háni āpúk bār† löku thèā, löku uchā'cet mv request is a-little load light make, quick you-will-arrive please make the loads a little lighter you will arrive more quickly

löku both light and quick, ef our 'light-fingered.' adăt here used for desire Many Urdu words are used rather vaguely, showing that their meaning was not well understood

párvā nē thě bůtot mazúri děm, barālyot pūri mazúri děm ägär mistů kom thi'gět to, tshot mām ga děm care not make, all-to wages I-will-give, if good work youdid if, you-to reward also I-will-give never inind I will pay everyone, I will tully pay the porters, and if you do good work will give you a reward also

Leit jill are jil aroiki means to be prepared to strike someone jil aregu, he proposed to strike me, came at me to strike me.

ăshpë tăvār thëā horses ready make

ashpo-zh tilen dea horses-on saddle give (i e put).

třlěn ga găpi hūn·thěā saddle and bridle lift (i e take off). Leit gapiga, apparently either for găpi ga," 'bridle and," in which case třlēn, saddle, would need to follow, or for ga găpi, "and bridle"

anıse-zh lam this-upon seize, i e seize this anu në naye' this not lose

p. 36.

măi mor ne amúsh . my word not forget (gen morái, isalso correct)

păruzh, căke', shon the listen look, care make (take care) For shon the we may also have khăbatār as in Urdu

ashpu ō toma sāti gane' (or tak the) horse that tree with the (tie); the the horse to that tree.

butı rātı shon bē† baıya all night alert having-become sit keep watch all night Leit tsarı tshoie, for tsuin chŭië' means 'place sentries in wai ''

āni bodě corītě háně-a here many thieves are?

anë jëk gaugā-k hánı this what noise is? Leit masho, for masō, means 'voice' tu kō-k hǎnǔ: thou who art? Note the suffix -k

ānyo bo hence go.

kăie ga tu kăci vătú to, tumăk gi tran the whenevei thee near came if, gun with firing make shoot him as soon as he comes near

vătă to, to is merely a sign of subordinate clauses. Note the for the, the cerebral in of tian having attracted the dental t to the cerebral position. Leit katsh for kacı near

anŭ manúzë-zlı (or mushā-zh), jēga ĭtabārĕ-k nush this man upon (man upon) any even reliance not·is manúzŭ. vir mushā homo. I do not understand Leit. oiñj

phat në thë do not let lum go phát thoiki, let go

gane', band the (or kaid the), shanalyo-r de, guna de bind. shut make (imprisoned make), chains-in give, stocks give shanalyor is loc pl of shanali, chain.

tēn ma som now I will sleep hilin nē thě noise not make

aně kuyě-r kácāk ják hán ² this village-in-how-many men aie ² The final short vowel of hána, háně, is often omitted

más ne käliganus, I have not counted

kui nīh hāni a ya shūshī† hāni land gieen (with harvest) is or having dried is lau means either village, as in the last sentence but one, or the land round about nīlu green or blue shūshī†, from shūshóiki, to become dry It is the conjunc. partic

A better translation of the idea—' is the soil fertile or not?'' would be —tshai kuyai sum mistu hanu a, khaeu hanu ? your land-ot soil good is or bad? Note that the

interrogative α occurs after the first verb, not after the second

phamul bodě háně a dried-fruits many are In Gilgit proper phamul means dried fruit, in the villages any fruit.

р 37.

- anë kuyë r (or hëtë-r) on bodu hänu a (or bënu a)? this village-in (village-in) grain much is? hët, village, has not the sense of "country" which often attaches to kur hänu, simply "is," Hindi hai bënu or bën means "is being," "is becoming," Hindi hötä hai It often suggests the idea of habit, "is customarily?"
- ěk bărızăı (ĕvēlăı) kăcāk báp dēno? one year-of (year-of) how-much tax givest thou?
- tu răhăt hăno, mĭstŭ bē† hăno? thou well art, well-havingbecome art? Both mean—are you well, in good health, not as Leit satisfied, pleased

Are you satisfied would be tu khush hano (or biga)

tu kārār hāno (not as I eit, karal) means are you well but the word is Astōrī, not Gilgiti

khair hänus, mistu bē† hānus well J-am, well having become I-am, ie I am well bē† in such phrases as mistu bē†, has hardly any meaning

Leit karalbe is for kărār bē† (two words), but is Astori.

hel misti han, khaei han: (the) habit is good, bad hel is not temper, but habit, such as the habit of drinking, smoking, etc. For temper they say mizāj misti, khaei hani (his) temper good, bad is his temper or temperament is good, bad

Khudas tu běhěl thota God forgive thee may God forgive

thy faults, sins, etc behel thoiki, forgive.

Khudās thai umar zigi thota God thy age long make thota in this and the previous sentence is precative or permissive, may he do, let him do

The next Gilgiti sentences are on p 42

p 42, col 1

ma-t thur de me-to whip give i.e hand me the whip, not "whip me" which would require the 2nd accus in the object.

p 42, col 2.

dumayart, give it in exchange Leit dumayarun, far duma yaren, means they will exchange it.

măs từ-t jēkë-k dĕm I thee-to something will-give The addition of k to $j\bar{e}k$ is noticeable

thài nom jek hànu i thy name what is i

anë kuyai nom jëk hanu ? this village of name what is ?

más ne sű'yeműs (or däste'műs) I not am-knowing (am-knowing) The future sű'yem, däste'm, is also used with a present meaning.

tús jēk sũ'yĕno (dăstĕ'no)? thou what art-knowing? also sũ'yĕ, dăstē', future

ros jēk sū'yĕı (dăstĕ'ı) ? he what ıs-knowing?

bodű hĭn vāĭ much snow will-come

kontë buzheno? gotë-t bu'zhemus where-to art-going? house-to am-gonig.

hūn bo, kha, bĕi, pi stand up, eat, sit, drink

ten, ten ne bo, phatú wa: now, now not go, afterwards come

ma bodu galīs hanus I very ill am

mäs tŭ-t bĭlen them I thee-to medicine will-make (i e will treat you)

chile, khoi ban clothes, cap put on

Leit tshilokoy is for chile khoi (two words)

p 43, col 1

ănŭ mănúzăi chile, khoi núsh this man-of clothes, cap not-are.

thurë', ganë', bāli open, bind, string (or rope)

lai be'cheno? torch art-thou-demanding? So far as I know there is no tree called (as Leit says) ley or lashi. These words are the Sinā and Kashmīrī names respectively for 'torch' It is made from the bark of the Pinus Excelsa nē be'chemus not am-wanting Leit betshun is for be'chen, he is wanting

Khudā tu-t mistu thota God thee-to well make

khăt (or cĭthī') lĭkhār†, khăt ra letter (letter) write, letter read

ma në sicilŭnus 1 not have-learned

mäs nē ginēm I will-not-take I am not able is ma dubom. anu praye' this mend căke, look make this is anu the.

p 43, col 2.

vai sisinu nush' water fresh (pure) not is.

bodů valě', nāwu walè' bring much, břing new To express "bring inore" one must use băsků, if one means more in addition to what there is, and můtů, if one means to take away what there is and bring something different băsků valè', můtů valè'

mos mēcē-zh chŭrë' or chŭbi meat table-on place (place)
Leit tshiwwi is probably for chŭbi Leit bitalu, means
"plank," (bĭtălŭ)

mäs hō thígăs to, lōku wa I "O" said if, quick come : come quickly when I call

ma Cîlāsaı bas sīcoĭkı kāryo Käshır† vatüs (ālūs) 1 Cılas-of language to-learn for Kashmır came (came) 1 came to Kashmır to learn Cılası

Lett sentences are all mixed up in the printing

tähät ālo (or mist u wato) khush hano, tu kāryo mās har jek them happy camest (well camest), happy art, thee-for I every anything will-do welcome! I will do everything for you. The opening words are used on meeting. Another translation of the latter part is —mäs tomu taufik hänu-k tu-t them. I own capability what-is thee-to will-do hänu-k means what there is or may be

mäs từ-t kừmàk' đếm $\$ I thee-to help will-give từs Khửdä sử vèno (or dăstě'no) 2 thou God art-knowing 2 kō (or kō-k) háno 2 who art-thou 7

- nom yŭlo thé phamŭl doĭki tom, dayóiki tom name separate make fruit-bearing tree, burning tree name separately fruit-bearing trees and trees for fuel. yŭlo does not mean 'say'' as Leit, but is an adj, 'separate''
- ō mushā-t maī bagō salām the, ae ra "thai mulākāt thoikyē-t ma bodu khush hanus, that man-to my share salute make thus say 'thy meeting to-do very happy I-am,' salute him from me and tell him I shall be pleased to meet him or I desire to meet him. If the sense were "pleased at having met him "the only change necessary would be bīgās, I became, instead of hānus. I am thoikyēt, dative of thoiki, to make

v 44 col 1

tu jo bodů khůsh hánůs, ma phèri vátůs to, ra kắci thải sifát thạm. thee from very pleased I-am, again I came when, raja near thy praise I-will-make, i e when I come

back I shall praise you to the raja

Another translation is -

ma pheri gās to, "ānise jo bodu khush hānus" thē†, rā kāci thāi sìfāt tham I again went when, "this from very pleased I-am" having-said raja near the praise I-will-make. Here the exact words to be used are put as a quotation followed by thē†, having-said, viz "I am very much pleased with this man" the, say; thē†, having-said. Leit periwa tosto is for pheri vātās to, his phrase 'mishte khabei Rate dem" for thāi mīsti khābar iā-t dem means "I will give (not a good report but) good news of you to the raja"

tshos kō bárizĕ-r găr thígĕt ? you what year in marriage made ? This means not (as Leit) at what age, but in what year did you marry ? To express "at what age we should need to say —

tshos kācāk ŭmrē-r gār thígĕt or jamāt (or cĕi) hārígĕnĕt? you how-much age-in marriage made, or wife (wife)

have-taken-away?

thái kuyě-r génāre tălāk bodi thēněn-a (or děněn-a)? thy country-in wives to divorce much making-are? (or giving-are?)

Leit dyan ne that is for dönnet-a, 2nd plur. pres Ind of doiks, give with interrogative particle a

For bathúyĕ doĭkı (Leit battuy) see Sına-Eng vocab

Cilāsiyo baṣē-r (or Cilāsē-r) ănĭsē-t jēk rāněn? Cilasis-of language-in (or Cilas-in) this-to what are-they-saying?, i.e what do they call this in the language of the Cilasis or in Cilas? We might also say Cilāsis jēk rāněn what are Cilasis saying? But in Gilgit it is much commoner to call the Cilas people Botō', piur Bot'ē

tús Fārsı sũ'yĕno (dăstĕ'no) ? thou Persian art-knowing (art-knowing) ?

nē bízhó, ne bìzhá (do) not fear (sing), (do) not fear (plur)

mās Botē-t lai mūhābāt thēmūs. I Cilasis-to much love ammaking or we may say mās lāvo cinēmūs. I much amloving. In Leit tirst sentence bodo should be bodi, fem. in the second we may say either cinēmūs, am-loving, or mūhābāt thēmūs, love am making but not mūhābāt cinēmūs, love am-loving.

thai săla jēk hāni? thy advice what is? Leit kanao kanáŭ) means advice in the sense of moral instruction, Urdu

näsihät (näsihät).

mäs tǔ-ṭ äzhōnu (or äjáĭb) cīzĕ-k pasharĕ'm I thee-to strange (strange) thing will-cause to-be-seen, i.e. show.

karë ? kōni ? jëk zëli or kë zëli ? when ? where ? what manner ?, i e how ?

that hat pale thy hand stretch, or give me your hand. One would expert tom hat corresponding to Hindi apna hath, but in the 1st and 2nd persons the personal pronouns of the 1st and 2nd personal be used tomu is also correct

pálóĭki, to hand a thing, hence give

p. 44, col 2

mĭstŭ-k thē† lam, well having done seize hold it firmly. Leit misht tukte is wrongly divided it should be mistik thē† The word thē† Int having-made, may be freely translated "manner" It makes an adv. of mĭstŭ, good, in a good manner, well

ăne chis ŭthajı hanı, buzh oikı bodu giran hanu this mountain high is, to go (ascend) very difficult is.

ma uyānu hanus, vaiet kai dīti I hungry ain, water to desire fell I am hungry and desire water dīti fem of dītu, past tense of dīzhoiki, fall, not the stative partie of doīki give. The ī of dītu, fell, is ĭ long, that of dītu, given is ordinary ī In Leit the word bigass, I became, should be omitted. His literal translation is incorrect

Another possible translation is ma nĭránŭ hanús, vavalĭlŭs I hungry am, I thirsted wayalĭlŭs, past of vayalizhóĭki, to thirst derived from väyāl†, thirst

ro bodů tărádů hánu, bodů běäkal hánů he very lazy is, very stupid is Leit taralu for taradů

hō në thë, váva në dë 'O'' not say noise not give do not call or make a noise hō thoĭki not make noise as Leit, but call váva doĭki, make a noise, talk nonsense

cůk thě, ma som silence make, I-will-sleep

ma lüstáiki. I tomorrow or tomorrow morning this contains no idea of sleeping (as Leit). It is merely incomplete

ma lüstáiki cál üthare me tomorrow early cause-to-rise call or wake me early tomorrow

tús bodů chūt kẽ thíga thou much lateness (or slowness) why madest the why did you do this or come, etc., so late handher tianslation might be to bodů chūt kẽ bǐga thou much late (or slow) why becamest the

tu khas chut alo thou altogether late camest Leit tudje should be tu

agăr tu kháfa hăno to, tǔ-t băkhsīs thoǐkų avāzhēi if thou angry art if, gift (torgiveness) to-make will-be-proper For avāzhēi we may have bei, will become. Though tuture the verbs here have a present meaning Leit káre means "when," not "if" I cannot understand his note about the infinitive and pres partic

p. 45, col 1.

mäs tu-t měhrbani thěm. I thee-to kindness will-do

tu kāryo ma bodu bētŭs thee-for I much sat, ie waited long. Leit mas should be ma igent case not being used with intrans verbs karte should be kāryo

thải zāru kặcāk hặnẽ [?] thy brothers how-many are [?] thải mālu līnu hặnǔ-a [?] thy father living is [?] anisei krom lêk hánǔ [?] this (man)-of work what is [?]

grestu hánú or kramonu hánu. farmer is

gatoni kajavaryo ale enemies what-direction-from came? Leit. kaye warre for kaiavan means in what direction

ăis mái car shūgŭle (or yarānı) zákhmi thígě, du marégě they my four friends (friends) wounded made, two killed. Let shugullese for shugulse) is agent sing, and would mean that the triend had wounded or killed others

zákhmi bilě, műĕ wounded became, died

sŭrāye-r wai sak the pitcher-in water fill also masharba-r for sŭrāyë r

misit de having-mixed give this does not mean "fill" as Left, but merely to mix something and give it, "fill" is expressed by sak the, or pure or usi

kuyĕ-r trănfā hănŭ a village-in lambardar (headman) is? The headman is trănfă, and the man under him 'ború' (Leit. barro)

p. 45, col 2.

nĭsĕ-t ra ' lōku wa ' him-to say "quick come "

hō thĕ, lōku valĕ'· "O" say, quickly bring, ie call him and bring him quickly, that hukame-r tabedar hanes thy command-in subject we are we are under your orders Leit hanus, I-am, not we-are

ăně kuyě-r dārīj (gotī) kácāk hăně? this village-in doors (houses) how-many are 2 darit, doors, is used for houses

tus anu konyo gac ginii valéga? thou this whence price having-taken broughtest? where did you buy this?

tús jega gác nai gíne? thou anything price not wilt-take? will you not buy anything?

ănisăi gāc kăcāk hāri? this of price how-much is? mäs jēga nē hā'rčmūs I anything not am-taking-away. ma saudāgār hānus · I merchant am

tu kặc liệk gặc ái ciz hặn ủa thee near any price of thing is ?, i.e. have you anything to sell?

más ca gāc děmůs I tea price am-giving. I am selling tea Leit hinemus is for kinemus, an Astori word.

tu kong běyěno thou where art sitting ? 1 e. dwelling

p 46, col 1

āni kāci mūchīni hětě-r (or hètě-zh or kuvě-r) here near, front village-in (or village-upon or village-in kuyĕ-zh is not used): 1e here in the next village in front muti kuyeru for muti kuye-r, means in another village

yar, muchō', mean "before" adıj yarı'nu, yaru'ku, muchīnŭ see Sina-Eng vocab.

kăcāk dūr hăni i how·much far is i, i e how far is it i

- Cîlāsē-r bāyèn jāk bodē yāgi hānē Cilās-in sitting (i.e. dwelling) men very independent are for bāyēn we may have bāyēněk yāgi is used of the wild people down the Indus who are under neither the English nor the Afghans. Leit beyentlek should be bāyēn jāk, two words.
- késé-t ga měhrbani në théněn, marēněn anyone-to even kuduess not they-do, they-kill They show kindness to no one, but kill people We might translate also měhrbani thořki bádál marēněn kindness doing instead-of they kill
- ek mushā-k begāna dok bulo to, bute gati bēţ marēnen one man stranger meeting became if, all together having-become they-kill if they find a stranger they unite in killing him dok bojki, to meet, be obtained Hindi milnā

anisai sabab jek hanu? this of reason what is?

mäs jēk dástě'm or sũ'yĕm? I what shall-know, 1e how do I know?

anë kuyai jak jangali hanë, mutu kësë-t në bizhënën, har chak ako mazha birga thënën this village (or country)-ot people wild are, other anyone to not they-fear, every day selves among wai they make They fear no one else and are always fighting among themselves

and dishe i bodi birgayë-r bodi shikast khëgë that place-in much warfare-in much defeat they-ate they suffered a great defeat in the warfare in that place. Left shikast diye (for digé), they gave, means they conquered, not they

were defeated

p 46, col 2

ma ăi dishe t, jêk bế† buzham I that place-to what having-become shall go let how shall I go there let bet is not an affix of manner (as Leit), it is the conjugat of bolki, become: but it gives an adverbial sense to an adj or pron, as jêk bê†, how linistu bê†, well

bodů kháců krom hánů, ámma ĭnsla Álla krom mistů běi. very bad work is, but if-wished God, work good will-become Cilásis have no idea of the meaning of the Arabic words in sha Alla they are a mere pious phrase

mä-t dua the, ma gälis hänus · me-to medicine make, I ill am dua thoiki, make medicine, treat inedically

sho! más thěm, válekin komi shilān to, từs mặt ra good! I-will-make, but where it-aches if, thou me-to say tell me where the pain is

ă<u>sh</u> ıātyo ma tātu äsüs today at night (i e last night) I hot was (had fever)

a<u>h</u> rātyo māī <u>h</u>ai† ālī today at-night my fever came (1 had fever).

thái sĭs shĭlān a thy head aches?

chile-zh bill cloth-upon she-became. She is having her monthly period.

palon in next sentence is a tem infin. of the Cĭlāsī or Gŭrēsī type palóĭki means inter alia, attach, and palizhóĭki, be attached, including the conveyance of disease

ash bōsĭnĕ-t jēk bĭlēn khígano today being-up-to to what medicine hast-thou eaten ksh bōsĭnĕt up to to-day: khígano, khégano both right

jega në kheganus anything even not I-have eaten.

tu dărú buzheno thou out art-going? not constipated (as Leit), but simply are you going to relieve nature?

p 47 col 1

nē band bŭlŭ (bŭlŭn) no closed became (bas-become), i e a motion will not come

paloni, palijoki (Leit) see paloni a few lines further up palijoki for pali<u>zh</u>óĭki.

achī' shilāni eve aches slilān, shilāni, are verbs not nouns. khu wāni, cough comes

hío dăr-dár bulu heart palpitating became

chăn běini vomiting is-becoming (not has become, Leit.)

karat, khazu internal pain, itch

mă-<u>zh</u> khăzū hăn, hăr chăk khā<u>zh</u>en me-upon itch is, every day it itches Leit kadi eyni should be khā<u>zh</u>ĕn, one word. It is noticeable that khăzū itch, has cerebral z, while kha<u>zh</u>ŏiki to be itchy, has <u>zh</u>

műlīs, bādı, both dropsy

pushi, boil pushi nikhati, a boil has broken out

don, or doněk shilān, tooth is aching (shilān verb, not noun) donve shilāněn teeth are aching

gásé' dizhenen rheumatism are -falling gásé, plur rheu-'matism

tshupnos. having-a cold ma tshupnos bulus I having a-cold became, I have a cold Leit maje, upon me, should be ma, I

khunī, nasal mucus ase tears achi', eye achiye, eyes

p 47, col 2

ánữ bǐlēn arĕ' this medicine bring

agúi köli (or tēri) bili finger (crooked) became

ce trăn thể three parts make trăn by itself means balf ce dăm kha three times eat

tŭs ădē the hat mistu nai bosine-t than thou thus do hand

not well being-up-to-to up-to do this till your hand is well.

lüstakı căl üthyei† khăte jo hūn bē† tăm doiki awāzhei to-morrow early having-risen (from sleep) bed-from up having-become washing to-give proper-is having awaked and got up you should wash üthyoiki, get up from sleep hūn boiki, stand. hūn thoiki, lift.

būto dīm dūzhē† phātú māhālyām palvóĭkī avāzhēi all bod having-washed afterwards ointment to-rub is-propery Leit has omitted word for "wash"

 $\bar{a}p\breve{u}$ (or $\bar{a}p\breve{u}\cdot k$) $ch\bar{u}t$ $b\bar{e}\dagger$ $y\acute{a}\imath\dagger$ a-little (a-little) slow having-become walk walk somewhat slowly $b\bar{e}\dagger$ $y\acute{a}\imath\dagger$ is pronounced $b\bar{e}$ $y\acute{a}\imath\dagger$, with only one low tone ce. walk go, is used as an interjection. It is not part of a verb

văi na bodă tātu na bodă shidălă pi water not very hot, not very cold drink.

na curkŭ, na păzhū', na mōrŭ kha not sour, not salt, not sweet eat.

Leit tshitto, for citu, means bitter, not sour

p 48, col 1

paě ăzě ně tharě', shūké chǔrě feet wet not make, dry leave tharě is causal of thoiki, used idiomatically for thoiki, make Leit. djargann. slippery. järgän means stumbling, not slipping thus järgän në běi he will not stumble järgän në tharě', stumbling not make, i.e. do not let him stumble Slippery săk boiki, tás boiki, either to slip or slippery, used also of thing slipping out of one's hand ăzŭ, cloud, or as adj wet

rātyo suto to, bodě chīle ăzhe' gin at-night sleepest if (when), many clothes up take take sufficient clothes when you sleep u in suto is ŭ long. Leit ajewi, for ăzhe' vi (vi from viôiki, put, insert), refers to another person's putting clothes on the sleeper. Thus the person lying down says to his friend chīle āzhe' vi put clothes over me

Note the accents \(\alpha\bar{z}\bar{b}\epsilon'\), upon, \(\alpha'z\bar{b}\epsilon\), wet (plur) \(\bar{a}'z\bar{b}\epsilon\), mother

bodi giróm valěrě', në tu Khudāši fázl săti mîstů běi: much perspiration cause to-be-brought, then thou God-of grace with well wilt become perspire well and you will be all right. We may have $h\bar{o}$ for $n\bar{e}$, and gi for $s\bar{a}ti$ Leit. warere for valěrě'

ıāĕ-t mãĩ jū (or sălām) uchacarĕ' (or ĭfáyarĕ'): raja-to my salaam (salaam) cause-to reach (the same). Leit. ipie is apparently for ĭfáyarĕ.

- rás tử-t hō thên · raja thee-to "O" is saying, ie is calling you
- The next two sentences are the ordinary Muhammadan salutation in every country
- p 48, col 2
 - ăi sho mushā, tu konyo ālo ? O good man, thou whence camest? (or ăla ın place of ăı and mistu ın place of sho)
 - jū (or nāzūr) thai nom. ginī† ālūs sir (sir) thy name havingtaken I-came, i e, on the strength of your name
 - jck krom grālo? what work with camest? gr is not "taking" (as Leit), but a prepos meaning "with" (instrumental) The meaning is what is your business?
 - mä-t kui lük-ak (or āpĕ-k) mĕhrbanı thé · me-to land bit (a-little) kindness do · plcase give me a little bit of land. lük means simply a bit of land, the size not being defined For the addition of -k see Note, p 82
 - jū, dabū'n, năzŭr, all mean "Sır" dăbūn, is owner, hence also God
 - mäs thäi sädari them I thy service will-do Leit shenari is apparently a misreading of sädari sädär means "servant"
 - měhrbani, kindness sházde is not Gĭlgĭtī It is probably Băltī.
 - ιάμγο shukar rajas-of thanks
 - nămus thegu good-name he-made (for himself) Leit thea is imperative
 - conek from coni, is Astori, not Gilgiti.
 - trăn, trăn ěk, halt sūri trăn-ěk āli the sun half came, i e it is midday.
 - sūrī khalčkālī it is 8 a m
 - p 49, col 1
 - dázō bili, sūri dázō āli · midday becaine, sun midday came There is no idea of "together"
 - sūrį pishi'n bili pishi'n is the second time of prayer, the sun has reached this time Leit. gives pishin as "down" It is the same as Panjabi, Urdu, pēshī We may also have sūrį dǐgăr bili. the sun has reached the third time of prayer cūṇi pishin, little peshi, about 1-0 pm. bări pishin, big peshi, about 2-0 pm.
 - būr, setting sūri būr bili sun setting became the sun has set
 - cĕyĕ su khēṇ bili women sleeping time became. soĭki, sleep Leit translation incorrect.
 - rāti tran bili night half became it is midnight.

lústikĭ-túk bili it is just after the first time of prayer lústikĭ túk follows the time of the first prayer

lo bulu or san bulu, light became day is dawning

tilió-zh jil bili peaks upon sun has risen jil boiki, used of sun's rising'

p. 49, col 2

till'o jo tham bild peaks from disappeared became, ie the sun has passed away from the peaks. It does not mean that the peaks have vanished, but that the sunlight has gone off them

shēŭ shām, white evening, ie evening twilight shēŭ lō,

white (morning) light, i.e. morning twilight

yūn pūri bili, moon full became another translation might be yūn pānzāi bili, moon fifteen became, has reached its fifteenth day

vũn trăn bili moon half became

vun kholi bili, moon small became

vūn shudi bili, moon became-old shudi, fem. of shudu, past tense of shujoiki, become old of moon clothes, etc.. but not of men or beasts

kătēs† ālu, darkness came or kátēs† pēlu (ē like aw in English 'awe''). darkness fell this darkness is the dark half of the month

THE VOCABULARIES—SINA-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-SINA.

The English-Sinā Vocabulary contains little more than the Sinā equivalents of the different English words—Information as to exact meaning, grammatical usage—and pronunciation should be sought for in the Sinā-English Vocabulary

The names of plants and trees or of birds in the English-Sinā Vocabulary will be found for the most part under the

words "tree" or bird 'respectively

Verbs.—With regard to verbs it should be noted that—

- (i) the numbers I, II after a verb indicate the first and second conjugations. All verbs of the first conjugation are regular and are conjugated like sidoiki, strike fut sidam' past sidegas sidegas,
- (ii) The case governed by verbs is shown by 1 ac (first accusative), 2 ac (second accusative), dat, genit etc. When a case is not given it should be assumed that the verb governs the 1 ac
- Nouns—(i) After nouns the declension is shown thus if three words follow they are nom-pl, genit sing, genit plur always in this order, if only one follows it is nom-plur except when otherwise specially indicated e-g

māl-u -e -ai -o means nom sing mālu nom pl māle genit sing mālāi genit plur mālo māl-u-e would mean nom sing mālu nom pl māle

- (11) The contractions in this connection will be readily understood
 - sin--è', f., liver means nom sing sin nom plui sine femin, liver

gawu'n - - e' musk melon, means nom sing, gawu'n nom pl gawune', etc

tăk-(h) -i, m., button, means nom sing tăk(h) nom pl tăki, masc

Accent.—The accent given for the first form should be read for all the following forms unless another accent is given for them

Thus achū'n-i -ye -yei -yo has the accent throughout on the letter ū, i c on the second syllable, as achū'nye, achū'n-

yĕi, āchū'nyo but gāwŭ'n--ĕ', means that though in the nom sing the accent is on the ŭ, yet in the nom plur. it is on ĕ, gāwŭnĕ' In almost all cases where there is a change of accent, as in this word, the accent of the nom plur is found all through the oblique sing. (except the agent) and all through the plur

The word thork, has dental t except when rapidly following a cerebral letter, in which case it is also cerebral, or n in which case it is alveolar.

SINA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Note.—c, s, z, are cerebral c, \underline{sh} , \underline{zh} † shows the low tor e è after a word means that the letter e in that word is pronounced like French è.

āb hāw-a, gen. -āi, f, climate abī'tŭ, adj, idle, slow abaty-ā'r† -arĕ'-arĕ'ı -aró, f, slowness, idleness

abom, adj, topsy turvy, upside down, foolish, Hindi ültā a mor, foolish matter a, krom, senseless work

ácāk, so much, so many
Hmdi itnā, itne see āyāk
āch-ī'-i'yē-i'yēi-i'yo, f eye
āchī- (or āsī-) kōt-e, gen o,
m pl., eyebrows āchī-(or
āsī-) kŭ'mŭ, m, suigle hair
of eyelashes āchī-(or āṣī-)
kŭ'mĕ, m pl. eyelashes
āchī-(or āṣī-) păt-1-yē-yĕi-yo,
f, eyelid

ach-o' -óyĕ-óyĕı-óyo m, walnut

ăchó-i-yĕ-yĕi-yo, f. walnuttree

ăchūn-1-ye yĕ1-vo, f, small hole a thoĭki, pierce achūn-u g, m, hole, etc a

thoĭki, pierce

acuk, adv, thus

adă't- -ĕ'-ĕ'1-ó, f, custom, desire a boiki, be accustomed

adalat- gen -ai, f, justice

adē, adv, thus a zēli, in this manner

ădĭt-gen -ăi Sunday

ád-ō', pl. -ē', f -ī', pl -yē', adj., of this kind

ăfsăr-, gen -ăi, m, superior officer sio a., general, colonel

ăfsōs, f, grief hai ăfsōs!

ăgá-1 -yĕ, f., sky, heaven a. kŭt, f, thunder (see kŭt) a mīlų, sky-blue

ăgăr, conj, if aga'r--ı, m, fire

agardé o-wí† -wĕ'ı-wo', m, glow-worm

ägú-1-yĕ, f , fiuger, toe, claw mä<u>zh</u>1-ni a , middle finge

agŭ'l, m , scabbard ăgŭrı (f. of next word), preg-

ăgúrŭ, adj , heavy

ägŭ't-o -ĕ, m , thumb, big toe ăi, interj , O (same as ăla)

ăi ăy-è-ăi o, f, she-goat ăi ãy-ĕ-ĕi-o f, mouth

ar ay-e-er-o, r , mo aĭb -è, f , fault

ăměi, their (gen pl of \bar{e} , this) aini, āui, adv. here, a. nüsh,

absent

aiyavarı (ri surd), adv in this direction, also aiya vari khĭn, át khĭn aīyĕ'r- gen -a'i, f, haıl ájáb, adj. strange, wonderful ajĕi, see azhĕ ajiz, poor ลิกzi, f . poverty ákāĭ eleven gen ăkaı'no ákaĭmŏ'no, eleventh ák'ál- gen -ai, f., intellect, mtelligence akí, self · akō't, for him-herit-one-self, our-vour-themselves poī akí, exactly five, all the five ce aki, exactly three, all the three ten aki. at this very instant ē dĭ<u>sh</u>ĕr akí, m this very place ákhanā'†, although ákhun'- -1, m , Shia Muhammadan priest aklman'- -i, n, adj, wise ála m. sing and pl äli, f. sing and pl, sign of vocative, O agreeing in gender w person or persons ad. dressed á'lám- -ĕ, f, flag āli, there (a as in French " page ") áli, see ála ālim, adj., learned, knowing ālyĕt, adv, thither alvo, thence álkhān- -ı, f, ıntention álubŭkhár-a-ăi-āi-o, m, plum, greengage āmdāni--ye, f, income ămma, conj. but āmŭ, undercooked am-ushóĭkı-üshĕi-ütüs, 11 forget generally gen pers. as mäī amūtú, he forgot me (my words)

amushy-ā'r j-arĕ'-arĕ'ı-aró, f, forgetfulness āń-a-ă'ı-ā'ı-ó, f , anna anavari (ri surd), anavarı khin, ane khin, in this direction ăngār·u, gen -āi, m, Tuesday andáz-a-ai-ai-o, m estimate. calculation āni, here see aini ánrēz- -1, m, European ănú(h), fem ăni(h), this ănisé(1) kāryo, adv conj, for, therefore, because also anu ani, etc (a for ă) ānyĕt, hither ānyo, hence apī'l- ·ę-ái-o, f, legal appeal āpŭ little, few a thoiki. abate, lessen \mathbf{a} boĭkı. abate (intr) ãpi gācăi, cheap är boĭkı, be startled ărab-á-ă'1-ā'1-ó, m, wheel ārām, n, adj ease, easy ármā'n, gen -ăi, f, thought, wish arójki I l ac, bring see atóĭki ūs a., borrow ărú, adv (or prep with locative, sometimes genit) ınsıde, within a or ărû't bŭzhóĭkı, enter ărút walóĭkı admıt ărz--ĕ f, petition, request ărzí--íyĕ-íyĕ1-íyo, f, legal complaint a doĭki, bring case against ãs, eight, gen asíno asān, easy a'sar--ĕ-ĕi-o, f. effect ăsbā'b-, gen -ăi, f, luggage ăsĕı, pron, our ăsh, to-day ăsh băla, nowadays, recently ăshătilu, weak, thin ăshātu, weak, thin

ashn-ā'-ái -ā'i-ā'wo, m., friend áshpälí--yĕ, f stable áshp-ŭ -ĕ, m , horse ashrapí-† yĕ-yĕi-yo, f, sovereign (coin) ashton, m., Jätt, Jāt ăsī, f., same as ăchī same declension ăsĭ'lŭs, I was, same as ăsŭs ásmò'no, eighth asoik, be past a'sus, asi'lus áspatāl- -ĕ, f , hospital äst-áē, eighteen gen ∙ai'no, ästaemono, eighteenth astakāli, old (respectful word) astān, m shrine ast·óm ō'me, f, judgment ăstōmgār∙-ı, m., judge Astor-gen -ai, f, name of vil lage as-u-e.m, tear (from eye), sap āsus. I was same as ası'lus from asoiki, be āt-e, gen o m pl, flour ãt-1-yĕ-yĕ1-yo, f, bone atóiki, bring, I lac see aróiki avá, yes avā·zhóĭki zhĕi·dú or -zhĭlu, be proper, advisable, necessary, ought II past avādu used only in phrase Khŭdāĕţ avādŭ, he died (lit he was necessary to God) áyāk, so much or many, Hin. ŭtnā äyākër, ın the meantime ăyē', thus, in that manner ăyi'nü m mırror bilawarăi a, erystal mirror shūshai a , glass do ăy-ô', fem -ī', pl -ē', of that kınd azát, adj, free āzh-ĕ, gen -ăı pl măyār-e, gen -o, mother ázhě', adv. prep. on, upon,

up, upwards, above · azhet ascend azhīnŭ, bŭ<u>zh</u>óĭk<u>i</u>, upper a dăm next time ajěi or azhči chak, next day azhīnú, see ázhĕ' ăzhōnu, extraoidinary, strange ă<u>zh</u>ú this year cf ázú ázhŭkōŢ, fem -ī†, adj from ăzhú áz-ŭ-ĕ-ĕı-o, adı nm, cloud, rain, wet. damp. a vayóĭki. to rain ct. ázhú bā, m, house for sheep, goats bāb·ų-ę, m, father bădăl thoĭk_i, change change yarāk or sĭk bădăl thoĭkı, dısguise oneself bädām, f , almond bādī f, diopsy badŭi--ăi, adj same as băhãdŭr, q v vě věi-vo, f bădlíalter. ation see badal baf ū'r †, gen -urá'ı, wool. especially fine silky wool (Urdu păslim) bágan, prep, except always used w prep 10 before it băgbĭăr-u-e m leopard bagō' m, share mái bagō sălām thĕ, on my behalf (from me) salute him bāg-u-e, m, share băhādŭr- gen -ăi, adj brave also title of respect, as Sāb B, the Sahib bāhā'r- gen -áı or bāhārāi khen, Spring (time) bāĭ twelve gen baı'no baĩĕ, gen bĕınyo, adı pron, both baĭmò'no, twelfth bă<u>kh</u>sīs--ĕ, f, gift b thoĭk<u>i</u>, forgive bakhŭ'n 1-yĕ, f., elbow: ú slightly long

bāki- -yĕ, balance of account bákt-á-ă'ı-ā'ı-ó, m, fat-tailed shecp bák-ŭ-ĕ-ĕ1-o, m , branch bal thoik, to hang (trans) băla, yesterday sce ásh balai- -ye, f , lentils bălakā!, m afternoon băldi'-†-ye † f, balcony bāl-ı -yĕ, f, rope, string balos--1, m, stone pot bălosi'-† -vĕ stone pot smaller than balos baltı'- vĕ, f, bucket, paıl bāl-u-e, m . hair (single hair) see jakúr bălúgăn- 1, m, used as follows —cŭrkŭ b., tomato mēru b. brinjal bam bāmĕ, f . mare băn--ı, m, joint in body, in finger or toe (but not phalanx itself), in bamboo sugarcane, etc băn ın phrase hatı bán thoiki, join hands in supplication ban, f, crowing of cock b doĭkı, crow băn-á -ĕ'ı† -ā'ı-ō' m, boundbănaróĭkı, I v tr , clothe dat pers l'ac rei band thoik, v tr, shut up bănd-a -ái†, see nashukar band-ēsh,† -ĕshĕ', t, order, command b thoĭkı, order command băndibás, f arrangement b. thoïki, make arrangements or an arrangement băngl-á -a'ı, nı, European's house banī- -yĕ, f, holly bănóĭkı, bánam bănī'găs, H l ac, put on (clothes, hat, shoes, etc)

báp- -ĕ', f , tax bart bar-i -a'i-o m load, weight, bundle of wood barāl-1 -ye, m , porter, carrier băralĭ'k- -í-á'ı-ó, m , box bărābăr, prep, cqual with prep case, not w. gen or bar áŭ-avĕ'-avĕ'ı-avó, m, husband barbād thoiki, destroy b boĭki, be destroyed bărı, f. small lake (11 almost surd, a rather long) bă'rı f, acquittal mai b bili, I have been acquitted b thoiki (with 10, from), win (law-case) bă'r-ı-yĕ-vĕi-yo, f , field (á rather long) bārī fem of bŏrŭ, bīg b mā father's elder brother s wife. mother's elder sister bărĭ-ā'r,† gen. -arĕ'i f , prıde greatness bărĭ'-s zí-zá'ı-zó, m vear see ĕwēlŭ bärkät, m. blessing baróĭki finish (trans) bar- -u-e m, puddle (a rather long) bā'rŭs- -i-ĕı-o, m , duck băs enough bas† baz-í-ă'i-ó, f, halt, stage bas--č f, language bas-†í-ĕ'ı-ó, m , lung băshē, o'clock poĕ b, five o'clock see bashoĭkı bashóĭkı I'l ac , plav (ınstrument), toll (bell), strike (gong, hours on gong, etc.) kăcāk bashégĕn, how many hours have they struck, re what o'clock is it? ba<u>sh</u>óĭki bāṣḥạm baṣhī'lŭs. 11, be played (of instrument)

be tolled (bell), be struck (hours gong) cry (of animal, neigh, mew, bray, roar, chatter, talk non bekhăbaı bashóĭkı' talk deliriously bäskü, adı, more (ın addıtıon to what one has got), cf mutu other ek māz basku, one month more ék rupái baskı, one rupee more bäspūr, grain for horses or cattle bat gen - a'ı m, cooked rice bat--i m, stone bāt, adj, sharp (of sword) batakŭsh, adj, stonv băthā'- -y1-1-vo, m. avalanche of stones, cf hināl bathar-ı, gen vei, f, bedding bathú 1 -yĕ, f, pebble bathúyĕ doĭkį, give divorce (obsolescent) man throws three pebbles on ground, and counts—ék, du, ce bo! one, two, three go' and the divorce is complete bătī'- -yĕ unlīt natīve lamp, candle wick of European lamp ba'tsal--ĕ, f stream bătshăr'- -í-ă'ı-ó, m., calf bätshärë'-1 vë-vë1-yo, f, female calf bătsharō', f. hopping game (one foot held in hand. hopping with other) doĭki, play this game b lamóĭki, seize foot preparatory to playing bātu, adj , open bat-u-e, m, wheel bătu-á-vă'i, m, leather purse bavarcí- ·yě-yěi-yo, m, raja's steward bavaróĭki, I l ac., cause to

target băv-ızhóĭkı-i'zhĕı ē'du, II be cultivated bayólki, I 1 ac , cultivate bávóĭki bá'yem bētŭs, II sit. dwell (e m bē'tŭs is French be satisfied (of hunger or thirst, with word for hunger, thirst as nom.) băy-ōsh -ozhĕ or -oshĕ, t.. hawk bāz- ·ĕ, hawk bāzār-·ĕ, f, bazaar, street of shops băzhóĭkı -bă'zhĕı ba'dŭ, II. freeze (used with gamuk) ice · g! bădŭ, it became ice) be, pron., wc beă'kal, adj , foolish běch-číki ·am·i'găs, II 1 ac rei, jo pers, ask for (a thing from a pers), cf khojóĭki begáná, adj, foreign, strange b manúzŭ, stranger běhě'l thoïki, forgive (of God) l ac běhōsh, unconscious (faint, illness, stunning, etc) b beĭzat, adj, disgraced thoĭkį, insult bekha'bar, unconscious (as běhōsh) b bashóřky, talk deliriously běl--ĕ', f., spade běp'-u-e, m, yak běpăi zo (zg'yı zg'wai zg'wo oi zg yo), m, hybrid between yak and cow bērāihm, cruel beraihmi, f cruelty as short. besko (e is French è), adj., sloping bētars, adı, cruel bētarsi, f, crucity bě-u -vě, f , willow

sit hayón or can b set up

bēvākūf foolish bēvākūfi, f foolishness bēzi, f, fine weather bi, m, seed plur not used: they say bodu bi bodě bi, much seed, but not ek bi, one seed bit, bi(h)t, twenty gen bio biazh, interest on money b ginĕyĕk, banker bĭdī'r-ŭ -ĕ, m, n. and adj, circle, circular, found (i is ĭ long) bĭ'găl--ı, m, bugle bĭhĭsht, m., heaven bĭjlı, f, electricity bil (liquid'l), edge of roof, precipice, etc bĭlāvar, crystal bĭlēn, m pl, gen -o or -ěi, powder bilen- -1 -a1-0, m., medicine attend, treat thoĭkı, medically bĭlı·izhóĭki̯-ī'zhĕı-ā'dŭ II melt (intr.)bĭlyóĭkı I l Ac , melt (trans) bimó'no, adj., twentieth bĭrdí- •yĕ. f , the earth birg-ā'-aye' or -a'ı† -aye'ı -ayó, f, battle, fight, war b thoiky, to fight bĭri väyóĭkı, boıl (ıntr.) bĭrĭ'sfăt· gen -a'ı, m . Thursdav bĭr-ızhóĭkı-izhĕı-i'dŭ II bespilt bĭrkī's- ĕ, f , prīvate hidden treasure (ī is ĭ long) biróĭki bīram birī'gas II, spill (trans.) bĭs, m, poison bismon, f, circumcision thoĭki, circumcise bĭtăl-ŭ-ĕ, m, wooden board bĭzhatĕ'ı, f, n and adı, fear, danger, dangerous

bĭzhātŭ, adj, timid bĭzh-óĭkı-oni'-ı'lŭs, II nreg. be afraid, fear bizon †, f rainbow bódŭ, adj. adv , much, verv, abundant b ják a crowd bod-u gen. -ăi, m., Wednesday bõ'-ı -yĕ, f , beam of wood bõ′-ı -vĕ t , sleeve boĭkı bom bülüs, bĭgăs become, be able bokhāri, f. fireplace, chimney-piece boksli-a-ă'i† -ā'i -ó, m, bundle bong, f., in dak bong, f, cloth girdle or belt borí- -yĕ, t sack ĕk mánı b., du mănı b sack holding one, two maunds borón-ŭ ĕ m finger ring with bó'rŭ, bŏ'ro f bárı, bıg, large, great sio bóro, general of army börü n, village officer under trănfa b hoiki, grow see mālu botá'l- -ĕ'-ĕ'1•ó, f., bottle Bot-ō'-ē' óai ō', ni, native of bōtsi, f, kiss b. doiki, to Bõzı, f., name of village, Bünjī brak--ĕ, f, wrinkle bránkō't- -1, m., waterproof coatbrĭn- -ı, nı , bırd bri-ŭ gen -wäi, m, rice buă'r- -i, m, water melon bŭbūlŭ, adj., tepid middle ū ıs ŭ long buc-(h) -i-a1-o, m, chenar tree bŭl-ā', gen -ā'ăi, dat -ĕt polo bŭlāži donŭ polo stick bůlá dořki plav polo bulbul, gen. - ai, bulbul, kind of bird

bŭl-ē<u>sh</u> -ĕzhĕ' -ĕzhá'ı -ĕzhó, f or -eshe' -esha'ı -eshó, f. kind of bird büm-, gen -ár, m , warkhor Buner, f, name of district būr boĭkį set (of sun, moon, stars) b běi, west (lit. it sets) būr hĕyāvan surd), west, the direction of the west bŭrg-alt -alč'-alai-aló or azăi bŭigāl†, f, cloud, mist is sometimes g bŭr-izhójki-izhěi-i'lús (i long), ·ī'dús. II, sınk (of sun, moon, stars), also sink in water, etc. Bur-ó, gen -ĕ', name of village būióĭki I, cause to sink (in water etc) b**ŭrŭ<u>sh</u>- -ı, nı , brush** bū'sh-ų (fem. -1)-e-ĕ1-o, cat bŭt- ·ı, m, ıdol b. bē† băyóĭkı, sıt ıdle būt--1, m, boot, shoe of European pattern butu, adj, all, the whole buy-āl-alĕ', f, earthquake buvat'- ĕ, f, entreaty, petition request bůvojki, l ac, weave huzhólki buzham gas, II irieg, go walk, passoi circulate (of com), be satisfied (with word for hunger or thirst as nom) $s\bar{a}tib$, ac company ăzhě't b, ascend ăru't b, enter dărú b, go nature căl relieve buzhi, early in the morning cā. n adj, f, cold ma cā bĭgás or ma cā tharégi, I feel cold ca, f, tea ănrézi ca, tea without milk bămbăi ca

tea with milk

căcāl, f, Citral căg-a-ai, f . story, narrative cā-ı yĕ-yĕı-yo, f., little bird, (Hındı cĭrıyā), chıld's penis cajū'sh--ĕ, f, teapot, jug for water or milk căk- -ĕ', f pickaxe cāk, half cāk, m pl. some people căká-ĕ-yo m pl balances caka'lu, adı blınd căkăr- -1, m, fork (for eating cákaróĭki, I v tr show, 1 ac rei, dat pers cákójk, I. 1 ac, look at mspect eakō'tı, f , loın-cloth căkră'tŭ, adj . dirty eakú--uví-uva'i-uvó m pencākŭr- -1, m , young man căl, adı, adv early buzhi early in morning căl va, come early călā†, indecl adj prep, evid. ent, visible opposite to, in front of, mãi goté cálā†, in front of my house calāk, adı clever, smart, cuncal $-\bar{\mathbf{o}}\dagger$ $-\bar{\mathbf{e}}'\dagger$ $-\ddot{\mathbf{a}}'$ 1 $-\bar{\mathbf{o}}'$, m., lighted torch că'lu adı, broad caly-ā'r† -arĕ'ı, f , breadth cámák--á'ı, m, steel for striking on flint cămákbă't- -i, m, flint băt cān- ę, f, target c bayaróĭki, set up target cānmár-i gen -íyăi, f, target practice cănd-á-ă'ı-ā'ı-ó, m, pocket cănū'l- -i, m., three-legged iron stand for pots

capát-1-yĕ, f, thin flat loaf (Hındı căpātī) cāpi thojki, v tr., massage (gen. of person) eapóĭkį, chew, masticate (espec grain) căprāsi- -ye (a as ın French madame) ni , janitor Hin căprāsī car, four gen carino carmono, fourth căr- gen -ai, f, giass pasture cărap thoiki, l ac, cut earbyo (a as in French madame), eighty gen carbío carbyomo'no eightieth car-ızhóĭkı-i'zhĕı-ızhĭ'lŭ, II, v intr. graze cark-ú-ĕ-ai-o, m, spinning wheel wheel, machine for sharpening sword (see grindstone) e katójki, spin (note cerebral t and et Hin kā tnā) carkŭ'tŭ adj, four cornered carmo'no, fourth caróĭki, I l ac, v tr graze, pasture caróĭki cā'rči caiī'dŭ, II v intr , graze carshŭtī', four-cornered căshm á á í ·ā í · ó, f, spectacles căt, f, crack c. poĭki boĭki, v mtr. crack e búzhójki, do of small'crack e paroïki, e harójki, v ti , crack cătăl- ĕ'f, axe catí--ye, f fine eātu adj., dumb caukidār. - i, m, watchman ce (è), three, gen cĕinvo cë i interj go i come along i cec-(h) -1 ĕ1-0, m, field ce'ı ca'e ce'yaı ca'yo, f., wocěbyo, sixty gen cěbío

cěbyomô'no, sixtieth cěmďno third cen† (è), adj, slightly open or apart, espec by accident (of door, boards, etc.) chăcārŭ† adj, rough chăk, m, day hár chăk, every day, always var† chak, previous day chal-† -1-ĕi-0, kıd chăm-á-ă'1-á'1-ó, brass brooch chámúy-ĕ, gen -o', m pl, hair. especially a man's chăn--ĕ', f., vomiting chăn-e f, Jew's harp then is very short chanóiki chānam chani'gas, ${
m H~I~ac}$, ${
m send}$ chāp doĭki, v tr, print chāp dītu, printed chăr- ·í, m waterfall char chā'r-1-ăi-o, m, mountain chā'rái kho, m., cave chárbű'- -vı-vĕı-vo, m., "kotwal," native police officer charga'-1-yĕ, f, file for making teeth in saw c thoïkĭ, to chau thoĭki, l ac v tr. milk (cow, buffalo etc.) chēit, f. key (e is è) chĭc-(h)-ĕ'f, stair, ladder' chijóiki chi'-jam-du, II, be separated see ch<u>uzh</u>ó<u>iki</u> chik-e, gen -o, m pl., dung (of man cow, dog) e doĭki, pass dung chil-u-e. m (1 is i long), garment, woman's long garment in plui, clothes c one's bănóĭk₁, put on clothes, c bănaróiki, clothe someone else chilezh boiki. menstruate fish chime chĭm∙ŭ-ĕ, m., lāmäyěk, fisherman

chin- -1, m., heap chīṛ-i-yĕ, f, udder chis- -e, f, mountain chito, adj., set apart for oneself c. thoiki, set apait for oneself chizhot--e shade, shadow chom- -ĕ, f , chin chot--i, m. heap chub-óiki-i'am-i'gas II l ac, place chŭ'p- -1-ĕ1-0, m, edge, bank (of river) chupnos, adj , having a cold c boĭki, catch cold chúpŭs, sad churóiki, I l ac., lav down, place, put, leave nom. c, name someone (gen of pers) chūsh je, f white silk (made ın Gılgıt) chūt (ū is ù long), n, adj adv, late, lateness, slow, slowness, slowly delay, delayed leave of absence, chŭti- -vě cessation from work chŭ-zhójki chŭ-zham dus, II. be separated (or j for zh), same as chijóiki cī (h) -vĕ, f. blue pine, Pinus \mathbf{E} xcelsa cĭcŭ, adj, varicoloured cĭlămcī - -yĕ, f , basm Cĭlā's- gen -ăi, f, Cilas (a district) Cĭlasī - - yĕ - yäı - yo, m., natıve of cĭlī--yĕ, f , cypress cĭlım'- -ĕ'-ă'ı ó, f, natıve pıpe, huqqa cĭmā'rı, adj., made of iron see next word cıměr- gen -ăi, m , ıron cīn't, f., millet pl cine', millet harvest cini, adj indicating a kind of

sugar, qualifying shakar, sugar cini'--yĕ-yĕ1-yo, f cup (of anv material) cinóĭki, l love (with dat) cīrin, adv. on the day after to-morrow ciríp-i -yĕ-yĕi-yo, f., small rag cĭthī'- -yĕ, f letter (cpistle) citŭ, bitter cīz. ., m.. thing ing cód-o -è, m, sarcasm, scoffcõi thirteen, gen coino coiki cam calis (3 sing tem). v int. bear child cõimo'no, thirteenth cokči, t, ascent col- -ĕ'-ĕ'1-ó, m , skm condăi fourteen gen. condăino condamo'no, fourteenth cori thojki, steal coin, adv, on the fourth day forward corit-u -ĕ, m , thief cot--ĕ, f, blow time (in 4 times, etc) cúc-1-e, f, breast (right or left) cŭk n. adj, silence, silent c thoĭkį, be silent cŭkanāi--i, m, peach cumatkir- -e, f, voung woman cun-a -gen -āi m, white lime cunu, adj (lst u narrow), little, small cuni mā, mether's father's younger sister vounger brother's wife cŭrkŭ, adj, sour acid (!st ŭ rather narrow) as n, c, or ātāi c masc, veast curkăi, leavened c bălúgăn--1, m. tomato curtú-17-ye f, spark (used w agārāi, of fire) cŭrū'- -vi or -yi văi-vo, m point, summit

cŭrŭt--ĕ, f, sting c thoïki, to sting cŭsóĭki, suck cŭtilu, adj, boastful cŭtēkĭs, boastful dăb-á-ă'ı-ā'i-ó, small box dabal- -ĕ, f., rupee dăbi- -yĕ-vĕi-yo, f, small box dabū'n- - į- žio, m, owner, master, hence God landlord dădar boĭkı, v ıntr., shiver dăchĭnŭ, dăsĭ'nŭ, adj, right (not left) dachibóm†, see däsibóm† dad i'- gen -ıyĕı pl -vāre -yāro, grandmother (on both sides) dăfn thoĭki, v tr, bury dăfus, m , iron elub dái gen daino, adj, ten daimö'no, tenth da-i vě-yěj-vo, t, beard valóĭki, shave. dak tholki, lac, v tr, hammer (nails, pegs, etc.) dāk- -g post (letters, etc.) ct next word dāk† dákč', f mouthful (of liquid) of last word and see läp dāk-1-yĕ-yĕ1-yo, f, lower back dak bong, f., cloth girdle daktă'r--í-ĕ'ı-ó. ın, doctor dal- ·e. f, shield dāl, gen dālăi, m., ashes cf next (1 in dal surd and liquid) dāl† buzhóĭkı, crawl, creep (especially of child, cripple, etc) of last word dál-á-azhě'-azhě'í-azhó, small canal or large artificial watercourse dālci'n--ài, f cinnamon dăltīs- -ĕ, f., sieve dăltĭsá doĭkı, winnow l ac

dălŭ (ă long), m, male of harlot caste Panj kanjar dăm, ın ěk dăm, at once dám, m, time as in cĕ dăm, three times mutu dam, another time tüshār dăm, many times dāmăl- -ı, m , kettle drum dămı<u>zh</u> ·ār† ·arĕ'-arĕ'ı-aró adversity, trouble dan -á- \overline{a}' y į - \overline{a}' y á i - \overline{a}' y o , wise, wise man dăn-ō'-ē'(è)-ă'1-ó, m, native store house dan-ū† -ū† uvă'ı-uvó, pomegranate danú-1-yĕ, f , pomegranate tree dānut, m . bow for arrows dăpăr, prep (w prep case) by side of, along, past dăr dārit dā'rai dār'o. in, door in plur houses dārī, boys där där boĭkı, palpıtate (said of hío, heart) dăr'ab-1 (1 almost surd)-iveíyĕı -ívo, f, cable dărăm tholki, winnow dárán ·ĕ'ĕ'1·ó, f, drum dār-1 yo, m pl, boys sing is shū'o or shŭdār† see dár dăr-'i† -iyĕ, f, wındow dărīnu, strange, foreign mänuzŭ, stranger dărjăn, dozen darkār, requisite, necessary daróiki I, causal of doiki, give (l ac rei, dat pers) dăru, adv. prep, out, outside (as prep takes gen) buzhóĭki, relieve nature dărū'- gen -yĕı, f huntıng dărūyĕt gou he went to hunt dărŭm, adv , still, vet dărzí- -yĕ, m , tailor

das -1, m, uncultivated tableland (the kareva of Kashmir) dásmoz-á-á'ı-ā'ı-ó -avó. glove däsibóm†, dåchibóm†, to or at light hand dachinu, dasinu dăsi'nŭ same as dăchi'nŭ däskhát- -1, m, signature thoĭkį, sign dăstini- gen , -yăi, f , experidăstóiki, I l ac, know, recognise dāt- 1, m., arch dătū'io, m, dhatura plant daulat- gen äi, f, wealth daulatdar, adj, rich dau-lok--loke, or-loki, m, hell dawá-1-íyĕ-íyĕ1-fyo, 1, claim (espec. legal) dayoik, I lac, v tr, burn (wood, etc) dazhóiki dāzhĕi dádú, II, v intr burn (wood, etc.) dázō', f, midday d bili or sūrid bili, it is midday see dez dě'gér- -ı, ın , ram dēk deke', f, brass cooking dēr-(r surd)-ĕ-ăı-o, f stomach, → bellv dēvānŭ adv, mad dēvany-ār† -arĕ'-aıĕ'ı-aró, f, madness dez dez-e or-1-e1-o, m, day dezgo, every day, always. sat dēzī, week see dazō, jālŭ dez $di(h)\dagger$, gen. $di\underline{zh}$ -ai pl - \bar{a}' re ā'ro, t , daughter di(h) di(h) diăi dio, tiger Diáměr- gen -ăi, the mountaın Nănga Părbăt dib-yo gen. -io, forty

dibyomo'no, fortieth digár- gen -ă'i, f, thud Muhammadan prayer see süri dĭlāsa m, consolation doĭkı, console [pecl dílŭ, m., bark of tree, also dilyőĭki, I 1 ac, peel, take bark off dím- -í-a'ı-ó, m., body, trunk of tree d wióiki, grow os dĭm viĕi, he grows dīn- g, f, religion dĭr-ŭ-ĕ, m, bullet dı<u>slı</u>- -ĕ'f, place. dı<u>sh</u>ĕ'r (w gen) instead of, in place of dĭsr- oĭkı-āram-i'gas, II l ac, spread (bedding, carpet, etc) dĭ<u>zh</u>óĭkı dī<u>zh</u>am dītüs (i ın ditŭs is i long), II, fall kái† dĭzhóĭki, fecl desire for see găsă dod-ŭ-ĕ-ài-o. m., aesophagus dodai māni, f, Adam's apple doĭkı dĕm dē'gās or dĭ'gās. I 1 ac rei, dat pers, give, play game (w name of game, ın l ac, as bülā, polo etc), build khataru d, stab (2 ac) put on (saddle) dok bolk, be obtained, meet (dat pers), Hın milnā dōk-(h), gen dokăi, f, glue dokh-á-á'ı-ā'ı-ó f, deceit dōk-u-e, m, small pit, hole dol doiki, crecp, crawl (of child) don dony-e-ai-o, m, tooth käld, back tooth müching d, front tooth don-ŭ-ë, m, handle (of polo stick, golf club, axe, carpenter's tools) bŭlā'ai d, polo stick

don-u-e, m., bull d bayoiki,

v tr, plough

dos, m, friend same as dost dost--1, m, friend dosti'-(h)†, gen -yĕ1, f. frændship du, gen dúinyo two dŭā medicine \mathbf{II} dŭb-óĭki-om'-ā'lŭs, unable (w mfin of other verb) dŭbi'- -yĕ-vĕi-yo, m, washerdŭbi gat, m, place man for washing, dhōbī ghāt dŭdŭ'rŭ, m, nipple teat (woman anımal) dŭfŭt-á -a'1 -a'1-ó, m, footdŭgŭ'nŭ, double (middle ŭ is ŭ long) dukān- -1, m, shop dukāndār, m, shopkeeper dúku'r--ĕ-ài-o, f, thatched hnt karkāmŭshāi d., hen house dŭlŭ'- -vi-vä'1-vo, m, string, dŭly-óĭkı-āram-ī'gās, II l ac, create (said of God) dum-† -í-ă'ı-ó, m, smoke also espec w azái, cloud, mıst dűmay-aróiki-áram-ari'gás, II I ac, exchange imperat dumayār† dūn't, adv, just as ın just look, just do this dunyā't- -ái, f, world dūr adv far durăts--i, m . messenger dŭshma'n--í-a 1-ó, enemv dŭshmani'-, gen -yĕı, enmity dut-gen -åi m , milk mūtų d., curdled milk hanaŭ d, unboiled milk důzhóřki, I l ac, wash e(h), fem of o, that $(e ext{ is } \hat{e})$

ěk, gen -ăi, one: ěk bě (for bēt) alone ěk dám at once ěkălŭ alone ěkhtĭār, authority ěkrār (sure r), f agreement, promise ēnci- -yĕ-yĕı-yo, f, ınch ĕrūtŭ, narrow ēsá-ı -íyĕ-íyĕı-íyo, m , Christian ēsāi, his, her, (gen of o e) ēspūr- (è)- ĕ- ĕ1-0, f, horse's mane ētĭbār, f, confidence thoĭkı, depend upon ěvēl-ŭ-ĕ, m, (second e is è) year and ĕvēl-ĕr or -ĕzh, this year wai eveler or ĕ-zh, the coming vear next year phătînă ëvel ër or -ézh, in the following year Also anŭ bariz-en, -ĕzh, wān bärĭzĕr, phätīnu barīz-ĕr -ĕzh ĕ<u>zh</u>- -ĕ'-ĕ'1-ó, plur also -īle -ilo, f, ewe taĭd á á a'ı - a'ı - a'wo, profit, advantage faisal-a -ĕ'i† m. decision f thoĭkį, decide fákăt, adv , only fákir- i, m faqir, holy man talāni, adj, indecl, a certain fă'răk--ë ëi o, f difference fărăn'- -1, m , European faryā'd -ĕ, f, entreaty făsăl, m , crop, harvest fātāk-, gen - ăi, f., pound for cattle făt-ikě'r -íkerí -íkerč'ı -íkcıó. in orf foal făzal, f, blessing fĕrĭst- -ĕ', f., lıst fĭkr-, fĭker- -ĕ, f., anxıcty, grief

fikrcan, anxious fin -ĕ, gen -o, m pl , foam fīrē'b- -ĕ -ĕi -o, deceit doĭki, cheat deceive fĭrĭ'shtá, m, angel (for man on earth) fit-á -a'ı -a'ı -ó, f., tape, rıbfŭlā-t, gen. -dăi, steel fut--i, foot (the measure) fŭzū'l, adj, absurd, useless ga, ga, adv, conj, also, even, ga gäyĕ gā i gäyó or gävó, m, small mountain stream or torrent bed gabu'n- -1 or -e, m, foot of mountain, tree trunk, foundation of building gāc-, gen -ai, t, price, cost āpi gācăi, cheap bodi gācăi, dear, expensive gac dolki, pay price sell gāc ginéĭki, take price, buy context shows meaning, idea is give or take price, give or take at a price hence sell, buy gachí'--vě f., twig gădē'rū, adı, mad gā'-ĕ- yĕ, f, singing g doiki, sing găhū'r- -ç, f, big dashing up wave gā'- 1† -vè -yĕ1 -yo, t, earthen pot Hın ghărā găl rope bridge găl doĭkı lie down gālt gal-é'-á'ı-ó, f wound doĭki, v tr wound g boĭki, be a wound, eg mái gāl† bili, I was wounded see $j\bar{u}k$ gălāc-† -ĕı pl gălác-ĕ'- ó, f, centipede gălát, incorrect, false galatı'- · vĕ, f., blunder, fault, error

galāt - j - vě, f unrīpe musk melon galat -ızhóĭkı -ī'zhēi -í'dŭ, II, become ravelled, knotted. tangled gălat -óĭkı -yāram -ī'gas, II lac, v. tr tangle, knot into a tangle gálim--í-á'i ó, m enemy gălimi, f , enmity gálī's, adj, ill gáliz -āi† -arĕ' -arĕ'ı -aró, t, illness, sickness găm- -ĕ, f, grief gamgin, sad dejected gámű'k- -í -äi' -ó, m, ice g. bă<u>zh</u>óĭki, freeze mái háti g bĭgĕ my hands are ice, very cold shāzh (tikĭzh) g badŭ, the greens (bread) became cold tiki g. bili, the bread became cold gan gān-ĕ -aı -o f (whole) lower leg, see phatālu -yĕı, f, buckganār-1, gen wheat ganóĭkı, I l ac , bınd, shut up mŭchine pāĕ g, hobble (a horse) gánta, m , hour gap-ı (a long) -ye -yeı -yo f., bridle gar- -ĕ', f , marriage · g. thóìkì, marry g në thitu, bachelor gărí--vĕ f., clock, hour bell, gong gáríbi, f , poverty gărip-. gen. -ăi (also găribăi), garōl-1-ye, f., seed of edible pine, Pinus Gerardiana garōl-u-e, m, cob of maize găsh, f., n and adj. quarrelling

gás--ĕ', f, earring gásě', f pl, rheumatism dĭzhóĭkı, get rheumatısın gătbat, f., confusion (first t alveolar) găti adj, together g thoiki collect, assemble, join boĭkı, ıntı assemble, collected gătĭsh, prep. atter gátní- -yĕ, f , ıncome gatólki, earn găton-u-e m, enemv găugā'- -1-1-wo, f, noise gävu'n- ĕ' f, ripe musk melon gaz-, gen -ai, f, yaid (measure) gen, rare form of gren it is common in pl. genare, wives gi, prep, with (of instrument) of (of material) · Dabunai fazl gi, with God's blessing · cilĭm ril gi thēnèn, they make a pipe (hugga) of brass In latter sentence gen tilăi may be used for ril gi gi-(h)† -vĕ-yái-yo butter, ghi máska g, newly made ghi Gilit, gen giltäi, Gilgit gīnam ginī'gās†, II gmóĭki lac, také gãcg, buy, take the price sec gac gĭrā'n, dıfficult gīr-1-yĕ, f, rock (ī 18 ĭ long) giróm-, gen - ai. f, perspiration giti't-i-ve-yei-yo f, armpit gıū's- -e, f, widow gō gō or gavè', góăi, góo or gavó, f. cow go done m pl cattle gobí-ye, f, cabbage band g, cabbage proper phul g, cauliflower gon, m, smell [grain) gon-ó-ē', m, seed (other than

górĭn 1, m present (m the sense of Urdu túhfa, a reuninder of foreign place) got--í, m , house, room gotěr, at home cunug, room doĭkı, buıld house grắt giất or grãvít, grãyĕ'ı, giãvó or grãvó m, crocodile of next grā grāĕi grāvo, m eclipse of last word grēn (rarely gēn), pl grĕnāre genarc, wite sec gen gre'stu. gri'stu, farmer, industrious (said of farmer) grùp- gen -6, m. pl, chaft (from corn, etc) · also sing gen -ă'ı gŭ-ā' -á'ı m , witness guái, f, witness, testimony gucu, adj (lst unarrow), without special reason, anyhow gratuitous f, Government gŭdām- -ę, storehouse gŭdŭ'r- -i, m , big dish gú-1-yĕ, f , flame gŭlá-p. gen -băi, rose [plum guldar-u't -uwi-uvă'ı-uvó, m gulk-o-ĕ, m, well (of water) gúlŭts-ŭ-ĕ, m, ankle gum gum-1-ă1-o, m, wheat gūn--e, f, quail gŭn- -ĕ'-ä'ı-ó, f., knot (ın string, wood) gun or gune' doiki, to knot gùna, stocks (for punishment) g doĭkı, put in stocks guna, m., sm g thoiki, to sm gūn-1-ye, f, thread gunia, time as in dugunia. twice, a second time gunu as ın dugu'nu, cegu'nu, double, treble, etc gur, adj, a kind of sugar, used w shakar, sugar

gurb-í-íyĕ, f , vıne gūrų, brown gŭshpūr--ı, m, king's son cf. next guspur--ë'-ë' 1-6, f, house for straw of last word gŭt- -ĕ', f, tent gŭtŭ'mŭ, adj, deep gŭtūt-1-yĕ, f (with híăı), epigastric region gūya'l- -ĕ'-a'i-ó. f, house for cows donkeys häe or häi thoĭkį, to run haĭ afsēs! interj, alas! haī, f, attack h thoĭki, to attack hairā'n, adj, astonished (especially at a loss) hairán i-íyĕ, f n from above, astonishment hais--e, f, sigh h thoiki, to sigh <u>sh</u>ĭdáli h (cold -igh) deep sigh haĭvān- -1, m, animal hāj-ī-íyĕ, m, pılgrım Mecca hăji, f, pilgrimage to Mecca hák, gen -ăi, f, right hákër (w genit), concerning hăl- -í, m , plough hălāl, adj., lawful (espec ceremonially so to Muhammadans) h thoïki, to kill lawfully for food hāl- e, f state, condition hālat-, gen -ăi, f, state, condition hălavóĭki, I l ac take by dehălavoĭkĭk, (agent fr above) treacherous, deceitful hălĭbón-† -è, t, bet, stake, h thoĭki, to bet, prize stake hălízı, f, turmeric Urdu háldī

hálízú, yellow $h ril\dagger$, brass hăl-ō'l-oli, m, anımal's hole, bird's nest, wasp's nest tălbūrăi h, cobweb úwālu h, summer solstice yonūkų, winter solstice halvójki, halvójkik, see halahă mád-gen -ái, praise (God) h thoĭkį, to p hámal-á-a'i† -a'i-ó, m, attack h thoïk, to attack hămésha, always hămíc-1-ĕ, f, cheese hänäŭ, see dut hăn-ć † (è)-ajč'-ajĕ'ı-ajó (also gen sing -e'i, dat -e't, -வூĕ't) t, egg hăni'- -yĕ, f, keinel, fruitstone phútīti h, fruitstone nē phùtīti h , kernel liánŭs, I am hánz-a-e, m , goose hár, adj, every hár chák every day, always h ĕk, h jēk, everyone [thal hār-(surd r) ĕ-ĕı-o, f betro. hára'can- -1, f , sparrow harác-1-ĕ, f , large saw (for two men) härām, adj, unlawful. posite of halal, q v hărá'ts- -ĕ', f , gum (ın mouth) hărīp, Sinā music hārk-āt† -átĕ'-àtă'ı-ătó, f, betrothal see har and kat† härkon- -i, m , jewel hárõc- -e-ĕi-o, f, winnowing fork w five prongs hăróĭkı hăram hărī'găs, II l ac, take away, quench (thirst), satisfy (hunger) căt h v tr, crack haróm- -ĕ, f, cheek (part of face) hásĭ'r-i-yĕ, m, cook (ĭ ıs ĭ long)

hăst-o-ĕ-ăi-o, m., elephant hat--1, m, hand, cubit dachĭ'nŭ h, right hand kha'bŭ h . left hand hatai laltin, lantern see tāwu hăti- -vĕ-yĕi yo, f., shop hătór a ă'ı ā'i ó m, hammer hăwāla thoĭki, I ac entrust, hand over hā'y ĕ-o (m pl), to play sometimes sing, as hāyāi mor, joke, jest (see mor) hāyai mor thoïki to joke, 1est hayóĭkı hām hayĭ'lŭs, H. laugh hay ón ōn -ō'něi -ō'no, m, present (same sense as górin, qv) -ōni-ōn'ĕi-ō'no havón target h băyaióĭki, set up target hayonei tran mazha (or mäzhānět) trăn thoĭki, hit centre of target hazā'r, gen -ai, thousand · házarmo'no, thousandth hazir present, in attendance h núsh, is or are absent h boĭkı, to be present, be in attendance hēfā, adj, difficulties, 1n straitened hět--ĕ', f, village tom hětá'ı jäk, one's own townspeople hět-ŭ-ĕ, f, habit hidayat, advice, instruction hikmät, gen -äi, cleverness ajáb h, wonderful work hĭlā'l - -ĕ-a1-o, f , bride hĭlĕly-ō'-ē' (è)-e'1-ó, m, bridegroom hĭlĭ'n- -ĕ', f , noıse hĭn-, gen -à'ı, m , snow hınál- -ĕ'-ĕ'1-ó, f, avalanche of snow, ice Hĭndŭ'- -ví-vá'ı-vó, m., Hındu his-† gen. -ái, f, breath (i is i

long) h thoïk, breathe h h thoïk, be out of breath hĭs-á-ă'1-ā'1-ó, m , part, porhĭsā'b- -ĕ-áı-o, f, account (financial) hī'-ŭ ĕ-ĕı-o (î ıs ĭ long), m , heart · hiezh thoiki, remember see gututi hĭyē'lŭ adj, brave hĭzhŭ, used w $z\bar{a}$, brother sa, sister, etc., to mean "full' brother, sister, etc. ho, then, in that case hō thoĭki, call (w dative) hōsh-gen -ái, f. sense hŭd-ā', gen -ăi f , inoculation hú'kam--ĕ f, order, mand h thorks to order. command hŭman, f, flax hun hung, f, oath h doiki, take oath hūn boìki, get up stand hūn thoiki, raise, lift, carry, take off (saddle, bridle) hŭnă'r- ·ĕ'-ĕ'1·ó, f, craft, trade craftsmanship huna'ris, cross piece of wood at head or foot of bed, different from sisón and pawón, q v Hunzá, name of district hüshyār, alert, awake hū-u-c, m , owl ic-(h)-i, m bear [terday ici', adv, the day before yesifayaróiki, I l ac, cause to arrive, conduct (causal of next), like Hin păhuncānā ĭf- ayóĭkı-ā'yam -ā'tŭs, II. arrive ĭjāzăt-, gen -ĕ'ı, f, permission, leave of absence ıkh-ayóĭkı-ām-átŭs, II, come out, emerge

ilāj- -ę-ài-o, f, remedy: i thork, treat medically, cure ĭlam-, gen -ái, knowledge i. dăștītă, literate, learned ĭnām, gıft, reward īmān- -e, f, religion imāněkan 'by the religion' (an oath) ĭnkā'r-, gen -ái, refusal, demal 1 thoĭki, refusc, deny ĭnsāf-, gen -ái, f , justice íptār thoĭki break a fast (at proper time, used of Muham. madan 102a), Arabic ĭftār ĭrada, f., desire ĭrgāltak, adv , on all sides, all round ishára, f., sign i thojki, make sign, give hint (w dative ĭskambú - -ví-vě 1-vó, m, vessel of lamp ískár- -e, f , wasp ĭshkin· e, f, blackberry ĭshtihār, f, advertisement ĭskárke m., dysentery, diarihœa măi i. buzhĕn, l have diarihœa ĭspā'-, gen -ai, juice of fruit ĭspāvŭ, tasty, delicious ıstĭf-ā'-ā'yı-ā'ı-ā'yo or -ō', m and f, resignation 1 dolki, resign ĭtĭbar, same as ētĭbār, q v. ĭzăt, f, honour Izrai'l, m, angel of death (according to the Sins) jăc--ĕ, f (cerebral j), grape jādāt, f, property jágr-á-a'í-ā'í-ó, m quarrel j. thorky, to quarrel jăhă'nnŭm- ·í, m, bell jăk, gen jágō', m pl , people agent jäkse (g before sonant, k before surd) jäkun- -í-ä'i ó, m (cerebral, j),

jäkŭr-, gen -äı, m , haır on head and body (not on face). jäkŭrăı bālu, one such haır jal-óĭkı-a'm-ē'găs, I, sow j̃äls-á-ă'i-ā'ı-ó, f. meetıng, assembly jālu dez, m., birth-day see dez. 10ĭkı jăma thoiki, collect, gather, amass jämāt- -ę, f, wife see jümāt† jäm-ızhoĭkı (a as ın "man") -ī'zham-i'dŭs, П. mouth, yawn jān, where ? ján thojki (cerebral j), to bite jāna war·-i-a'i-o, m, bird jängál- - j, m, forest jăngalı, wild, savage jăp thoĭkį hide (a thing) jar-ap -āpę, f , sock järgän adj, stumbling boĭki, stumble j. tharóĭki, to let stumble jar-izhóĭki-ī'zham-ilŭs, Π. grow old jărō'- -vĕ-văi-vo, m , orphan jă'rŭ, adj , old (man, animals) pl jë'rë, fem, jë'ri, pl jč'ryĕ jā'ī yo, whence ? jasū'-s -si or -zi, spy jātě, whither ? jäva när, f , tendo Achilles see nar jăzē', f , husband's sister jāz-ĭ, gen -ai, f, ringworm jēk, what [?] mŭtŭ ∫, some other, something else; see mŭtŭ jēk zēlī how? jēga nŭsh (tor jēk ga), there is nothing at all that aniser jēk hanu v what business is this of yours i bet, j thet, how? jēl- -ı, m , forest

jelkhān-a -ă'ı, m , prison jibagă'lŭ, adj, decertful (also <u>zh</u>ıbagă'lŭ) jıl-† -ĕ' f , life, soul, etc , ı gíněvěk măláyik, angel of death (lit life taker angel) j aróĭki, rush at one to at tack one jil běi or <u>zh</u>il běi, east jil or zhil boiki rise (sun, moon, stars) jīn- -e, f, row of objects (cerebral 1) jinu, alive jı-p -bĕ-băı-bo, f , tongue (not used for '' language'') Jo or zho, prep , from joiki jam or jom jālus, II, be born jon--i. m , snake joróit-i-ye-yĕi-yo, f, apricot see jui jothī-† -yĕ, f., female paramour jót-ŭ-ĕ-á1-o, m , chicken jōz•i-e-ái-o, f , birch-tree see jūs† jū' juĕ' f, salutatıon, Sir jū'-† -ĕ. f., louse ju-a-ăı, gamblıng 📑 doĭki, ʃ. khēl thoĭki, to gamble juabāz. m., gambler jŭā'b·-i, m , answer j doĭkı, to answer juán, young (man or woman) jú-i-vě-yěi-yo, f, apricot tree. see joróiti jūk, adj and n, painful, pain dim j bülü, body is aching gālsĕ dĭm bodŭ jūk tharégi, wound made body very painful jŭk-gen -äi, m., wood jul, f, consolation or soothing (only to child) j. thoïki, console or soothe child

jum-āt | -ate', f, mosque jămāt iūn--ĕ, f, red-billed jackdaw jŭ′ram∙-ĕ, f., fine jŭrmán-a-ă'ı†-ā'i-ó, f , fine jut-, gen. - ăi, f., short grass j -nīlu, grass-green ka, ka-or ka -yĕ, -yĕı, -yo or -wo, crow kăbăz, in phrase sāvŭ or sā k. boĭkı, die (lit breath seized to-be, 1e by God) kăbar- -e, f., grave kăbarĭstān, m., gravevard, cemetery kăbălnăm-á-ă'ı-ā'ı-ó, f., prayer-compass to show Qibla. cf. kŭtŭbnama kăc-, gen.-ăi, f.. grass kāc thojki, lac, scratch kācāk, how much or many? kăcă'r--i, fem -i-ye, mule kăcă't-i-yĕ, f, lucifer match kăci, adv prep, near beside, hence with kăcí- -yĕ, f., scissors kăcel-ĭ-ye-yĕi-yo, f, grass shoes. cf. kác [Webbiana kācŭl·-ĕ, f , Abies Pindrau or kacū'n- -i -ăı-o, m , carrot kădīmi, ancient, long-settled kăfár-a-a'i†-ā'1-ó, m, fine for not observing time prayer or failing in other Muhammadan religious observance kăfăs, f., cage (of every kind) kāgăz--ĕ', f., paper kagū'n-į-yę, f , widow kagū'n-u-e, m , widower kái† kā'y-ĕ-ĕi-o. f, thought, desire, k dĭzhóĭkı, desire for (w. dat) of thing desired) kalavarı (rı surd) in what direction?

kaiavaryo, from what direction? kăid, imprisoned k thoĭki, whenever ımprison kăidi · -ye, m , prisoner kak kāk-1-a1-o, f, cork kākās--i, m. partridge (caker) (in roof) kăl (don), back (tooth) kāl k**ăl-**í-ă'ı-ó, m, year shāra k, next year pheri kārī, see kāru k, year after next kălá-i, gen yĕi, f, soldering käläm--ĕ, f, pen kalēl, m, resın, glue kăli adı fighting k boĭkı, fight also n f, pl. kălyè, fighting kāl-u-e, m , large rag kal-yóĭkı-ī'am -ī'găs, II, count (1 ac.,) number consider regard as abuse (dat pers) · jek ne k, consider as nothing, despise kam, little in quantity, (of sight) dim kama'i, hatai kamai, n , earn- $\mathbf{Kashmir}$ kămăl-ŭ-ë, m., blanket kamī'z- -ĕ-ĕı-o, f, European Kamóĭki, same as kramóĭki kan, as in Khŭdāyekan, by God. Kúrāněkan, by the kāt† Qur'an · ımānĕkan. by my religion pīrēkan, by the saint of month kanāŭ, m, moral advice k thoiki, to give such advice spın kăncani- -yĕ, f, harlot see dälŭ kangŭli-† -yè-yĕı-yo, f, blackthroated ouzel käpästair-1-ye, f, temple (part of face) ai is short chain kār--e, f, shawl kărāt, f, internal pain

kărë', when i when k or kga with neg never k gakarë'-1-yë, f, basket kărē'l-ŭ ĕ, m , ram kărī'--yĕ, f, beam of wood kāri, prep, for, for sake of (same as kāryo) karkamush--ĕ, f, hen kartūsli- -ĕ, f, cartridge kāru, m, burning piece of coal pl kāre, charcoal in general kār-ı-ye, bit coal not burning kāryo, prep, for, for sake of, sometimes concerning kāryo, for me änĭsĕ ăniséi kārvo, therefore kärz, debt k ginĕyĕk, pl, k gínaněk, cieditor kashu, m, onion Kash-īr† gen ·ıră'ı, f, Kash-Kashiri', adj, belonging to käsri, f., defect kăstī'-(h)-yĕ m., castrated kāt† kătě', f, promise see hār, hārkāt†, cf kat kāt- gen -ai, m wood kăt-ı, gen -ăı, f, frost kătēs-† gen ·ĕı, m , dark half katóĭki kātam katī'gās. katú-o-ĕ, m, male buffalo calf -1-yĕ, f., female do kāŭ kaw-í-ă'ı -ó, m, olive kāvu, k↠or kā-vĕ. -vá! -vo, m, bracelet link in käyőĭki, v tr, l ac., boil kē, fem of kō, who?

kē adv, why? kēn kenĕ', f , rock kēsā, gen of kō, who? khäbär- ∙é′. f , news adj, informed khăbardār! interj—take care! khabóm[†], adv, to or at the khäbŭ, adj, left (not right) khăcár†, f . mgratitude khăcală'ı, f, miserliness khacē'lŭ, adj , miser miscrly khācŭ adı, bad, uglv barren (of land) khācī mīzāj, bad temper or disposition khafa, adj (indecl) angry, displeased kha'-1-yĕ (a like a m " man "), t, shield khalarólki, I, same as khayarójki q.v khair, well-being, health kharrat, gen -atě'ı, well-being, health khákā-ı-yĕ-yaı-yo, f, green walnut kháky-ē'-ē'-ĕ'ı-ō', m , eagle khál (khálěk) see sūrį khálba'ı gen -a'ı. khalbate'r, adv., in secret khălbăt buzhóiki, go asıde, khalbat mor. apart secret matter khălt-á-á'ı-ā'ı-ó, m, bag khalt-ē†-ĕzhĕ'-ĕzhĕ'ı- ĕzhó, n and adj. false, falsehood, lie kháltekĭs, liar, lying khámtămá, adj, avaricious khan, adj, kind of sugar, agreeing w shaka'r khana'r--ë', f, sword khan-óĭki-ī'am-ī'gás, Il l ac., scratch khānsām-a-ái-āi-o or -āwo, m, cook (Europeans)

khapa'-1-ye-ya1-yo, f., spoon

khărāb, evil, bad, worthless k thojki, spoil khäräc thoĭkı, spend kharizh, ejected, rejected thoĭki reject, cast out Khārĭzhī Kharizhíyĕ, Sunni (name used in derision by Shi'as) see kharizh khäs, adv, altogether (gen with negative) khas bojki, slip k thojki sweep, brush khās büzhóĭkı, creep, crawl (of child, cripple) khät- gen -ái, lettei khát--í-á'1-ó. m , bed khăt -ā, -ā'yĕ, or -á'ı, -ā'ı -ā'yo or -ā'vo f, fault khátam boĭki, be finished thoĭkı, finish khat-ārţ-ărè'-arĕ'ı-aró knife k. doiki, with 2 ac stab khátaru m knife k. doiki, with 2 ac, stab khátóĭki, l l ac, bury, conkhat-u, gen -e'ı, m, lıd of box, vessel, etc khăvā'l- -e-è1-o, f thought, desire khäyaróĭki, I l ac reı, dat pers, feed, nourish causal of khoĭki, eat khayas- -e-ei -o, f, cotton khäyäshi, stony khăzán-a† -ăı-ā'ı-ó, Government treasury khazhóĭki khāzhěi khazhílŭ, II, be itchy, itch. see khăzū khàz-ū, gen -ua'ı, f, itch see khazhóĭki and note difference—z and <u>zh</u> khēl, see jua khēl-i, -yĕ, f, little finger

khēn -(è) -ĕ, f, tıme khĭkĭ'n- ĕ', f . ring without stone small link in chain khĭn--ĕ, f., dırection khĭri, adv prep, down, downwards, below khirit, downwards khĭrī'nŭ adı, from khĭrı, lower, downward khĭrīni khin, in a downward direckhĭrīkĭs, m, small padded quilt for sitting upon (perhaps from khĭri) khizmat, f, service k thoiki, kho-vi't-văi-vó, m, cave khofta'n, f, last daily Muhammadan prayer khó-1-yĕ-yĕi-yo, f, cap (for head) khoiki kham khē'gas, l ac., khojóĭkı, I, dat, ask question of běchójky kholŭ, adj, small, little khon--í-ă'ı-ó, m , bıg shawl khóp·a-a'ı, m, cocoanut khotŭ, adj. false (not genuine) khoti rupái, bad rupee khu- gen -ai, f, cough. k thoïki or wäyóïki, to cough Khŭdā--1-ă1-0, m., God. Khudayekan, by God! khūk--ı, m, pig khŭkŭn- -í-ă'í-ó, f, pea khŭkŭ'r--i, m, puppy khūn- -ĕ, f , murder khun-ī', gen -iyeı, f., nasal mucus khur- -1, m, wooden water channel khūr-ı-ye-yĕı-yo, f, heel see khūru khŭrma, f , date tree khŭro, lame

khŭr-6-ĕ', m, foundation khūr-ų-ę-ĕ1-o, m, hoof horse, goat, sheep, cattle) khŭsh, happy, in good health k thoĭki, like, approve of k tharóĭki, amuse tomű híu k tharóiki, amuse oneself khŭshan, same as khŭsh khŭshan-ı, gen. -iyĕı, f., same as khŭshi khushi-, gen. -ĕı, f , happıness, good health khúshŭ, without one or both arms or hands khuto, adj, short (in length) different from cunu, small khvē, how? khy-ō, fem -ī, pl -ē, of what kınd ? kı, conj, that kĭlā', m , ınsıde of egg hälizü k, yellow of egg shēŭ k, white of egg kıl-ı-yĕ-yĕi-yo, f, naıl cımarı k, ıron naıl' jükaı or kātăi k , wooden naıl kĭl, m , kınd of deer kina', f , envy kĭráy-a-a'1-a'1-a'yo, f., fare. rent kĭráyăt gınóĭkı, to hıre kĭrkā'l-1-yĕ-yĕi-yo, f., lızard kırkĭ't- gen -ă'ı, f crıcket (the game) kĭṣi'- -yĕ, f line k vióĭkį, draw line kĭsht-í-íyĕ, f, boat kĭsmät, f, fate kĭst-á-ă'i -ā'ı-ó, m, leavened wheaten bread kĭtāb, f, book kō, gen kē'săi, fem kē, gen kē'săi, who? mŭtù kō. kō . kō someone else some . .others koini, where ? k. ga ne, nowhere

kojnyo, whence kölu, crooked, bent k boĭki, stoop, bend (as in Muhammadan prayers) k thoïki v tr, bend kom komi, m., same as krom kon kon-í-a'1-ó, m, ear doĭki lısten f, kōn- -1-à1-0, arrow (n ${f almost}$ lıke Italıan orFrench gn) koner, m, famine kōni, same as kojni konkorōc-u-e, m / cock kón-ú-ĕ, m , thorn kōny-i-e, f, comb (n pronounced very far forward, almost like Italian gn) konyo, same as koinyo kōshĭsh, f effort k thoiki. to try kōt--1, m, fort kōt, m., coat of English style kotă'ı†, adv, a little while ago kōti kŭnūl-1-ye, f. dove kůnūlį kramóĭki, spend kramon-u-e, m, farmer kräp--ĕ, f, wrinkle, fold. k thoĭkı, l ac., fold, break kri--yĕ, f , msect kridŭ, adj, rotten krĭ-u-vĕ-văi-vo. f. shout krom kromi, also kom komi, m., work kromězh, business k. thoiki, to work, labour krum bojki, to embrace kŭār-u-ę. m , vulture kú-1-yĕ-yĕ1-yo f, village, country see kuyoc kŭk thoĭkı, cluck of broody kŭlpác-á-ă'i-ā'1-ó, m., padded quilt for chair, also for horse kŭ'l-u-e, m., a grain

kŭ'lŭf--í-ĕi-o (2nd ú narrow) m., lock (for door box, etc.) kūlyo, prep w genit or prep case, under, along (bank of river) mēcaik, under the table sına k along river bank kŭmă'k, m help k doĭkı, to help kŭm-ų-ę m, see ächī' kŭnī (h), gen. kŭnio, nineteen kŭnimo'no, nineteenth kŭn-ŭ-ĕ-ĕi-o, m . corpse kŭnūl-1-ye, f., pigeon kōt1 k f dove kŭr-á-ă'ı†, m , lot (as ın drawing lots) k vióĭki lots kŭrā'n, Qur'an kŭrānëkan, oath "by the Qur'an" kuri, f (ú narrow), strength kuruk thet, using strength see kŭrŭ kŭrsí--yĕ, f chair kŭrtă'n-1-yĕ, f., man's shirt kŭrú, adj hard (lst ŭ very narrow) see kŭrį. kūs- ai, f., secret hatred kŭsū'r, f., fault jēk k nŭsh, he is blameless kŭt, gen kŭ'răi, f., generally agăı k , thunder kŭt kúrë kŭră'ı kŭró, f, wall. bataık stone wall kataik, wooden wall u in kurë is ŭ long kŭţ-o-ĕ, m , knee <u>kŭtĕzh</u> băyóĭki, kneel kūtu,, adj., deaf (ū is ŭ long, tending towards okŭtŭbnăm-á-ă'ı-ā'i-ó, f., compass see käbälnämá kuyōc, m. inhabitant of village, country kō rāăi k hănět, what raja's people are you?

lăc-, gen. -o, m. pl goats

100,000

lä-1-yĕ-yäi-yo, f , torch (unlıt) lak- -ĕ', f., lıttle wave

läkmo'no.

100,000th . lāl†, pl lāl† or lálı (a ın lálı very short) m ruby līltīn--1 m, or hatail, lanlamóĭki lāmam lamī'găs, II l ac, seize, catch, begin län boĭki, v int., shake l thoĭki, v tr shake lanat, f, curse tut l bot, curse vou! läp--ë, t, mouthful of solid see dāk† läs thoiki v tr, lick see lășóĭkı läsh-, gen -äi, f, shame lăsóĭkı, I l ac . v tr , lıck see lás thoľki läspik--ě'-ä'ı ó, f, handkerchief lāt- -1, m , small hill lātu, adj , low lávů, pl. lã, fem lái, pl. lã' or lávě, adj , very layakat, f, ability, worthiness lāyĕk, adj , suitable, worthy layĕ'k, adj, obtainable (agent of layóĭkı, q v.) lăyēsh-1-e-ĕ1-0, f., broom (for sweeping) layóiki lāyam lĕ'igăs, II I ac., obtain, find imperat sing lái† cf loĭki lăzhegă'ro, adj (2nd a long), ·adulterer lāzĭm, adj, right proper lēc thóĭkī, reap lēkin, conj, but lēl m., blood l väyóĭkı or nĭkhäyóĭkı (w gen of part, as aguvai, from the finger), to bleed of next word

be visible, appear of last word lēvi- -yĕ-yĕi-yo m., levy, person "levied" for service lēs- - e pealien līc līce', f, nīt līcu, adj , destitute lĭhāz- -ăı t consideration partiality lĭk- -ĕ'-ä'ı-ó,f, brıbe lĭklı-óĭkı̯-āra̯m-ī'găs (ımperat -ār†) II lac, write causal lĭkhar-óĭkı-am'-ē'găs, I lĭ'khĕyĕk, lĭkhóĭkĭk author lılām--ĕ, f, auction 1. thoĭkī, to auction lĭp thoĭkį, to leave lis thóiki, v tr, jom l boiki, cling hsharóĭki, I, hide (someone) li<u>sh</u>oĭki lī<u>sh</u>am lītŭs, II, v int , hide oneself lĭstĭk- -ĕ'-ä'ı-ó, f , brıck lītu, adī, secret. hidden 1. mor secret matter past of li<u>sh</u>óĭkį, q v. lız-i-e, f., long rag lo, m, light shēù lo. morning twilight (lit white light) lōgu, adj. belonging to another place l mánúzŭ, stranger loĭkv-ár† -arĕ´ -arĕ´ı -aró, † . swiftness lõ'ı lõ'y-ĕ-ĕı-o, f , fox lojlyŭ, same as lolyŭ loĭkį lam lē'gās, l, reap, cf layóĭki lōku, adı, swift, light (not heavy) l thoïki make haste contrast lókŭ contrast lókŭ, adj, dirty lõku lolyŭ, adj, red. l ril†, m brouze, copper

lēl† adī, visible l boĭki, to

lot-1-ye-ye1-yo, f, football lot-u-e, m, ball of flour or ghi luk, small piece (of land) lŭóiki I (l ac rei, jo pers) snatch away lŭpi-zhóĭki-i zhĕi, V burn shámái lupízhěněn, lamps are burning agar lŭpi<u>zh</u>ĕn, the fire 1s burning lupóřki, I 1 ac, v ti (wood, etc.) hight (fire lamp) lüstáik-i, gen -yĕi, f , morning lŭstikāl, m, morning lŭstīki, first Muhammadan prayer lŭstik-ō', fem ·i', adj, of the morning lŭstikŭ, adj, of the morning 1 sán, morning light lüstíki túk, very early lŭtŭ, bare, bareheaded ma, pron I ma, f, kiss m. thoïki, to kiss mā, gen māyě'ı, pl māyār-e, gen -o, f mother barim, mother's $_{
m elder}$ sister, father's elder brother's wife. cuni m, mother's vounger sister, father's younger brother's wife măch-ī'-iyĕı, f, honey madára, m, consolation m doĭki, to console to help madat--á'ı, t, help m doïkı, . mádras-á-ä'1-a'1-ó, f, school mădú'r--ë', t, manger mafer, adj (surd r), old (respectful word) mägär, conj but mahalyam, omtment mahzhut'- -e', f, mosque mái. my măidān--ı, m, plain mail†, m , buttermilk maĭuṣ--ĕ'-ă'ı-ó, f, buffalo see mayūs măká'-1-íyĕ-íyĕ1-íyo, f maize

măláyĭk, m angel (in heaven) jıl ginĕyĕk m. angel of death māl-1-vě, f, mother mālĭsh, m, rubbing thoĭkį (w dat), to rub. mältakŭs<u>h</u>- -ı, m, plum (ālū bŭkhāra) māl-u-e, m. father boru m. father's elder brother · cunu m, father's younger brother, mother's sister's husband mäzhīnŭ m., uncle (paternal maternal) older than youngest and younger than oldest of father's mother's brothers mamal-á ă'ı-ā'ı-ó, f, tax mamāl-e-o, m pl., parents mother's brother, mām-ų∙ç father's sister's husband mamúli, adj, ordinary mamúy-o ě-ĕi-o (u very narrow) in shun-m, mouse man, m, maund (weight of about 82 lbs) mān-1-ye-yĕ1-yo, f, or dodă1 m Adam's apple manóiki, Il ac', agree to, obey, admit, confess manóiki mānam mani'gas, II, rub w hands or teet manū'k-u-e, m, frog mănŭ'kŭr, adj , humble, sılent mănúz-ù-ĕ-a1·o, man m, (homo) mänya thoiki, forbid (w. dat) mäny-ōr† -orĕ'-orĕ'1-oró, f, corn on foot mänzūr thoĭki, agree to märäk thoiki, v int., turn round mā'ran--ĕ-ĕı-o, f, death marista'n- -i-a'ı-o, m, slave marōc- -e-ăi-o, f, mulberry marocăi tom, mulberry tree

maróĭki, I 1 ac., kill mā'rŭc-, gen - ĕı, f, pepper · Kashiri'm, black pepper lōli m , red pepper mas, intoxicated, proud mãs, see mãz masala, f, condiments (salt, pepper, etc) masharba'-, gen -ai, waterpot mäshgül, busy mäshhū'r. famous well-known măși'--yĕ, f, fly măshkī'- -yĕ m, watercarrier mas-ō'† -ē'† -ĕ 1 ó, m, voice ŭthă'lŭ m thēt, with loud voice mas-i'-iyĕ-iyĕı-iyo, f. chaplımäska (gi†), newly made (gh1) maskar·á·a'ı·a'ı-ó, m, joke, jest: mäskärā'ı mor, joke, 1est mäskärabāz- -i m, joker jester -í, m. mastă'rteacher mastikhor--i, n and adj, concerted mästikhöri, f, conceit mathul-u-e, m., clod of earth māt-1, gen -yăi, f., fine pale-coloured clay shéi m, chalk (white clay) mätläb -ĕ, f., meaning matŭ, m., brain māūl-a'-ā'yı-ā'ı-ā' vo, m, Sunni priest mauvo mauŭo, fem mõi, adj., soft (mau like "maw" half mäyäre, pl of mā mother cf. next word måyār-ŭ-ĕ, m., kınd of deer cf last word măyū's- -e, f, bladder (for swimming), cf maiŭs

mãz, mãs, pl mãzi, m, month mazdu'r- -1, m, labourer mazurdari, mazurı mázedār, adj., tasty. sweet măzgăr, time of 3rd Muhammadan prayer măzhā, adv prep, in, between in middle măzhăb, f, religion mäzhīnu, adj fr. mäzhā, central. \mathbf{m} iddle see mālu mäzhīnı ma wife of father's or mother's brother who (the brother) is older than youngest and younger than oldest brother ma'zŭr- -ĕ, f . lentils măzurdāri, f wages sce mäzdŭr măzū'r-i, gen -yăi, f see mäzdür mēc- -ę, f , table měhr- or měhar- -ĕ-ăi-o, f, kındness m thoĭkı, to do kındness kınd mĕhrbān. mĕharbān, adj, mĕhrbāni, měharbāni kındness $m\bar{e}v$ -á (h)-ăi- \bar{a}' i-ó, m , fruit mī-, gen., -yaı, f , fat mike, m pl, urme m doiki, urinate minat, f, entreaty, often coupled with zari excuse,. mĭnătzari meaning simply entreaty minat thoik, m z thojki (both w dat) to entreat mĭnĕlī'ŭ, beautiful minely -art -are' -are' -aro, f, beauty miněl-varě káryo, for the sake of adornment Mĭnōr, name of village mirólki miri'am müüs, to die mĭshāru mixed cf mĭsóiki, etc

moza, see dás moza mĭshrāk thoïkı, mıx cf. mĭsóĭki and note difference of s. sh mĭsaróĭkı, I lac, causal of mĭsóĭkı cf mĭshräk thoĭkı, mĭshāru and notes, sh mĭsızhóĭkı mısī'zham mĭsī'lüs or misi'dus, II, be mixed or associated (int of next word) mĭs-óĭki -ā'ram -ī'gas, associate someone or make him partner in business or game mĭstĭ-ār† -arĕ' -arĕ'ı -aró f. tront goodness, health mĭstŭ, good, in good health, good (of coin): m thoiki or tharóĭki, v. tr, cure, heal mĭstı saudá, good bargaın mĭskin··ı, n , adj , poor mĭsri, adj (qualifying, shakar, sugar), kind of sugar mĭtshĭ'r- ·ĕ'-ĕ'ı-ó, f., cıvet mĭzā'j., gen -ăi, t, temperament, disposition misti or närm mĭzājäı, good or front gentle tempered mõ-, gen -åi, m , urine mōc-i-i'yĕ, m, shoemaker móhar - - 1, m , seal · m doĭki, case to seal mor-, gen -ăi, pl. mor-i or-ye, gen ·o or ·yo, m, matter, word (Hindi bāt) lītu m, khälbät m, secret matter morkăl-, gen - ăi, m, conversation moru, adj, sweet (metaphor humble mild-hearted) mos, gen mozăi, m, meat mota'l churóiki, or thoiki, postpone, adjourn (Urdu muättäl motargāt - - 1 m . motor car mõva, fem mõi, i q mauvo, qv

mucaróiki, I l ac, v tr, curdle (milk) mueóĭki műcĕi műtu, Il v int, curdle (milk) mūtų dut, curdled milk műcőiki mű'cam mű'tűs, II, escape, be saved vad m, remain in memory (Urdu vād raihna) yād mucĕi, it will not be forgotten muchinu, adj, former, front mucho, adv, prep, before, in used also of advance of money mŭchō't, wards the front, forwards ma jo mucho', in front of mŭchūr- e, f, weeping willow mudá-i† -ívě, m plaintiff mŭdāĭl-á or -a'ı, -áı -ā'ı -ő m defendant mŭgár- -1, m he-goat mŭhăbăt-, gen - ăi, f , love mŭkābĭla thoĭkı, v tr, conmŭk- (h) -1 -a'1 -6, m face mŭk- (h) -í -á'ı -ó, m , pearl mŭkdam -á -á'ı -āı -ó, f, lawmŭkhĕán-† -ĕ, f, verandah mŭlā'-ĭ -yĕ -yăı -yo, f., gırl mŭl-ī'† -íyĕ, f, root mŭlis, dropsy mulk ·ĕ ·ĕı ·o, f, country Mülkı Sahib- (or Sāb-), gen -ăi, Asst -Resident in Cîlās mum, gen, mūmai, f, wax mŭn -ĕ, f', lentils mŭnāsib, adj, proper suitable munkir-, gen ái, n adj, refusing, denying \mathbf{m} boĭkı, refuse, deny mŭrmŭ'- -i m , file (of iron) m doĭkı, to file Mŭsalmān, m., Muhammadan

műsh-ā'-ē'-ā'ái-ē'yo, m. man (vir) mŭshěl-a'ı, gen -a'vĕı, f, courage mŭsinŭ, i qombchinŭ, q v mŭshkĭl, adj, dıfficult mŭṣō', 1 q mŭchō', q v. műsták - -ĕ' -ä'ı -ó f . fist mŭt- (h) -i -ä'ı -ó, m, fist hat m thoiki clench one's fist hat m the doiki (or sĭdóiki or zamóĭki), all with 2 ac, strike with the fist muthushe, m. pl, straw mŭtŭ, adj other someone else, some other m jek, something else jēk jānawar, some other bird m jēk mushāk, some other man mūtų, curdled, see mucoiki mū-ų-ę-ĕ1-o, fem-, mūy-ı ĕ-ĕi -o, dead · see miróiki muzhóik, I l ac v. tr, save, end us m pay debt năgic, f bamboo Năgir, name of district naim, adv , here naĭtĭfāk, adj., disagreed boĭki, to disagree naĭtĭfak-ı, gen -vĕı, f, dısagreement năjĭs, adj , ımpure näkäd-, gen -ä'ı, m , cash (money) na'kal--ĕ, f, copy (of writing, etc) n thoïki, to copy nal nāli, m, yoke (for oxen): nālēr doĭki, to yoke nala', prep (indecl) with, along with ma nalā, along with me nālish - - ĕ'- ĕ'ı-ó, f. action at law n thoiki, bring action against [pattern nămún-a -ăı **-**ā'ı -o, m,

nămu's- -ĕ', f., good name năn-,gen.· ăi, f., commendable partiality or zeal for somenan†m, lead nanŭ, adj, naked n. pā, barefoot nāpāk adj, unpure nār- ę, f., smew, vem, pulse · n căk'oĭkı, look at pulse nara buzhójki or vavójki, fall from height \mathbf{n} vióĭkı, throw down nārāz, displeased nărm, soft n mizājei, good tempered nary, difficult nashóiki nāsham natus, II. be nashukar, generally n. banda (pl bändä'ı†), ungrateful năsi-p, gen -bai, f, fortune, nasiat, f-, advice nasvar, m, snuff for nose, Pěshāvarı n ; for mouth, sinō' n natě dolky, dance natě is m. nat-ŭ-ĕ, m, nose natĕ zōl-1 ·ve f , nostril ná-ŭ, gen-vino, ume naŭmŏno, nınth naukăr--i-a'ı-ó m., servant naukăr-i -iyĕ, f, service navari (ri surd), in this direcnavaryo from this direction nāvu, new năvál no i näyőĭkı, I l ac , v tr , lose năzar-, gen -ĕi, f. sight názúr, Sir nē (è), adv.. not nē, adv , agam n_1 , fem of n_2 , this

máz, f , alms m-ezhóĭkj-ē'zham-ádús, II, be pressed (literally), be oppressed nĭkhálóĭki, I l ac take out, eject, dismiss (servant) take off Hındı nĭkālnã nikh-ayólki-am-átus, II come out (lit and of eruption, small-pox, etc) climb (hill) Hındı nikalna nĭl-áŭ, -ā' or -ā'ĕ, -ā'ı -ā'o, m, torehead nil-ızhóĭkı -i'zhĕi -ī'lŭ, II, sprout see nilyóiki nīlu, blue, green, unripc (1 e. still green, of corn, etc) jŭt-nīlu, grass-green nımāz- -ĕ, f, prayer thoiki, pray nĭlyóĭkı, I l ac (causal of nılizhóĭkı hıde äkō n , lude oneself móĭki, I l ac , press (literally), oppress nir (i very short), gen nírši, f , sleep nırá-ı†, gen -yăı. f., pity uĭránu, adj hungry nĭrĭn-á'r†-arĕ'-arĕ'ı-aró, f, hunger -ă′ızhĕı nĭst aı<u>zh</u>óĭki (also -ızhóĭkı -l'zhĕı) -ayĭ'lŭ, or -adŭ, II, trickle The nomin is word for house, got, roof, těshi, roof, etc from which trickling occurs nız ·á -á'i -ā'ı ó, f , lance nom nom -1 -á1 -0, m., name n chūroĭki, to name (gen pers) nor-u e, m, nail (finger or nu, prou, this nŭksā'n- -ı, m, ınjury thoĭkı, to ınjure

nush (u very narrow), am, is or are not This word stands by itself, not being part of any verb odoróĭkı, I, look for okoyóĭki, to dig Qu, m, grain (corn, etc) onokis, m, cushion for chair óra, prep, used with jo, as óra, except, apart from, excluding (common in Cilās) \overline{o} sh - y - g, f . air, wind 5sh -ŭ -ĕ, m , guest only for lower lip, khĭrīni õti, lower lip see õtu ỗt -u -e, m., lip, only upper lip ăzhínŭ o, upper lip see oti pā- -yè -aı -yo, m, foot (of person, animal), leg of bed můchině páyě ganóiki, to hobble (horse, etc.) pāĕ tal - 1, m, sole of foot. see tăl păc-, gen. -ăi, m, nalf a month păcóiki† pă'căi păkŭ, II, ripen, be cooked (of bread, etc.) păcū†, fruitful (said of tree) paida thoiki lac, create. Paida Theyek, Creator păĭs-á -ă'ı -ā'ı -ó, f, pice (farthing) pait -ō -óĕ -óãi -óo, m, cloth gaiter (pätti) paizār- ·e f , shoe pāk adj, ceremonially clean, holy paku, ripe, cooked (Panj. pákkā) see pacóikyt Pale (è), f, Baltıstan pāl -1 -ye, f., grindstone pălăn--í-ă'ı-ó, m, bed (esp European) -ī<u>zh</u>am, II, be pal-ızhóĭki

attacked, (of disease) infect see next word palóiki, I l ac, hand (a thing to someone, dat pers) attack, cause (disease) to infect someone causal of last word palyóiki, I l ac, rub panj -a'-ăi -ā'i -ó, m, paw (of animal, such as dog. cat. bird which has claws) panz-ai, gen -aino, fifteen panzaimo'no fifteenth pär, last year păr- -ı, m, nıb of pen pār, prep adv, across, on other side p buzhóiki, to cross parā', m., sentry parā, stage, day's march părār, adv, n, year before last parare'k-o, fem -1, belonging to year before last (adj from parar) părbăt-, gen -ăi, m, mercury, quick-silver părd -a -ă'ı -ā'ı -ó†, m, curtain pár -í -ívě, f fairy lvillage Pări Bánlá-gen ăi, name of parn-ái -ā'yĕ -ā'yǎi -ā'yo, f, saw (small) paróiki (causal of poĭki) 1 1 ac. cause to alight or fall căt p, v. tr, crack paruk -ō't, fem. -īt, adı from pär, belonging to last year păru'lu, adj, level, equal. similar päruzharóiki, I, explain (causal from next) paruzhójki · u 'zham - u 'dus, II, hear, understand . see last) parwa, care, interest, attention pasand thóiki, approve, desire, like

päs, m., sheep's wool pas, f, manure pasharóĭki, II l ac. rei, dat pers show pa<u>sh-ızh</u>óĭkı •ī'z<u>h</u>ĕı •ī'dŭs II be seen, be visible pashóĭki pā′sham pashī′găs, H lac, see cf cakoiki, look pas- \bar{o}' † - \bar{e}' (é)† - $\bar{a}'\iota$ - \bar{o}' , m, turban păta, m, address (on letter, etc) păt-ı -ye, f, large dish (a long) patlu'n. -e, t, trousers of English shape păt- u -e, m, leaf (a long) pävón-, gen -ái, foot of bed -e, m, shepherd. păyāl-u goatherd, cowherd pazhóikit pā'zham pazhī'gast, II l ac., cook bread, Panj păkānā) păzh -ū, gen -u'wăi, f, sait păzhŭlĭtŭ, adj, salt pĕa'dăl, adv, on foot pēshagi- -yĕ, f, advance of money pezőikit pēzam pezigás, 11 i ac, to grind phacal -1 -ye, f, wing phäcutyā doiki, 2 ac, to kick phāg phăg -i ·ă'i -ó, m., fig phăgá'ı tom, m., fig tree (final g in $ph\bar{a}g$ is surd, almost k. phä -1zhóĭki -1zhĕ1 -ĭ'lŭ, II, v int, burst, be broken phāl--i, m, lot (for drawing lots phal thoik, throw, throw away phál bojky to ride (áshpězh, on horseback) phála'† phála'† phála'-ái o, m, apple tree

phă'lts -a -e -aı -o, m, poplar phamul dried fruit (in villages used for any fruit) phap -ī† -yā're -íyài -yā'ro, f, -wife of mother's brother, father's sister phar, f., turn p bolki, v. int, turn, (of milk) turn pharan thoiki, l ac, v. tr, turn upside down, topsy turvy phăr-, ye (á long). f., village, phäryäi tom $j\ddot{a}k$, one's townspeople phárángí, kind of cloth (Urdu chīt) pharāt thóiki, lac, v tr, twist pharāt-i -ye, i, handle (of door, drawer, etc.) phärkät, quarrel phärkätóiki, to, quarrel phärpit. -e', f, boot-lace or other lace made of leather phäs thoïki, finish (tr.) p boĭki, come to an end phat thorky, leave, reject, (with permit ınfin) boĭkı, be left, demitted phät, adj, blunt phatāl-u -e, m, thigh phătī'nŭ, adj, fr phătú, following, next p ewelu or baris, following year phătó-1 -yĕ -yĕ1 -yo, f., butterfly phatoru, adj., thick (of things), coarse (of cloth) phătú, adv, prep., behind, after, afterwards phătū't, adv, afterwards, in future ăsei kuye zho phătu, beyond our country phan thoiki v tr, scatter p boĭki, be scattered

phávóĭki, l l ac burst tear pháyólki phām phal'lu, II, be burst, torn phére, adv, again, back p arójki or valójki v return pheri kāl, m, year after next phēr-ĭ -ye, f, whirlpool pheróĭki phéram pheri'lús II, v int, turn, return pheróĭki, I l ac, v tr, turn, return dāt p, make an arch (building) smooth phicilu (i is i long), adj, phic-u -é, m, mosquito phĭlil·ı -ye -yèı -yo. f , ant phĭrı, same as phére, q v phír -1zhóĭkı -i'zham -i'lŭs, II same as pheróĭkı, II **ph**ìróĭkı phĭ'ram phĭri′lŭs, same as pheróĭki, II phĭróĭki, I v tr., same as pherójki, l phit-1 -ye, f., stone in ring phitik boiki, take a huff phizh-ŭ-e m, shoulder phoc-ō† -ē† -ă'ı -ō', m, tail phoè, m pl, small pox p nĭkhäyóıkı, small-pox come out, get small-pox phō'pŭs- -ı, m, blıster contrast phúpď's phot--i, m, peel, rind phū thoĭkį blow with mouth or bellows for 'blow" of wind use "come" phŭkēkis, adj. boastful phŭk- -i; m (ın full tıkäı phuk), crumb phŭkilu, boastful phulūz, m, cedar phu'n -ĕ, gen -o, m. pl., moustache phunăr- -e' -e'1 -ó, f., blossom, flower

phut -izhóiki -i'zham i'lu, II, be broken, break (int) phutorki, I lac, v tr, break phuts--ai, m., dew phutu'n- -i, m, Sinā cloth purse phyavu phya- -ai -vo, m, shoulder (part over scapula) phyöl-u -e, m, shoulder pióiki pī'am pīgās, II drink pīr, m, Muhammadan saint pirekan, interj, by pishi'n, gen -ai, f, time of second Muhammadan praycuni p, about barı p, about 20 pm. sūri p. bili. sun has position reached the pĭshĭn pĭs -ō' -ē' (è), m, small pear pĭstō'l--ı, m, revolver, pıstol pĭt-ŭ -e, m , back pöc - 1 -e, granddaughter (both sides) poc -u -c, grandson (both sides) po-ī, gen -ī'no, five: poīmŏ'no, fifth poiki pom polus (o as aw). fall, be exhausted, alight (of bird) cat p., crack (int) po'n--ĕ, f., way, road poyonú, adj, rich pran -ut -u (nott) or -uvi, -uvă'ı ·uvó, m, soul, moth prāsh-1 -e, f., rıb prayóiki, I l ac., mend prik doiki, to jump priz-u -e, m , flea

phupu's -i, m, fireplace (Hin

cŭlhā) contrast phō'pŭs phŭrg-ū (h)† -ū (h)† or -uvi,

-uvă'ı, -uvo, m, feather

phūskū, adr. empty

phut, i.q phot. q v.

pŭ'c-, gen -āi pldāri qv pŭlā'-, gen ăi, pillau (food) pŭróĭkį, I I ac., fill pŭronu, adj, old, ancient pūru, adj. correct, complete all pŭshi, f, boil p nikhayóiki, boil break out pusin-izhóiki -i'zhai -ilu, II, int., swell (said of hollow thing as stomach) of, shuzhóĭkı pŭsizh-óiki -īzhăi, same preceding suffix meaning 'in' gotěr, also gotčr árú) m house, at home gotor in houses urduer, in Urdu. Sinār, ın Sınā ra răjí† (or ră<u>zh</u>í†) raai răjyó (or rázhó) m , king, raja rábát-, gen -ái, f obstinacy r thoïki, to quarrel rabot-, gen -ai, f., report rabun-, gen -ai. French beanrăchóĭki rá'cham răchi'găs II l ac, preserve, rear, keep ākō r, abstain from (with rádů, cooked (in pot, see razhóĭki răfali--ye, f, rıfle Rāfīzi rafīziyē, m Shia Mu hammadan (said in scorn) rahăt-, gen -ăi, f, health rak--ĕ'ĕ'i-ó, f, desire, wish r thoïki, to desire, wish for rák -u -e, m , palace ramóĭki l ac , keep or 1ea1 (birds) ranoiki ranam rani'gas, II l ac, v tr., cook (in pot Panj rinnhnā) ránóiki, I lac, v tr, to dye răs-, gen -ăi, m., sap, juice

rāsan rations răsh-, gen -ĕ'ı, m , eyesight rasid- -i, m , written receipt räth-izhóĭki -ī'zham -ī'dŭs, .II, be hindered, stopped răthóiki, I l ac, hinder, stop rāt-i -ye, f, night trăn r, midnight rātyĕt, rātyo, by night, at night ravari, (surd ri) adv, in this direction ravaryo, from this direction răvăn boĭki set out, start rayólki rām (a very long) rē'gās, lac, sav, speak tell, read răītŭ. literate rayoĭkyĕi or ramíĕi tariká, accent (as in foreign accent, French accent) razhóľku rāzhěi rádu, II, be cooked (in pot, Panj rijjhnā) rēl (1 surd) rēle, f, railway train rīl-†, gen -ăı. m, brass, bronze, copper. halízŭ r, brass lōlyu r, bronze, copper rin- -i, m pătțú (kind of tweed cloth) rĭ<u>sh</u>vät- -ĕ, f , brıbe ro, fem, re, pl ri, that (prorog (surd g) rog - 1 - 21 -0, m, illness rogotŭ, adj, ill rogoty -ārt -arĕ' -arĕ'ı-aró, f, illness roĭki rom rolŭs, II weep rom | rom - | - ai - o m , tribe rgn--ĭ-ĕi-o (ii far forward in plur, almost roin, m, colour, dye ros, n. adj, anger, angry, esp of taking huff r boiki, take a huff roz-á -ă'i -ā'ı -ó, fast. r

gmóiki, to fast roz- -1, m, kind of bird roz--1, m, kind of deer rozin -á -ă'ı -ā'ı ó†, allowance livelihood ruh rūh -ı -āı -o, also ru rūv-ı -ái -o, m soul rŭksa't-gen., -ĕ'ı f, n adı, permission, permitted boĭki, take leave r tho'ĭki. give leave, permit to go rŭmāl--e, f, handkerchief rŭn--ë, f., pasturc land (generally in hills) run-it, gen -iyĕi, f, mange rup-†, gen -ă'ı, sılver rup -áĭ -ā'yĕ -ā'vĕı -ā'yo, f, rupee For words beginning with s see after sh and before si sa, m, breath esp in phrase sa kābáz būlū, breath was seized (by God) re he dred sa-, gen ∙ăı, pl săyār-e, gen ·o, f, sister sāb-, gen -ăi, m, Sahib European börüs, Resident ın Gılgıt Mü'lkı s , Asst Resident in Cilās sá'băb- -ĕ f, cause anīsēi săbăb gi, for this reason sabu'n -gen -a'i, f , roap săbur, patience s thoiki have patience sábut thoiki, v tr, prove sac-u-e, f, dream s pashóiki, to dream sacŭ, easy sădăp- -ĕ' -ĕ'ı -ó, f. brooch made of shell săfā', adj indecl, clean boĭki, become fine weather săfăr'- -ĕ', f , journey sahib-, gen -ái, m, same as sāb, q.v Săi, name of village

saí-s -zi, m, grocm (for Eu-(anseque) sakhat, adj, hard s mizāj, ill-tempered hard disposition s mřzājăi, ill-tempered sálā, f, advice sălā'm, t, salutation salŭtoĭki, l ac, to fold sămalā', f., wrestling lamóĭki to wrestle sămán m, legal summons sámān-, gen -ai, f luggage samaróiki, I l ac, divide see next word sămār, prep (prep case), equal to sămb·á ·á'ı ·ā'ı ·ó, f, anxiety thóĭkį, think, take thought sambakıs, adı, anxious samon'- -e-e1 -o, f arms (military) săn--ı, ın , light s bülü, day is dawning sanātų adj, bright (of colour, light, star) sănd -á -á'1† -ā'i -ó, m buffalo (d torward near position of English d) sandú'k- ·ĕ', ·ä'ı -ó, f, box sāp-, gen -ai, European same as sāb, q v family săpay-ār†-arĕ'- -arĕ'ı -aró, m., săr- (r surd) -1, m, lake, flood sardā'r- m , leader see sī sărkār-, gen -ăi, m, Government, the authorities sarkári, adj, belonging to Government săróĭki†, I l ac., put to sleep sárpĭt, ease, easy sārp -u -e, horseshoe m sāru adı, solid sät, gen säti'no, seven sätmo'no, seventh sat chak, week

sătá-ĩ, gen -1'no, seventeen sătaīmo'no, seventeenth sátdēzi, f., week sāti, prep., with, along with satĭfĭkĕ't- -ı, f , certıficate sătmŏ'no, see săt sătrănj 1 -ĕ -ĕ1 -o, f, carpet (y is understood, but not really pronounced before the obl and nom. pl. endings) sau sĕ'v -ĕ -ăi -o f , bridge saud-a, gen -āi, f, trading mistrs, good bargain saudāgār-, gen, ·ăi, m , tradesman, merchant savú-1-yĕ, f, sister's daughter savú-o -ĕ, m, sister's son sāvu, 1 q sā. breath, q v sáy-a, gen -ā'ı, f, earnest money săzā'- -yĕ -ı -wo. f., punishsãzh-u, gen -ei, m., half of produce of land s. dě'yěk, m, tenant, pl déněk (lit giver of half-produce) Sazīn†, name of district sēl-, gen -ăi, f, walk, journey for pleasure s. thoïki, to make such journey, go for walk sēr sĕ'r-1 -ăi -o, m, weight, two pounds <u>sh</u>ā, greens shāc-1 -e, f., squirrel shafakhan-á -a'ı -aı -o, m, hospital shaihar- -e, f., city town (ai short) shair -i† -yāię -iái -yāro, m. wife's brother (ar short) shaı'ŭr- -1 -ĕ1 -0, m., father in law (ui is short) shak- -ĕ' ĕ'ı -ó, f., doubt shakal- -ĕ, f, form, appearance

shaka'r- gen -a'ı m sugar shāk -ŭ -ç -ĕı -o, m arm shāl- -ı m, wolf shal-t-ĕ'-ĕ'ı-6, m, fever hundred ⊸hálmŏ no. hundredth hām sham·ı′ -ă'ı -ó, m, shama't, in the evening evening see shēu. shām, when fem, means fourth Muhammadan prayer sha'm a -ăi -aı -avo m , lighted lamp shāmadān- 1 m. lampstand shamāl-† gen -ĕi, m cream shamāl thojki clean rice shanāl-i e f chain shăpu's- -i -ĕ'ı -ó, m, thick quilt slar-a -a'i -a'i -avo, m, wild goat shár-á, gen -ā'ı, f., Muhammadan law see shéryăt shāra kāl, next year see kāl sharān-u g m . fence sharavu. adj, cold (of food) shangū f dung (of cow, horse sharm-, gen -ai, t, shame shar-ō', gen -ĕ'ı and -óĕ, m. autumn shäs- -āre, mother-m-law shát-, gen -ă'ı f., streugth s gı, forcibly sháti'lŭ, strong shatily art -are -are 1 -aro, f, strength shatú-1-yĕ, f, cob of maize with grains taken off shavaran, m, polo-ground shaya't. adv. perhaps ங்க்yĕ, m pl, abuse (Hındi gālī), esp. women's doĭkı, give abuse Shĕi-† gen -an f, soot shĕıtān- -1, m Satan

shĕıtán-ı -íyĕ -íyĕı -íyo, f ,l devilry, mischief shĕıya't-, gen -ĕ'ı f Muhammadan law see shărá shēu, adj, white. s thojki to whiten s sham, evening twilight s lo, morning twilight of sēŭ shi ·á -J'i -ā'i -ā'vo m , Shiah Muhammadan shiár-† -e' -e'i -ó, f, goodness shĭdá'lŭ, adj, cold shiëlë' · i yë, f, generosity shičlu, adj generous shikar- -e, f, tower shikast deteat: khoiki. defeated shĭlăk adi unleavened (everything except wheat) sh'il-avo'iki -ā'i -ā'dŭ, II to ache shiloiki, l ac, soothe, appease shĭldātŭ adj, beloved shilo'k--ĕ-ăi-o, f narrative story shīly, roomy <u>sh</u>ĭm<u>sh</u>ĕr-, geu -á'1 m, Saturday ship-i-ye, f . wrist sho adj. good also interj good! see shiár† shod-ŭ-ĕ, fem -1-yĕ monkey shōk--e-ĕi-o, f., desire, hking shom shome. f, spleen shon, t, n adj, care, anxiety, awake alert s the, take care gently s thet, with care, carefully s boiks, int to/wake up s. tharóĭki, to waken shoni, barren woman see shonú shon-ŭ, barren (land, etc.) -1, barren woman shot -ō' -óĕ -óăi -óo, m, shoemaker

 $\underline{\mathbf{sh}}\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \ \underline{\mathbf{sh}}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{v}$ - $\tilde{\mathbf{i}}'$ - $\tilde{\mathbf{a}}'$ 1- $\tilde{\mathbf{o}}$, \mathbf{dog} fem sốcị shủ (declined as masc) shŭ-dārţ, -dā'ri or -dār'ye -dară'ı -dāryo, boy shuglu, f, a thorn with yellow wood shŭgŭl-ăi -ăyĕ, f, friendship <u>sh</u>ŭgŭl-ü -ĕ, m , friend shuguly-art -are' -are'ı -aró, f . friendship shuguri--yĕ-yĕı-vo, f large pear shujójki shūjěi shúdu, grow old (moon, clothes) shúkar-, gen -ai f thanks gratitude s thojki thank nashŭkar banda, ingrate shŭkalgŭzā'r- -, -ăi -o, adj, grateful <u>sh</u>ūkų, dry see shushoĭkı past tense shŭkŭr-gen ai, m, Friday shūl-, gen -ăı, f, love shumāl-, gen ái, f north shŭnŭtër--i m, wren shunmamuy-o -ĕ -ĕı -o very narrow), m, mouse also <u>sh</u>únmamóyo shū -o gen -ăi, no plur boy see shŭdār† and dārı shuru' boiki v int, begin s thoĭki, v tr begin shūry-ārt -are' -are'ı -aró, f, happiness (ŭ narrow) shuryaróiki (ü narrow), I 1 ac v tr to please <u>shūsh</u> -a ăı -āı -o, m glass shushóíki shūshěi shūku, II, become dry <u>sh</u>ūt <u>sh</u>ūtı, m , mushroom <u>sh</u>ut-ī† -íyĕ, f, corner shŭtī', four cornered <u>sh</u>ŭtŭk-ŭ -ĕ m., bud throk bītu s., slightly open bud shuvólki, II lac, v tr to dry

shūzhóĭki shūzhái shūdu, v int Il swell (of flesh, bone etc) cf pŭsizhóĭki, púsmizhóĭki sã., gen ái t breath wayóĭkı breathe thoik, be out of breath see sā, sāwu and sā boĭkī sa, six, gen sai'no samo'no sixth sā bojki, to embrace (w sāti, with, of pers embraced) see sã sacóĭki sā'cam sā'tŭs, I, be attached, etc (Hm lägna) with 2 ac to hit mark (of gun, arrow, stone) në s, (2 ac), to miss komězh sacīt, busy see soiki sadar- -1, m, servant sădarí-†-yĕ f service săk- -1, m, neck (generally man's, seldom woman's) sak boiki, ship (on ground, also from one's hand) boĭki dish, slippery place sak, adj, full s boĭki, be full s thoïky, fill samo'no, see sa saiŭn-, gen -ai, henna sēŭ thojki, to whistle in order to call someone : see sŭrkyā sŭrūjki cf shēŭ sĕv-o -ĕ, adj., blınd tem sě-1-yě ct shēŭ sĭdóĭkı, I 2 ac., beat strike sik badal thoik, disguise oneself sĭň- -ı, m , horn Sint, sint or sin-i, -a'1 -o, a Sınā man, a Sin Sınĕk, m, a Sîn Sīn† cĕi. Sina woman Smā (ā as m French 'page''), Sınā bas, Sınīt bas, Sinā language see bas

Sinakóc -u,- e, fem -1-ye, a Sin from Yāgĭstān see next word Siņāĭk-1, gen-yĕi, f, that part of Yāgistān (independent country below Cilas) which is inhabited by Sins sĭn-án -ā'yĕ ā'yái -ā'yo f. wild rose sīs--i-à'i-ó, m, head siso'n-†, gen -ăi, m head of sis-ŭ -e, m, cone of fir or pine, ear of wheat, barley, rice, etc., shonu s, ear of maize before cob is formed sec shonú šolki sam sejas l l ac. attach (Hın lagana) gotě<u>zh</u> agār s set fire to house see sacóiki sō-ĩ, gen soi'no sixteen solmo'no, sixteenth sok, adj, slack (of rope, etc.) sol -ŭ -e, m, small branch som · óĭki -gin -ĭ'lus, be tired sot -u -e, m throat, neck sū thojki or njkhälojki, take sữ thoiki, to smell sŭāk bŭzhójki, to crawl (esp. of snake) sŭrkyā-, gen -ăi, whistling s thork, to whistle (for pleasure) see seu sŭrūik-i, gen -yĕi, f (and s thoĭki) same as súrkvā q v sĩ'- -ĕ -ĕı o, f , army sĩ'o (less often sì'ěi) ăfsăr or sárdār or bŏro, general or

other superior officer

paper

ware lamp

siáicat- gen -á'i, m, blotting

sia'r--i, m wick of earthen-

sícaróik, I, teach. l ac rei

and dat pers but if subject taught is not mentioned pers may be in either dat or l ac sicóiki si'cam sĭcĭ'lŭs, II, learn subj. of verb is m nom., (not agent case) sĭfăt-, gen -ăi, praise s thoïki (gen pers) to praise see hamad sĭ'găl-, -ăı, m sand sĭgaıēt- -1 -ĕ1 -0 f, cigarette sikim--ë', f, silk (2nd i very short) sin--ë' f river (esp Indus) sióĭkı sī'am sīgās II, sew sĭpăt-, gen -ăi, same as sĭfát sĭr-áŭ- ávĕ' -ävá'ı -ävó, f, razor sĭrf adv onlv sĭrk -a, gen -ā'ı m vınegaı sĭsĭ'nŭ adj pure (of oil, water, etc.) sitár- -c, f, native banjo sobăt- gen -á'ı, f association with (abst1 noun) thoiki aspociate with sõci, adj, female sojki som sütüs, II sleep see Ship saróĭkı† somä-1 -vĕ -yĕ1 -vo,1, friendson-, gen -ăi, gold sony -ār† -arĕ' -arĕ'ı -aró, m . goldsmith (a is almost pure \bar{a} in nom., elsewhere almost as in Eng ''man'') soni sonyarě or sonye, f. raja's wife, queen sūt suv ž' - a'ı - 6 f needle. pine needle name of district Sŭāt f, sūcu, adı, true, straight, direct (of road) interj certamly, yes, that's sűcezh gou he went straight

sucy-art -are -are i -aró, f., straightness, truth sum-, gen -ai, m, earth, soil, clav sŭnni- -yĕ -yĕı- yo, m , Sunnı Muhammadan sūr- -į, m, pig sŭrā'-ı -yĕ -yăı -yo, f. wateıpot (earthen) surăt--ĕ, f, form, appearance sūr·ĭ -ye, t sun sunshme trăn s half a day sürĕ<u>zh</u> wiójki put out in the sun sūrvo, by day s būrī<u>zh</u>óĭki, s būr boĭki, sun set s träněk āli, it is midday s dărō bili, it is midday s khalek alı it is 8 am · s pishin bili, it is 30 to 40 pm s dígăi bili, it is 40 to 50, pm · see tham súrŭnă-i-yè f, natīve clarīsus, adj, unconscious, faint, lazy sűvőiki sű'y -am -i'gás, II l ac, know taāzhub, adj, astonished tăbărzi'n- ĕ-ĕı -o, f, sınall axe tabedar, adj obedient, under authority tābū-t -tı -dái -do, m , bier taci, f, adze tăg -á, gen -ā'ı, m., mud prepared for plastering tăikikāt· -i, m, or -ĕ, f, inquiry inquest täk thojkį v tr., tie tăk-(h) -1, m., button tāl thoĭki, v tr, sort, choose tál--1, m, in pāé tál, solc of foot tál-, gen - ài m, ceiling under roof see těshi

tala, indecl adj, weet tălă-b (surd b)-bĕ, f., pay, salary talā'k--ĕ-ĕi -o, f, divorce t doĭki, to divorce (w dat) talásh--ë, f search thoïki, to search talashí--yĕ. f, search (generally police search of suspect's house) tälbür-u -e, m , spider tältā'kŭs, adj , slippery tăltāpán- -1, m, flying fox <u>sh</u>amăi t , bat tāl·u e, m, palate talŭk, f, connection, concern: thăi jek t háni? what business is it of yours? talúnŭ, adj, thin tăm doĭkı, to swim tám, adj, shut t thoĭkı, v tr, to shut (door, etc) tăm boĭkı, stumble, fall tām† thoĭkī, v tr, wash tă'm-a, gen -ai, f, avance tămākų, m, tobacco piójki, to smoke tamām, adj / complete, all tămanc -á -ă'ı -ā'ı -ó, f pistol tămash -á -á'ı† -ā'ı ó, show. entertamment, "fantasia," t thoiki, perform, etc támtăm-á -ă'ı -ā'ı -ó, light one horsed trap tāng-á -ä′ı -ā'1 -ó, wheeled covered trap tăp -1zhóĭkı -1zham -ēdùs, II warm oneself tăi--i, m, piece t thoiki, I ac, cut break tăro tărı thoïki, l ac, cut or break in pieces tarádů, foolish tärāfdár-1, gen -iyĕı, f, paıtiality tăif, direction măi tăifa jo

on my side, on my part from me táriká, method, manner tārī'kh- -ĕ -ĕı -o, f, date (ın calendar, etc.) kăcāk what date is it? tar -ızhóĭkı -ī'zham -ĭ'lŭs, II, to cross tărjum-á -ă'ı -ā'ı -ó, f, translation t thoiki, translate taróĭkı, tā'ram tarĭ'lŭs tarī'dŭs, II, cross taróĭki, I l ac, take someone or something across tarú -ı -yĕ, f, rınglet tăs bolki, slip (on ground, also from one's hand), come out (as nail, sword from scabbard) tăs boiki dish, slippery place tas thoiki, take out (nail, sword) tasīl-, gen ·ăi, local court, small district see next word tasıldar - -ı, m, officer (Indian) over small district see last word tăsm-á -azhĕ' -azhĕ'ı -azhó or -ă'ı -ā'ı -ó, f, shoelace made of cloth or thread tată-ı -yĕ, f, friendship tātu, adj, hot taŭ thoĭki, v tr, to spill taufik, m, ability (esp financial) au like English 'awe' tăyār, adj, ready t thojki, prepare tavu tā- - ai -vo, m, in hata tavŭ, palm of hand táza, indecl adj. fresh tel, gen tělăi, m, oil tēn ăkí, tēn, adv, now immediately tĕ'nĭs-, gen -ăi, f, tennis tēru, crooked tēre achiye, squinting eves

thac-q'n -óni ónăi -óno m, carpenter thaconó-i -yĕ, f., female of carpenter caste thag. -1, m cheat defrauder thăgi-vé věi yo, f cheating, fraud thäi, thy thairí- -yĕ -vĕi -yo, f.. ball (ar short) thákur- · i - ai - ó, m barber thäly-ō' -ē (è) -ĕ'ı -óvo, large bag or basket tham thoiki, to sweep tham boiki, pass off (said of sunshine from places, e.g. hill tops) thăm-ŭ ĕ, m , fan , pankha than: ,, m complete roll of cloth than, prep, up to thăn thoiki, v tr, l ac, v tr push thapātu, adj. dull (colour, light, star) thär doĭkı, to fly thăt∙ŭ -ĕ, m , turban thik- -e' -e'1 -o f, drop (of water etc) thĭkĕk vái, a little water · see next thĭkó-1-yĕ -yĕ1 -yo f, drop (of water etc) thikoye vayoikĭ, to drop (water, etc) in thik and thikoi the k is rather far back thĭs- -ĕ', f error t thoïki, commit mistake thỗc-i, geń -äı, f , bhang thoĭkĭ, tham or them, the'gas or thigas, v tr. do, make, speak (language), (bread etc) bear (son, daughter, with word for son, daughter as object) tıkı the'yek or thoïkik, a

tĕsh -1 -e, f, root see tal

cook kē (áni, ái) thiga to, tor what (this, that) reason jēk hānī thīga to, because, since thok -ŭ -ĕ, m hill thrik-, gen -ai, m dirt thu f, saliva t thoiki, to spit thu'k-1, gen -val. f salıva thùlēş--1, in Pinus Gerardiana or edible pine see garóili, yözı thulu (first u narrow) thick, thūn- -e, f, pıllar t gi doĭkį. thur- -e', f, whip 2 ac, to whip thurea' doïki, 2 ac, to whip Thur-, gen -ai, name of village on Indus below Cilās thurg -ó -ó or -ói. -óái -ovó, m bit in horse's mouth thŭrū't-ŭ -ĕ, m beak (ū is ŭ long) thuryóiki, I l ac, v tr, open tĭkăt- -i -ă'ı -ó, m, tıcket, postage stamp tik-1 or -1, -ye -ye1 -yo, f, bread, "capati" tik - u g, m, spot tĭlen- -ı, m , saddle tımóiki ti'mam tımigasi, II, endure tīn-, gen -ăi m tin (the material) sharp (knife, scissors, razor) bright (colour, light, star), clever tiny ār† -arĕ' -arĕ'ı -aió, t brightness, sharpness, cleverness see last word n not fully cerebral tĭtī'rŭ, m, one of the two breasts

tob-á, gen. -ā'1, f. repentance t thoiki, repent tohmät- gen -ai, t, blame, accusation t soĭki, blame, accuse tolóĭkı, Ilac, v tı, weigh, measure toltóp-a -e, m, leavened cake of bread (made of anything but wheat) tofān-, gen -ĕı, generall**y** ត<u>ីទ្</u>ទាំរួ (see tofänĕı ōshı), storm, hurricane cŭnŭ tom- -1 -ă1 -0, m., tree t . shrub tomű, own Hındı ăpnā tōp- -i̯, m , cánnon tór · i · vě · vě · vo. f , a cork handle of door or drawer tór ·ŭ ·ĕ, m. large unsmoothed bit of wood, stump totá (h) m, parrot trăn, half tran mă<u>zh</u>ā, centre see yun, sūri, rāti ěk gat, one and a half ce ga t, three and a half. ce tran. three equal parts trăn thoiki, v tr. fire gun, trănf-a' -aa'ı -aa'ı -aó or -avó, m, headman of village tsairí- -yĕ, m, sentry short) tsäk, standing t. boĭki, stand. stand up t bo! wait a moment! t tharóĭki, upright, make stand tsanál-ŭ -ĕ, m, native trousers tsandŭ'r-a, gen -á1, Monday tsăplă i -yĕ, f. chaph (sandals) tsär -ĕ, m, scratch (from nail, etc) t boĭki get a scratch: t thoĭki, v tr., scratch, tear tshăg-ŭ -ĕ, m , garden tshanza'r- -ĕ', f, before sunrise, time of first Muhammadan prayer

tshëi, your tshir doiki (gen. rei), v tr, split tshir (surd r) tshĭrĕ or tshī'rĕ, f. row (of houses men, etc.) tsho, you tshupnos, adj, i q chupnos, tshŭt-ú'-úı -uvă'ı -uvó, m, tshutoiki tshutam tshutilus, annoy used w satı with, not w direct object tu (h), thou tŭk- -a'ı, ın mud (natural, due to ram) ef täga tŭkŭc'-ı -e ĕı -o, f, phalanx of finger or toe tŭmäk--i, m, gun tumăr--i, m, bag, amulet tŭ'n- -1·ăi'-o, m, navel tun, adj, tight tú'n-1-yĕ-yĕ1-yo, f, small bag or basket, (ù narrow) tur-ut -uwe't -uva'ı-uvo, f small dıslı tŭ'rŭm- -1, m, bugle tushār, many, very t dam many times tùshóiki tửshèi tửtu, II, be filled (esp of stomach) tŭta'k - e' f, native clarionet tutan-gen -e'1, m, darkness űchacaróiki, I 1 ac, send, conduct, cause to arrive ŭch-acoĭkı- -ā'cam -ā'tŭs, II, airive -ā'yam -ayī'găs, uch-ayóĭki II, send, conduct, cause to arrive ŭcóiki uco'm, II, iun away йс-й -ĕ, m, tongs ŭd-1-yĕ (ú long), t, bolt cimāri or cimarăi u, iron bolt jükäi ü, wooden bolt u soĭkı or doĭkı, fasten bolt

ŭdūi, gen, úduvăi, m, dust ŭkaséi, f, descent ŭkē'sı (è), f, descent ŭmar--ĕ-ĕı-o, f, age ŭmēd- -ĕ, f expectation. hope ŭ thoĭkį, to hope, expect unilį mā, pl unilye mayare f, wet nurse únīlú mālu, pl ŭnīle māle, husband of wet nurse ŭn-yóĭkı -ī'am -yī'găs, II lac, v tr, rear, bring up, nourish ŭnyóĭkį ŭ'ny-am-ĭ'lus, II, be hungry urăn--í ă'i-ó m , lamb ŭrin-†, úrin† or ŭrm-1', -a'1-6 kind of deer, wild sheep ūs--e-ăi-o, f (ū is ŭ long), debt u arójki borrow můzhóřki or dořki, discharge debt ushaiy-ŭ·ĕ, m, hare, rabbit ŭsāran- -1-ĕ1-o, m debtor ŭskūr--e, f, kind of chat ŭspúk-i-yĕ t, kestrel ūskūn- -ı, relatıve [fill] ŭs-óiki ·ī'am -ī'găs, II v tr ŭspáŭ, tasty, delicious ŭstād- 1, m, teacher tth, m, camel ŭtha'lŭ, adj, high, tall (of stature), loud (of voice) u máso thet, loudly, with loud voice ŭthaly-ār† arĕ'-arĕ'ı aró, f. height, ŭtharójki, I lac, waken, rouse úthyóĭki ŭ'thy-am-ĭ'lŭs, II, rise (esp. from sleep) ŭts- -1, m , spring of water ŭvā'l-ŭ, gen -åi, m . summer u hálo'l, m, summer solstice

ŭyan ār† -arĕ' -arĕ'ı -aró, f, hunger ŭyā'nŭ, hungry ŭz-ŭ-ĕ, m, otter vád-a-a'ı† -ā'ı-ó, m , promise văi-, gen -ăi, m, water váig-↠-ayĕ'-ā'i-avó, f ford, stream vălayăt. (three syllables evenly accented) gen -ai, f, England, Europe, America vălékĭn, conj, but valóĭki I l ac , bring văn- -ı, m. pumpkın vapās, adv , back as in give back, come back -var-ı, gen -yĕi (surd 11), dırection nav, in this direction ra v. in that direction ěk ěka v towards each other váris- -i, m . heir vătă'n--ĕ' ĕ'ı ó, f, country native land also vathan--ĕ′ -ĕ′ı -ó, f väva, noise v doĭki, make noise, talk nonsense väyāl-†, gen -ăi, f, thirst vayal-ızhóikı -i'zham -i'düs or -ĭ'lús, be thirsty väzīr-, gen -áı, m , prime minister, Vizier, etc. văyóiki vâm vătus, come azát văt v., trickle văvoĭkyĕı ĭshára thoĭkı, to beckon vāi evelu or baris, the coming year, next year vióĭki vī′am vī′găs, v tr II, put in, insert, sow, fire (gun, etc). nara v., throw down yachăli'tŭ, adj, mad yachăly ārt are' are'ı -aró, f . madness yā'd-∙ĕı, f, memory thoĭki, remember

yāg ·ī' -íyĕ -íyĕı -íyo, n , adj independent, uncontrollable (used esp of inhabitants of Yāgĭstān, q v) Yāgistān, country below Cilās, independent country owing allegiance to neither King nor Amır Yăhúd -i -ivĕ -ivĕı -iyo, m , Jew yàkī n, f, certainty yám -yor, see yor (o nasal) yanı, as ıf (not, as ın Urdu, "that is") yăp, gen. yăbăi f. watercourse for irrigation vār--i or varānį, friend (woman's $y\bar{a}i$ is her paramour) yār- ę, f. female paramour vär, prep., front of, before. ma joy, in front of me bute joy, previous to all, first of all yart, adj., former, previous, next v chak previous day yarf-á -a'i -a'ı -ó, m , raja's tax-gatherer or steward varójki, I l ac, (causal of yayóĭkı), make walk or go yarī'nŭ, adj, former, next yarū'kŭ, former, nextmor, the former matter chák, the previous day Yăsăn the district of Yasin yayóĭki yāyam yā'tús walk, go, come, circulate or pass (of com) ımperat see yaróiki yĕski, suıtable yō, m, barley yōn-u, gen -ai, m, winter see next word yonūkŭ, adj., belonging to winter v hålo'l, winter solstice

vor (nasal vowel) yō'r -ę -ăi-o f, large watermill vämvor (nasal vowel) same declension), small handmill yorai or yam yorai bat, stone of one of these azhinu bat, upper stone khĭrīnŭ băt, lower stone yoz-ı e, f., seed of Pinus Gerardiana or edible pine yūlo (ŭ narrow and long), adj., apart. separate, y thoiki, to separate vum vũ'm -i ài o, m, liver yun--ĕ-ĕı o, f, moon yun pūri or pánzăi bojki be full moon · y kholi boĭki, moon become small y, trăn boiki, moon be half y shudi, moon has grown old yŭparójki, I l ac, reconcile, cause to be joined vŭnojki, l l ac. v tr. join yuwółki, I. win zait-ú-ŭví-ŭvä'i-ŭvó, m, farm servant who turns on or off water for irrigation zäkhmi, wounded thoĭki, Z wound z. boiki wounded za'khum--i or -e, m, wound. z thoiki or doiki, to wound z boĭki, be wounded zámánăt--ĕ'. f, suretv bail z. gmóřki or dořki, go bail zămīndār- -1, m, farmer zamóĭki, I 2 ac, strike, beat zăns-a-ă'ıţ, m, small brass pot zăngăr'-, gen ă'ı, m, rust zăngărse khegun; rust has eaten it, it has rusted

zarí- -vě -yěi -yo, f., excuse zărūrăt- gen -ăi, f necessity zauzăkh ĕ, f or -ı, m hell zavār- -1, m, pilgrim to Mecca zeli, t, manner, kund ke z jek z, how, of what kind? ăne z, thus, of this kind zā zāru zavā i zāro, m. brother zavăi dī† niece (brothei's daughter) zavăi púc, nephew, (brother's son) zháme -ō' -ā're -ĕ'ı -ā'ıo. m . sister's husband, son-in-law zhánūb-, gen -āi, f , south zāsa. m pl, geschwister brothers and sisters zabāt - 1 - ye, f, medicine (word raie in Gilgit) zakalóĭki, l ac , v tr , pull zāst thojki, lac. pull zēk, adj, lying down: z tharóĭki, knock down zŭk--ĕ, m, kidney cf zhūk† zhil boĭki, rise (of sun, moon stars) zhil běi, east nlzhūk†, f, touch z boĭki, he touched z thojki touch zĭgŭ, adj, long zĭafat- -ĕ', f , feast zĭnda, adj, living zĭndagāní--yĕ-yĕ1-vo, f lífe zit gen zĭdăi, f, obstinacy zo zo'yı zo'văı zo'vo or zo'yo, m, generally běpăi hybrid between yak and zorāvarı- f, strength, tyrannv zŭn, -ĕ, f , little vallev zŭrŭn-, gen -a'ı, f, dunghill

ENGLISH-SINA VOCABULARY

For details of conjugation and declension etc, see the Sina-English vocabulary c, s, z, indicate cerebral c, \underline{sh} , \underline{zh} , cerebral j is specially marked

tshows the low tone

abandon phät thoiki abate tr, āpú thojki ınt āpŭ boĭkı abide, bäyólki (sit) ability, lävákát, f taufík, m able adı läyĕk be a to, boĭkı about. concerning, kāryo, hăker, both with gen above äzhě' azhě't absence, leave of, ĭjāzát, t, chŭti, f absent, be, use any nush, is not házír núsh, is not nere present abstain from, akō' răchójki w. jo from (1e keep oneself from) në thojki phat thojki absurd, fúzū'l, bēvākū'h nbsurdity, bēvákū'fi abundant, bódű, bo'dű abuse n (=galı), shăvě abuse v . kalyóĭki, shaye doĭki accede to, manzūr thoĭki, manóĭki rayóĭkyĕı accent. tariká, ramíĕi tariká accept see " accede to ' accompany, sati bůzhójki account (story) că'ga, shilo'k, f (financial), hisa'b accurate, see 'correct' accusation, tohmat', f accuse, tohmät soiki acıd, adı, en'rkü accustomed, be, adat boiki ache, v . shilayólki acquaintance see "friend" acquit, bări thoiki be acquitted, bărı boĭkı acquittal bári, f across, pār, re khĭn, ra varī act see "do," 'make," " work "

action at law, nalish, f, davái, f bring a, same w thoiki address (on letter), n, pa'ta, m motal churóik or adjourn. thoĭkı adjust, băndıbăs thoiki admırable, mĭstŭ admit (permit entrance), arut valóĭkı · see ' accede to " 'accept" adorument, mĭnĕlyā'r†, f for the sake of a. minělyarě kāryo adulterei, läzhegáro, m advance, use mucho', beforehand · (of money) pēshagi, t advantage, faĭdá, f adversity, dămizhā'rt, f advertisement, ishtihar, f advice (moral), kanā'ŭ násiát, f. hidayát (opinion) sălā', ſ. advise kanā'ŭ or näsiat thoiki advisable, be, avāzhojki adze tăci, f affront to, beizät thoiki afraid be, bizhóĭki after, prep, adv, phătú, gătĭ<u>sh</u> afterwards phätüt afternoon, bălakāl, m aesophagus, dodu, m again, phíri, phére, në age, ŭmar, f agree to, see 'accede to' agreement, ĕkıār (surd 1) aır, öshi, f. alas! haĭ ăfsō's! alert, shon, hushya'r alight (of bird), polki alıke pärü'lü alıve, jinu, zinda all, buty pūry tamām allow, phát thoiki w infin,

also permissive tense, as báyö't, let him sit allowance roziná, m almond, bàdā'm alms, niáz, t along along with sati, nala along (bank of niver) kūlyo alone ĕk bĕ (for bē†), ĕkā'lŭ aloud see "loud" also, ga alteration, bádlí, f although, akhana† altogether, khás always, dēzgo, hat chak am, hänüs among, mazhā amass, gäti thoiki, já'ma thoiki amulet, tuma'ı, m amuse khūsh thaióĭki oneself tómu hío khush tharóĭkı ancient see old" and, ga angel, in heaven, măláyik on earth for man fĭrĭ'slıtá of death, jil gíněyěk măláyik, his name being izrail anger, ros, f angry, ros, khafa, khúsh w. negative animal, haĭwā'n, m ankle, gŭlŭ tsŭ, m anna, a'na, f annoy, tshutoiki answer, jŭā'b, m v, júāb doĭkı ant, phílí'ly, f anxiety, sămba. f, fikr or fĭkĕr, f , shon, f anxious, sámbakĭs, fíkrcăn any, anyone, anything, anywhere, etc., no special word either omit or use interrogative w. ga, esp in negative

clauses eg kom ga núsh, ıs not anythere kei dĭshĕr ga në not in any place anyhow (without reason). gŭcŭ apart yŭ'lo (u long and narrow) apparent (visible), lel† appeal (legal) apī'l, f appearance, form, shakal, f, surăt f appease, shĭlóĭkı apple, tree or fruit, phálā†. Adam's a, mānī, dodaī māni, f see aesophagus'' apricot (fruit), jorójti, (tree), jui, f approve of, khush thoik, päsänd thoiki are not, nush make a.. arch, m, dat, m dāt phĭroĭkı arise, ŭthyóĭki aım, <u>sh</u>ākų m armpıt, gĭtī't<u>ı</u> f armless, khú<u>sh</u>ú arms (military), samō'n, f arrange, bándibäs thoiki arrangement, băndıbăs, f army, si f. ŭchacójki, jfayójki arrive. ŭchącarójki cause to, úchayóĭki, ifávaróĭki arrow, kon, m article, see 'thing' as if yani ascend, azhet bŭzhóĭkı ascent, cokéi, f ashamed, see 'shame' ask, question, khojóiki demand, běchójki ashes, dal, m (surd liquid !) ass, jäkü'n, m (cerebral j) assemble, mt gáti bojki gătı thoiki assembly, jälsá, f assist, assistance, see "help"

associate with, sobat thoiki or use $s\bar{a}t_1$, with a with oneself, see ' mix' association with, sobat assuredly certainly, such astonish, hairā'n thoĭkı be a.-ed, hairān bolki, taāzhub boĭkı astonishment, haırā'ni, f Astor (village), Astor f attach (Urdu lägānā) soiki be a ed. sacóiki attack, n haī, f, hamalá, m v, hai or hamalá thoiki see յվէ attempt, n, koshish fv, koshish thoiki attend, hazĭr be present, medically, bilen boĭkı thoĭkı attendance in, hazir artention *(care)* interest), [thoĭkı parwā auction Illám, f v tr., lılám aunt: father's sister, phapit. mother's younger sister or father's younger brother's wife cúni mā father's elder brother's wife, bări wife of brother who comes between father's or mother's eldest and youngest brothers is mazhīni mā author (literary), lĭ'khéyěk, lĭkhóĭkik authority, ěkhtíár under a tabedār the authorities. särkār autumn, sharō', m avalanche; of stones, batha'. m· of snow, hĭnāl†, f avarice, tă'ma, f avaricious, khamtamá awake adj shon, húshyar v ti, shon tharóĭki utharóľki v int. sličn boľki

aware, mā'lum (1 e known) axe cátál, f (large) (small) tăbărzĭn, f bachelor, gár nĕ thitŭ back (part of body), pitu, ni at waist, dā'ki f back (again), phére, phĭri, wapăs. see "behind" bad, khăcù, khărāb per, khācī mīzāi bag, khältā, m large, thälyō' small, tu'ni f see "basket" ăsbā'b, f, samān, baggage. f see load "" porter" bail (legal), zămánăt f. go b, zămanăt ginóĭki or doìki balance (financial), bākī', f balances, căkáĕ, m pl. balcony, băldī'† f see verandah Baltistan, Palē'†, f ball, thairí, f football, löti, f. of ata and ghi, lö'tu m bamboo nágic, f banjo, sitā'r, f bank of river, chup, m banker, bĭāzh gínĕvěk barber, thäkur m bare, nánú bareheaded, lú'tú barefoot, nánŭ, nánŭ pā. bargain, saudá, f good b, mĭstı saudá bark of tree, dílu, to remove b , dĭlyóĭkı barley, võ m barren (of tree), shónú . (woman) shónı (land), khặcŭ (ie bad) basin, cĭlămcí, f big. thalyo': basket, karĕi, f. small, túni, see "bag" battle, bĭrgā', f bat (animal), talta pan, more accurately, shoma'r tăltāpăn, m see "fox, flying "

b**azaar. bāzār**, t be, boĭkı, ásóĭkı beak, thuru'tŭ m (middle ù beam of wood, boi, f karī', f beans, French, rabun, bear, n, lc (h), m bear, v , endure, timóĭk, b child, coĭki without object or thojki w word for son daughter carry, hun thoiki beard daï, f , see 'shave" sĭdóĭkı, zamóĭkı whip, thuiĕā' doĭki, thur gi beautiful mĭnĕlī'ŭ beauty, minelyart, f because anise karyo (lit toi this reason) beckon vayó'ĭkyĕı ĭshára doĭkı become, be, bolk, bed (native), khat, in Europälän', m cross piece of wood at head or foot of b, huna'ris see "foot," "head" torient bed, ga, m before adv, prep, mucho. adv muchöt begm, soiki, shuru' thoiki, lamóĭki (lit seize) intr shurū boĭkį beggar, făkī'ı, m behalf, on my behalf, mãī bagō' see for," sake" behind, adv prep phätú adv phatū't behold, see 'see' look at" bell, gàrí, f toll b, bashóĭkı be tolled, bashóĭkı below, khĭri downwards, khĭrī'ni khĭu belly, der f (surd r) beloved, shĭldātú

belt (cloth), dák böni, f. beneath, see " below " bend, v tr., kō'lu thoĭkı v. ınt, kō'lu boĭki bend for prayer kō'lu boĭkı beseech, minat' thoik, minatzarı thoĭk<u>ı</u> n (petition), minät, f , minätzarı, f. beside, käci prep betray (take something by deceit), häla võiki betiothal, hār, f (surd r) hārkāt†, f bet, n (stake in gaine), hálíbón†, f between, mă<u>zh</u>ā beyond pār, pār bēt, ravárı, re khin also phätu, as asëi kúyč <u>zh</u>o phätú, beyond our country bier, tābūt, m bıg, börü bigness, bariārţ, f bind ganólki, tak tholki birch tree, jozi, f : birch bark jūs†, m bird, brin m, jānavār, m little b, cãi, f special names are ŭspúki, f, kes kăngŭli'†, f black khákvē throated ouzel eagle kunūlį, pigeon kōtį kŭnūlj, f dove jun, f, ied-billed jackdaw úskūr, t kind of chat kākas, m, chakor bŭlbŭl, f, bulbul. bavõsh f, hawk baz, f hawk. les, f, peahen hara'can m, f sparrow gūn, f, quail <u>sh</u>ŭnŭ'tĕr, nı wien kŭā'ru, ni, vulture: other names are bulēsh, f. roz, m birthday, jālu dēz, m bite, jän thoiki (cerebral i); (ın sense of Panjabı căbbh-

nā, eat such things as grain) capóĭki bitter, cĭ'tŭ black, kínŭ bladder (for swimming), måyblame, v. tohmät' thoïki, or use word for fault, kúsū'r, gălatī', f blameless, use jēk kūsūr nush, there is no fault blanket, kämä'lŭ, m bleat, ba<u>sh</u>óĭk<u>ı</u> bless, bárkát dojki blessing, bárkat' m tázal, f bleed, lel vayóĭkı, lel nĭkháyólki w name of part as agúyèi, of the finger blind sevo, caka'lŭ blister, phō'pŭs, m blood, lel, m blossom, phŭnar, f blow, v (with mouth) phū thořki (of air) vavóřki blow, n, cgt f light blue blue, nīlu skv blue, agái nilu blotting paper, siáicát, m blunder, galatí', f blunt (not sharp), phat board (wooden) bĭtä'lŭ, m boastful, phūkīlu, phūkēkĭs', cŭtī'lu, cŭtēkĭs' boat, kĭshtí, f body dím m boil, n , p $\mathbf{\check{u}}'$ shi, f see "break out" boil v tr (used of liquids) käyőiki : int bi'ri váyőiki see " cook " bolt n ŭ'dı f (ú long) b, cimā'rı udı cimara'ı üdi wooden b jukái ŭdi tr , ŭdı doĭkı, ŭdı soĭkı bone, āti, f book, kĭtāb, f

boot, būt, m see 'shoe' see "shoe bootmaker. maker " bootlace, pharpit, f born, be, joiki, zhoiki borrow, ūs aróĭkı see' debt" both, bate bottle botăl, f boundary (in field, etc.), dir, báná, m bow (for arrows) dānŭţ, m box, sándŭk' f báralík' m (small), dábá, m dábí, f boy, shūo, shúdār† bracelet kāvū, m bram, mátů, m [sõlu, m branch, bákù m (small). brass, halízu rilt, m baha'dúr, hĭyē'lŭ, brave, bádui see "courage" bray, see " ciy" biead, tiki, t (capati) capáti wheaten b, kĭstá, m non-wheaten, toltópu, m unleavened, shilak (adj) leavened, cürkăı (genit) break, v tr., phútóiki thoĭkį, kráp thoĭkį pieces tato tari thoiki fast (at proper time) ĭptāi thoĭkį v mt, phŭti<u>zh</u>óĭkį break out (boil, eruption, disease), nikhayóĭki breadth, calyär†. f. breast, esp. woman's cúci, f see "chest ' breath, sã. f his, t f breath leave body, die, sa kăbăz boĭkį, sāvŭ kabaz boĭkį hìs† breathe. vávóĭki sã breathe hard, be thoĭkı out of breath, sã sã thoiki hīs hīs† thoĭkļ see "sigh": î ın his† ıs (ĭ long) breed (bring up, rear), ŭnyóĭki, rächóĭki

bribe lík, f i ishváť, f brick, listĭk', f bride, hilāl', f bridegroom, hílělvô' m bridge, sau f rope b gal, t bridle, gapi, f (a long) leather halter, thur'gō', m bright (colour, light, star), tīnu, sanātu bring, valóĭkı, aróĭki, atóĭki b up, ŭnyójki brınjal, möru bălúgăn, m broad, câig bronze, lolyu rili, m brooch (of brass) chămá, m (of mother of pearl), sádăp', broom, läyē'slu f brother, zā sister's husband zhamcō' wife's b . shairī† brothers and sisters, zāsā, m pl full (brother) hī'zhŭ (zā) brown, gūrų brush, bŭrŭsh, in 'v ti, khas thoĭki bucket, pail, baltīţ, f buckwheat, ganārī, f bud (closed) shutuku, m (slightly open), throk bitu shŭtŭkŭ buffalo (male), sandá, m (temale), maiŭs, f b calf (male), kătúo, (female), kătúi bugle, tu rum, m bi gal, m build, doĭki w word for edifice as object bulbul (bird), bŭlbŭl, f bull, donu, m bullet, di'ru, m. bundle (of various things) cloth, etc) bokshá, m wood) bārt Buner, (district), Buner, f Bunji, (village), Bőzi, f,

burn. v tr (light lamp, fire, burn wood), lŭpóĭkı (burn wood), dăvóĭki set fire to house, gotĕ'<u>zh</u> agār soĭkı v mt da<u>zh</u>óĭki to be alight, burning, lüpizhóíki Buro (village), Buró burrow, n, halol, m burst, v. tr., phäyóĭki phäyóĭkı, phäizhóĭkı bury (person), dăfn thoĭki (conceal) khátóĭki busy, mäshgül, komězh sacī'† on some business, komězh business, kom, krom, m see "busy" but, conj, Jēkin, mägár, válékín gī(lı)† butter buttermilk mailt, m see "ghi" butterfly, phátói, f buttermilk, see "butter" button tak (h), m buy, gāc ginóĭki, sometimes gāc doĭkı i e pay the price by beside kacı, by means of gi by (of agent), use either active construction of verb, or passive partrerple w agent, as mäi mālūs raītū, what was said by my father cabbage, gobí, f bänd gobí f see cauliflower cable, dărābi, f (i is half surd) cake (leavened, not wheaten), toltópu cage (of any cage), kăfăs, f calculate, ăndáza thoĭkı calculation, andaza, m calf, bătshăr', m (female). bătshărĕ'i call, n., hō v hō theiki camel. uth, m canal, dălá, f

can, see "able" candle, băti, f cannon, top, m cap (Sınā', for wearing), khói, care, n, shon, f take care ' shon thë! khabardar! carpet, sătră'njı, f female of carpenter, thacon' same caste, thăconói carriage, tumtum, tămtămá. tongā, tāngá carner (porter), barā'lı, m carrot kacun, m carry, hūn thoĭki cartridge kartüsh f case, in any (without special purpose), gŭ'cŭ (adj): m that case (inferential), to, ho cash, nakad', m cast, v tr. phal thoiki cast away, phat thoiki castrated, kástí (h) castle, see " fort ' cat, bū<u>sh</u>ų temale bū<u>sh</u>į catch lamóiki cattle, go dong ni pl (sheep and goats) lác, m pl cauliflower, phul gobí, f cause, să'băb, f cave, kho, m. chārai kho, m ceiling, tăl (1 liquid) celebrated mashhur cemetery, kăbaristan, m centipede, gálāc, f centre (of circle) tràn mäzhā certain, a certain one, fălâni certainly, that s so, silcu ceitainty, yäkin, f certificate, satifiket f cessation from work, chutí chaff (from coin etc) giup, m p! (also sing) chain, shănāli, f chair, kuisi', f chalk, <u>sh</u>éi māti, f

chamber. got, m. cunu got, m. change, v tr., badal thojki chapli, tsáplái f chaprası, căprāsí m. charcoal, kā're, f pl one piece. kārī, f piece still burning. kārų, m charity, alms niā'z, f charm, n. (to be worn) tŭmăr', m chat (bird), ŭskūr f. chatter bashóiki cheap, āpī gācăi cheat. v tr, thăgi doiki, fireb' doiki n., (man) thag "deceive," 'deceit" cheek, hăróm, f chenar tree búc (h), m cheese, hămicı, f chest. tĭtī'rŭ, " breast ' epigastric iegion, hiai gutūti f. chew, capójki chicken, jótů, m Chilas, Cíla's, f native of C, Boto', Cilasi, m chimneypiece (and fire-place), bokhā'rı f. chin, chom, f Chitial, Çăçā'l, f [sort out) choose, tal thoiki (also means cigarette, sĭgarēt, t cınder, kārı if black, karu if burning cınnamon, dâlcin, f eircle, bĭdi'rŭ, m circulate, of coins, see ' coin' circumcise, bismon thoiki cucumcision, bismon, t. city, shaihar, f (ai short) cıvet, mĭtshĭr', f claim, n, davái, f (esp legal) clarionet, sŭrŭnă'i, f . tūtāk', claw, agúi, f whole set of claws, pănjá,

cere-

see

cling, lis boiki clock, gări, f clod (of earth), mathu'lu, m cloth (a than of), than, m (pattu)rın,m chintz (Urdu chīt), pharangí, f.· "clothes" clothe (oneself), chile banóiki (someone else), chile banaróĭkı clothes, chile, m pl single garment, chīlu, m cloud, ázŭ, m bŭrgāl†, f dum†, m elub (iron) dăfus, m cluck, v, at time of laying eggs, kuk thoiki at other times, bashóĭki coal burning bit, karu, m not burning, karı f "charcoal," "cinder" coarse (of cloth), phatoru coat, kot, m see "shirt" cob (of maize) garoly, m. with grains oft, shátúi, f 'car' cobweb, tălbūrăi halo'l, m cock, konkoröcu, m cocoanut, khópa, m. com, no generic term, see 'rupee''' anna'' pass, circulate (of com) buzhóiki, yäyóĭkĭ cold, adj shidalu of food, · sharā wu l feel c., ma cā bīgās ma cā tharē'gi gamuk, ice also used, as mai hati 12

clay, sum, m pale-coloured,

clever, tīnu, calāk · c piece of

clean, not dirty, săfā'

monially c, pāk "holv," 'pure"

work, ajab hikmat, f

clunate, āb havá, f

elimb, nikhayóĭki

māti, f

gămŭk bìgé, my hands are ice, very cold tikizh gămŭk bádů, tiki gămůk bili, the bread has become cold shāzh gămŭk bádū gămŭk bĭlŭ, the vegetables have become cold see next word cold, having chupnos a, catch c., chupnos boiki collect, gáti thojki jäma thořky be c-ed, găty bořky, jäma boĭkı ſsärdār colonel, sio afsar, sio boro, sio colour, ron, variousm coloured, cíců comb, n , kōnyı, f come, wáyóĭki, yäyóĭki out, nikhayóĭki, (of nail, sword from scabbaid) tas boĭki come along! cĕ! see "emerge" comfort, madára, m dĭlása, (for child) jul, f v. tr, madára doĭki, dílása doĭki. (child) jul thoĭki command, n băndēsh†. † · hŭkam, f v tr bandesh † thoĭkı, hùkam thoĭkı commend, see " praise" compass, n kŭtŭbnama, f.: (for Muslim prayer), kabalnămá: f complaint (legal), arzí, f bring c , arzí dojki complainant, mudáit complete, pūru, tămâm conceal, khatóiki see "hide," "bury" concert, mästikhö'ri, f conceited, mästikhö'r, mäs concern : thăı anisĕr jēk hănŭ ? thy this-in what is, what business is this of yours? thăi jek taluk hani? (same meaning)

concerning, prep, haker with genit condiments (for food), masala, condition (state), hal, f halat, ť conduct (cause to arrive), uchącaróĭkį ĭfàyaróikı uchayóiki cone (pine oi fire) sīsu, m. confess, manójki, I 1 ac confidence, ĭtĭbār f ētĭbār, see "depend" confront, műkābila thoiki ·'concern,'' connection, see "concerning" consider, see "regard, think" consideration see 'partialitv" consolation, see 'comfort' consule, see "comfort" conversation, morkal, in. cook, v tr ın pot, ranóĭkı (Panjabi rĭnnhnā) razhóiki (Panj rĭjįhnā) cook bread, etc. pazhóikit (Panj pakana), thoiki, int pacoikit (Panj pakknā) cooked, rádŭ (ın pot), pákŭ undercooked, āmŭ cook, n, hasi'ri, m (i is long), tiki théyěk, tiki thóikik (European's), khansama copper, lolyo rilt m. copy v writing, nakal thoiki other things, pärŭ'lu bojki n, näkäl, f cord, see "rope," 'string" cork, n., tóri, f kak, f. corn, n. (on foot), manyort, f see "wheat," etc. orner, shŭti'†," fo corner, four-cornered, carshŭtī', carkŭ'tu corpse, kŭnŭ, m. sūcu correct, adj, mistu, pūru, cost, see 'price "

cotton, khayas f cough, khu f khu thojki, khu wäyóĭkı count, kalyóĭki counterfeit khótű c rupee khóti rupái country kúi t mulk. f native c, above words and watan' f · wathan f mŭshĕla'ı. courage, " brave" court of justice (local), tasil f "brother" cousin, use "sister" cow, gō, f co wherd, păyālu cowhouse guyal' f crack, n căt, f v int, căt poški est buzhoški, (or larger c). căt boiki căt parójki, căt harójki craft, see "trade" craftsmanship, húnár, f crawl, (general), khãs buzhóĭkı, dāl† bŭzhóĭkı child), dol doĭki of snake, sŭāk bŭzhóiki of man with no legs, dāl† bŭzhóĭkı cream, shamál†, m. create (of God), důlyóřki paida thoĭki Creator, paida Théyěk creditor, kärz gíněvěk creep, see "crawl" cricket (game), kĭrkĭt, f crocodile, grāt, m crooked, kölu tēru crop, harvest, făsăl, m. cross, v , taróĭkı̯, II, tarizhóĭki̯, II · also words for " across" or" beyond" with bŭ<u>zh</u>óĭki take across, taróĭki, I erow, n , (bird), kã, m. crow, v (of cock), ban doiki, bashóĭkı n (cock-crow), ban, f

crowd bódű with word for people, men, etc cruel, bēraihm, bētars' cruelty, bēraihmi f bētărsı, črumb, (tikái) phùk m crush (both literal and of oppression), nióiki be c ed, niezhóĭki ery, roiki of all animals, bashóĭkı crystal, bilāvar cubit, hat, m. cunning, calāk cup (of whatever material), cinī', f curdle, see 'milk'' cure, v tr, mistu tharoiki. bilen thoiki, ilai thoiki: see "treat" curse, cursed, lanat curse you! tŭt lānăt bot curtain, pardá, m cushion (for head), onokis, m. (for chair), khulpaca', m small razai for ground), . khĭrıkĭs, m custom col, f. adăt', f. cut, v. tr, cáráp thojki, tár thojki split, tshir dojki cut in pieces, tăro tări thoïki damage, nŭksān', f. damp, ázŭ dance, n, nátě v, nátě dojki dangerous danger, (fear), bĭzhatĕ'ı Dard, see "Sma" the root "dard" is not used in Gilgit dark, darkness, tütän, m dark half of lunar month, kätest, m. date (in calendar), tārī'kh, tārī'kh, f what date? kăcāk tārīkh?

daughter, di (h)†, f dawn, lüstīko san, m (morning light) · dav 15 dawning, sán day, dēz, m chāk m day dăzō' f. half a d trăn sūri, f see "tomorrow," "yesterday" every day, hár chăk, dē'zgo dead min deaf kūtu dear (beloved) shĭldātŭ (m price), bódi gā'căi death māran debt, us, f (u is u long) kărz, pay d, ūs mŭ<u>zh</u>óĭki or doĭkı debtor, ŭsā'ran, m deceit, dokhá, f fírē'b, f. thăgí, f deceitful, jíbaga'lŭ zhibaga'lŭ: hálvóĭkĭk deceive, halvóiki any word for deceit with dolki decide faisălá thojki decision, faisălá, m decline, see " refuse" deep, gŭtŭ'mŭ deer, mãyárŭ, m (markhor), bum, m others, urint m kĭl, m rỗz, m. defeat, n, shikast be defeated, shĭkăst khóĭkı defect, n , kásri, f defendant, mŭdāĭlá, mŭdāĭlá′ı, deformed (without one or both hands), khŭ<u>shu</u> defrauder, thag, m. dejectéd, gamgin delay, n delayed, adj. ehūt (adj) ŭspā'ŭ, mäzedār. delicious, ĭspā'vŭ delirious, bēkhābar bashóĭki (1 e talk deliriously)

denial, ĭukār deny, ĭnkār thoĭki, mŭnkĭr boiki denying, münkir depend depend upon, ētibār or Itibar, fowith ham, is, or thoiki, do dependence, ētĭbār, f ĭtĭbār, descend, khuīt váyoĭkı or bŭzhoĭki descent, ŭkase'ı, f. ŭke'sı, f. desne, rak, f shok, f irada, adăt', f : v pásănd thoiki, see 'approve' sometimes káit, f khāvāl, f, properly meaning "thought" are used. kái dizhójki, to desire despise, jēk nē kalyóĭki destitute, līcu destroy, barbad thoiki be destroved, bát bād bojki Devil, shĕitān, m devilry, shĕitāni, t dew, phuts, m diarrhœa, see dysentery" die, miróiki sā (or sāvŭ) kabáz bojki difference, fă'răk, f different vu'lu (first u narrow) difficult, gírā'n nárū (a very short) múshkĭl m straits, hēfā' dım (of sight), kam dig, okoyóĭki direct (of road), sucu direction, khin, f tarf in this d navarı, ravarı, ai khin, aiyavarı, aıyavarı khin, anavari, aně khin. anavari khin in what d kaiavari for "from" this that what direction change final -ri to -ryo dirt, thrik

dırtv. cakra'tŭ disagree manóĭki w negative · naĭtifāk boiki disagrecineut, naĭtĭfakí f disgrace, v tr., beĭzăt thoiki disgraced, beizăt disguise oncself yarāk bādāl thoiki, sik badal thoiki dish, n (laige), gudur', m păti, f (\check{a} long) (small), tŭrū† f [óĭkı dismiss (servant, etc.), nikhaldisposition, mizāi, f hĕtŭ f. displeased, nārā'z, khāfá divide, sămaióĭki divorce, talāk, t v bathúyě dojki, talak dojki do, thoĭkı doctor, daktar', m dog, shu female, soci shu see " puppy " door, dar, m double, dŭgŭ'nŭ (middle ŭ long) doubt, shak f dove, see "bird" downwards, khĭrı, down, dounward khĭrıt adı khĭrī'nŭ dozen, dărjàn draw, see "pull" dream n sacu f v sacu pashóĭki drink, pióĭki drop, n tlišk f, thškóu a drop of water (1e a little water), thikek vai, m.: v, to drop (of water, etc), thĭkóyĕ váyoĭki " trickle" dropsy, mŭlīs, bādı, f. drum, daran', f damal m dry, v. tr , shuvojki become d, shushoĭki adj shūkų shŭshī†

duck, bārús, m dumb, cātņ dull (colour hght, star) thapātu dung (of man, cow, dog), chike, m pl (horse) shargu, eject d chike or shargu with doĭki ma dărú buzhĕmús (lit I am going out) 1 am going to relieve nature dunghill, zürun, f dust, ŭdū'j, m dwarf, n, mŭzēlu, tshútŭ' m dwell bayoĭkı (sıt) dye, n ron, m (n short) v tr, ranójki dysentery iskárkě, m I have d, mai iskarke buzhen eagle, khäkyē', m ear kon m of mare (including cob) wheat, barley rice 'cob." sec m "cone" ear of maize before formation of cob, shonu, early, cal (in morning), cal bŭzhi earn, gatóĭki see "earning" earnest money, sáya, f n, kamăi, hätäi earning, kaniái earnng, gás, f earth (soil) sum, the earth bĭrdí, f ear hquake, buyā'l f ease (rest, etc), ārām, sărpit east, jil běi, zhil běi easy, sa'cŭ, asā'n, sarpīt eat, khoĭkı eclipse, gra, m edge, chúp, m edge of precipice or height, bil (liquid 1) cffect, a'sar, f effort köshish f egg, hănē'† (\hat{e}), f white of

egg, shēŭ kĭlā', m yellow. hălizŭ kĭlā', m whole mside, kĭlä' eight, ås eighth, asmo'no eighteen astáe eighte**e**nth, ăstáemo'no eighty carboo (a as in French mal)eightieth. carbyomŏ′no elect. nĭkhalóĭkı, kharĭ<u>zh</u> thoíki ejected, kharĭzh, see " take out" elbow, bakhu'nı, f. electricity, bill, f elephant, hasto, m eleven. ăkā'ı: eleventh, ákáĭmŏ'no embrace, kiŭm boĭkį sā boĭkį emerge, ikhayóiki, nikhayóiki empty, phůsku enclosure, see ' pound' end, v tr., můzhóřki, baróřki, phás thoiki phás bolki n. (point), chup, m endure, timóíki enemy, gătō'nu, m. m dŭshman, m enmity, gáli'mi, f dŭshmăni, England (Europe, America), etc) walavat Englishman (European, American), ánrē'z, fărăn' enter, ărû büzhóĭkı or ărút bŭzhóĭki entertamment támasha entreat bŭyăt' thoïki thóĭkį, fáryād' thoĭkį, minát or minätzarı thoiki entreaty, buvát', i árz, f fărvād, f minăt, f, minătzari, f entrust, hávála thojki envy, gát, f kina', f epigastrīc region (híāi) gūtūtī,

sámār', equal, părú'lŭ, bărābăr f. erroi, this, kŭsūr' gálatí, f see " fault " escape, műcóiki estimate, andaza, m Europe, see 'England' European, see '>Englishman'' even, adv, ga evening, shām, m · in the e, shamat' ever, karč' in neg sentences, khäs, kärë' every, har, everyone, har ek. everything, hár jék evident, căla'† evil, adj, kha'cŭ, khaia'b see 'sin," "error," "fault" ewe ĕ<u>zh</u>, f exactly, as in exactly three, ce aki example, nămúna, \mathbf{m} (pattern) except, prep,—jo băgair',— 10 Ó1 a exchange, badăl tholky, dumayaróĭkı excuse, zarí, f exhausted, poĭkį, somóĭkį expect, ŭmēd' thoĭki expectation, umed' f expel, nĭkháloík<u>ı,</u> kharĭzh thoĭki expensive, bódi gácái experience, dăstini explain, párůzharójki extraordinary (strange), äzhöny, äjäb eye, ăchī', f: ăsī', f. eyebrows, ächikōtę, äsikōtę, m pl eyelashes, küme, m pi (single hair, kŭmu, m) eyelid, ächipati äsipati, f eyesight, rä<u>sh</u>. m face, muk (h), m faint, sus boiki, beliosh boiki

fairy, pärí, f fakır, făkir m fall dizhóiki, tăm boiki from a height, năra büzhóĭkı, năra see "slip," väyöĭkı " alight " false, falsehood khalte', galat false (of man) khältēkis not genuine, khótů (esp of coins) family săpąyā'r,† m fan tha'mù m famine, könër, m famous, mä<u>sh</u>hūr far, dür fare (price of ticket, etc), kĭráya, f. farmer, grestu, gristu, m. kramonų, m zamindar, m : f's servant for turning on and off water in fields, zaitū, m fast, n , 10zá v 1nt , rozá ginóiki end a f at proper time, ĭptār thoiki see " quickly" fat, n, mi, f adj thulu (first ú narrow) fate kismät, f násīp, f father, mālu, m. · bābu, m ın law <u>s</u>haıŭr, m fatigued, be, somóĭki, poĭki fault kúsū'r, faĭb fkhatá, f galatí, t see "error" fear v, bizhóĭki be startled, är boĭkı n, see "danger" feast, zĭafat', f feather, phúrgū' (h), m "wing" feed, khayaróiki see "rear" female, sõci fence, shárānu, m fever, shalt, f get f, shalt väyőĭkı few, āpě

fair (weather), săfā n, bēzi, f.

field cēc (h), m bă'11 f. pánză'ı fifteenth, fifteen, pänzäimö'no fifty, dibyo ga dai fiftieth, dibyo ga daimono fig. phāk (phāg), m fig-tree, phāgái tom, m bĭrgā', t fight kál_k, f (battle) see 'quarrel'' v bĭrgā' thoĭkı (ın battle) kăli boĭki (quarrei) file (iron), n, murmu', m (for making teeth in saw), chárgăi f v tr, műrmű' doiki, chărgăi doiki fill, see "full" find, see "obtain ' fine, n, căti, t ju'iam, t. jűrmána, t (for missing fast or prayer), käfára fine (weather), bezi f ad; safa (1 e sky clear) finger, ágúi f middle f, mäzhī'nı agúı little khēli, f (khēli is an adj.) finish, phás thojky, barójky khatam thoiki be finished, khatam boĭkı, phas boĭkı fire, aga'r, m set f to (house). (goté'<u>zh)</u> agā'r soĭkį (gun, etc) trán thoiki, fire-place phupus, vióĭki m bokhārī f first, pumuko f of all bute 30 vár fish, chì'mu, m fisherman, chĭ'mĕ lā'mayĕk fist, mústäk', m mŭth, m strike w fist, hát műth thē† doĭki, or (instead of doiki) sĭdóĭki or zamóĭki, all w 2 five, pói fifth, poimo'no flag ă'lăm, f flame, gúi, f flax hŭmän f.

fiea, prizu, m fint, cămăk bát, m flood, sar, m (surd r) also means "lake" flour, ate, m. pl ball off, lōtų, m flower, phūnăi', f flute, tărúi, f fly, v thár dojki fly, n, ınăsī' f foal, fătikër', m f, do foam, fi'ne, m pl fold, v tr. salutoiki, krap thoĭkı fold, n krăp, t. sce "wrinkle" following (next), phati'nu foolish, tarádů, bēvákūt, bēa'kal f matter, abom mor, in see ' mad' foolishness bēvākūfi, f foot, pā, m f of mountain, tree, pillar etc gabū'n, m. (of 12 inches) fut, m on foot, pěádăl a foot-rule. dufutá m· f of bed, păvón†, m (see "leg"). cross piece of wood at head and foot of bed, huna'ris, football lõt_k, f foi, kāryo forbid, manya thoïki forcibly, shat gi ford waig↠f (also means stream) forehead niláu, m torest jel, m jängál', m foreign, beganá, dárinű "strange" forget, amu<u>sh</u>óĭki he torgot me, mäĩ ămū'tŭ forgetfulness, amusliyāit, f forgive, băk<u>h</u>ṣīs thoĭki bĕhĕl thoiki (only of God) forgiveness, bákhsís, f fork (for eating, etc.), cakar',

torm, surat f shakal, f former, yarū'kŭ, mŭchīnŭ, vait, varī'nŭ fort, köt, m forty, dibyo tortieth, dibyomŏ'no fortune (fate), nasī'p t kismăt, f. foster mother (wet nurse) ŭnīli mā hei husband is ünilü mālu foundation, khűró gabū'n, m four car fourth carmo'no four cornered earkú'tu, earshŭtí fourteen, condar fourteeuth, condăunăno fowl, see 'hen' fox (flying), táltāpán, m fox, lõ'i, f flying lox, taltapan, m fraud, thăgi f see 'deceit," ' deceive,' " defrauder ' free azát without payment, gŭ'cŭ freeze, gaműk' bazhóiki fresh, táza Friday, shukui friend, shugulu, m dos, dost, ashnī, m yār, m f friendship, shugulyārt, f sof shŭgŭlä'ı, f măi, ashnā'ıt, f dostī(h) f tatái, f frog, mänű'kŭ. m from jo, zho front, m, mŭchõ' in t of. yăr, múchô', căl↠front, adı, müchinü frost, käti, f gamúk', m. fruit mēvá, m phamŭl (in Gilgit this means only dried fruit) fruitstone, hänī' f fruitful (of tree) păcūț full, sak fill, v tr, půrójky,

ŭsóiki, sak thoiki – be-filled tüslióiki full brother sister, etc , hĭzhŭ fur, jät, f. future, in, phátūt gaiter, paitō' in gamble, jua doiki jua khēl thoiki gambler, juabāz, m, ganibling, jua game, see "play," "wrestle" garden, tshá'gŭ, m garment, chilu, m [thoiks gather, gäti thojki jāma general (of army), si'o saidai, sī'o afsar, sī'o boro generosity, shřelě'í f generous, shie'lu gentle (character), moi mizājāi, nărm mizājai gently shon get (Urdu milna) dok bojki get up, see 'stand" ghara, see pot" ghi, gi (h)† newly made glii, mäska gi(h)† ball of ghi, lōtu, m gift, bakhsis, t. inām Gilgit Gilít girdle, (cloth), dak bō'ni gnl, mŭlā'ı, f give, doiki causal, daróiki glacier gămŭk', m (ice) glass, slīusha m glove, dás mozá, m glow-worm, ăgaidĕ'o. m. kalē'l m glue, dōk(h), f bŭzhóĭkı, văyóĭkı go, come along! cĕ! mú'găr goat (male) m, (female, ai collective, lac m pl wild g, shara', m. mãyā'ıŭ, herd, 111 pă vā lŭ God, Dabū'n, m Khudā', by God! Khŭdāvěkan m

gold, son goldsmith, sonyāit, m·zárgăr, gong, gări, f. good, mistu, sho of coin, mistu mistu also means " in good health" goodness, mĭstĭār†, f shiar†, goose, hănza, m Government, the, sárkāi, m adj särkárı grain (ın general) on, m sıngle graın, külü, m grain for horses, cattle băspūr granddaughter (both sides). pō'cı (both grandfather sides). dā'du grandmother (both sides) dadī'†, f grandson, pōcu m grape, jäc, t (cerebial j) vine gú'rbi, f grass kac f for pasture, car, f very short jüt, f grass green, jüt nīlu grateful, shŭkarguzā'r gratitude, shŭkar, f. gratuitous, gŭcŭ grave, n, kábar f · g · yard, kābarĭstān, m graze, v tr., carójki intcaróiki, carizhóiki great, börŭ greatness, bărĭār†, f green nīlu, jút nīlu see "grass." "greens" -greengage, álubŭkhára greens, shā grief, gäm f fĭkr, fĭkĕr, f äfsös, f grieve, v int, see anxious" take huff, phitik boiki, ros boĭkı grind (corn, etc.), pezóiki

grindstone, pāh, f grinding machme for sword, cărkŭ. groom (native), ashton, m for Europeans horses, sais, grow (increase in size general word), börű boĭki of person. dĭm vióìki guest, õshu, m gum (in mouth) haiats, f (mucilage). kălel' $d\bar{o}k(h)$, f gun, tůmák' m g-powder, bĭlēu', m pl hail, n , aĭvĕr', f hair (or head), jakui, m: chămúyě, m pl (used for men's hair) (on body not head and face) 1 at, t (of sheep, goats far in general), ját f single han bálu m see "beard," "moustache" half, trăn, eak in land pioduce, sãzhu, m halt (stage) bas† f hammer, n, hătóra, m tr dăk thoĭki hand, n hat, m left '' see 'right" without one or both hands khŭ<u>sh</u>ŭ hand, v tr., palóški h hávála thoiki [rúmāl, f handkerchief, láspĭk' handle (of door drawer) tóri, f, phaiāti, f of caipenter's tools axe, polo stick, golf club racquet, etc), donu, hang up bal thoik! happiness shŭrvāi† khushi, f khusham f (also good health) 'ce' health" happy, khush, khushan both also mean " in good health " see "health"

hard, kurn (first u very narrow), säkhat hare, ŭshai'yŭ, m harlot, kancanı, f male of same caste, dàlŭ (a long) harp, see "Jew's harp" see ' proharvest, fäsäl, m duce " hasten, lökų thoĭkı hatred (secret) kus f see'enmity' hat (Sina), khói, f hawk, báyősh, f bāz, f he, o, ≀o, anŭ, nŭ head, sīs, m h of bed, sisont, headman (of village), tränfā' under him is börü m heal, v int mistu bojki ' trans, see ' cure' health, lahat f mistiart, f khair, khairat see 'happy," happiness," "good" heap, chot, m ehĭn, m hear, párů<u>zh</u>óĭki see "listen" heart hī'ŭ m (1 18 ĭ long) heaven bĭhĭsht, m see "sky" heavy, agu'ru hedge, see "fence" see 'hoot'' heel khūri, f height, ŭthályār† f heir, wáris, m hell, zauzăk<u>h</u>, f daulok, m jähännüm m help, kumak', f' madat' f. v tr kumak doiki, madat' nen, kärkā'mŭsh, f. henhouse kārkāmŭshai dŭkŭr', f hence, anyo her (possessive), esai here, aini, āni, naini up to here, anyet than to this side this \mathbf{m} direction,

anavarı, anë khin hide (something), jap thoiki, nilyóiki (oneself) lishóiki, ako nilyóiki (someone), lĭsharóĭki see "sprout" high, ŭthă'lŭ hill (small), lāt, m thokŭ, see " mountain " hinder, ráthójky be hindered, răthizhóiki Hindu, hĭndú', m. hire, n, kĭráya, f \mathbf{v} tr kĭrávát gmóĭki his, esái hit (of gun, arrow, stone, etc). 2 sacóĭkı w ac" strike" hither, ānyět hobble (horse ctc) mŭchīně pāĕ gánóĭki hole (large), áchűny, (small), áchúnn small pit, dōku. m animal's house, halōl, m holly, baní, f holy pāk h man, fákír " clean " home, at, goter' see "house" honey, machī' f hoof, khūrų m see "heel" hop, contest in which man holds foot in hand hopping tries to knock down opponent, bátsharō', doĭki seize heel for this purpose. bátsharð' lamóĭki hope, see "expectation" horn, sin, m horse ashpu, m see "mare": h -shoe, sārpn, m hospital, shafakhána, áspatāl f hot, tātu hour, ganta, megani, f. house, got, m European, banglá, m in enumerating

houses in village, dārit, doors, is used in the h, at home, gotěl h for sheep goats, ba, m, for cows, donkeys, guyal', f how? jēk zēli, kē zēli, khyē, jēk bēļ jēk thēţ huff take a, ros boiki, phitik boĭkı humble, mōru, mănŭ'kŭr sh äl hundredth, hundred <u>sh</u>ălmŏ'no hunger üyanárt, f nĭrĭnār†, hungry, úyānŭ, nĭránŭ be h, unyóĭki Hunza (district), Hunza hunt, n dărū f v, dărū thoĭkı gone to h dărūyět gou huqqa, eĭlim, f hurricane totān tofānēi <u>ōshi</u> hurt, see 'pam' husband, baráŭ, m h of wet nurse, ŭnilu mālu hut (thatched), dŭkur' f 1, ma(h) ice, gamuk', m idle, abā'tŭ is sitting idle, băt be bētăn (lit having become an idol be is for bē†) idol, but, m ıf, ägár ıll, gălī's, rogō'tŭ illiterate, ĭlam dastītŭ núsli, raitŭ nŭsh ıllness, rõg, m (surd g) rogotyār†, f. gălızā'r† ımmediately tën tën akı', ĕk dăm imprison, káid thojki imprisoned, káid impure, najis, napak in, suffix -r, mazha' in house, gotěr', gotěr' ărú in the

Sina or Urdu language, Sinār, Ūrduĕr mch, ĕnci, f ıncome, gátní, f āmdání, f ıncorrect, galat' independent (esp of frontier tribes) yāgī industrious (said of farmer) gristu, grestu palizhóĭkı infect (disease) cause to infect, palóiki ınformed, khäbär ingrate, nashukar banda ingratitude, khácár† f ınjure nüksa'n thoiki ınjury nüksā'n m inoculation, huda', f inquest, see "inquiry" inquire, see "ask" inquiry (legal, police, tăikikā't, m and f insect, kri, f ınsert (Urdu dālnā), vióĭki ınsıde árú inspect, cakóiki ınstead of, dishër w genit instruction, see "advice" insult, beizät thoiki intellect, intelligence, akal, f. intention alkhān, f interest (on money), bǐā'zh interpret, tarjúma thojki interpretation, tärjumá, f intoxicated (esp with concert), iron, cimër, m adı, cimā'rı ıs not, nüsh it, same as "he" or "she" ıtch, kházű, f see "ıtchy" khazhóĭk<u>ı,</u> itchy, be see 'itch," "scratch" jackdaw, redbilled, jūn janitor, eäprāsi, m Jatt, Jat, ashton jest, see, "joke"

Jew, Yahúdí Jew's harp, chan, f (n very play do, chán short) bashóĭkı jewel, härko'n v. tr jom, yupóiki, lis thoiki gati thorki join hands in supplication, häti bán thoiki see "collect" joint, n (in body, sugarcane, bamboo, etc.), ban, m joke, n, hávăi mor. mäskarāi mor, m máskará, v, same words w thoĭkı joker, mäskarabāz, m journey, safár, f v, safár thoiki judge ästomgār, m judgment astom, see " justice" jug, cajū<u>sh</u> f juice, ĭspā, m răs, m 'sweet sap" "delicious," jump, prik doikį jungle, jel m jängäl, ni just (in sense of just come here, etc), dunt justice, insaf t. adalat, f. see ' judge" judgment" Kashmir, Kashi'i† Kashmiri, adı, Kashııı' keep (rear, bring up), i ăchóiki, únyóĭki k birds, rámóĭki kernel, hani' f or to distinguish from 'stone of fruit, ne phutiti háni''' kestrel, ŭspúki, f kettledium, dāmál, m key, chē'ıţ, f. (ē ıs è) kiek phacutya' doiki (2 ac) kid, chālt m. kidney zŭk, m kill, marójki for food, hálál thoĭkı kınd, manner, zeli of this k,

ado' of that k., ayo of what k, khyō kınd adı., měharbán, měhrbán kındness, mělir, měhai, f měhrbáni měharbáni, f king, rā, m see "queen," "prince" the King of England bādshā kıss, v., ma thoĭkı, bōtsı doĭkı n, ma, f bōtsi, f knee, kŭ'to, m kneel, kŭtězh băyóĭki knife, khātāi' f khātaiu m knock down, zēk tharójki, năra vióiki see "fall" knot, gún, t (both in string and in wood) v tr, gun doĭkį, gŭnë doĭkı knot badly and confusedly so as to be difficult to unravel, gălatóiki to be so knotted, gălatızhóikı know dăstójki, sűyójki knowing, ālīm see 'leained' knowledge, ĭlam known, mālum see ' joint'' knuckle ban, m kotwal, chărbú, m caukıdā'r, m labour, see " work " labourer, mäzdű'r, m lace (made of leather, shoelace, etc) phárpit f (made of cloth, thread) tăsmá, f These words do not mean lace in the sense of Houiton lace, etc. ladder, chic(h) f lake, large, sar, m (surd r) small, bări, f (a long ri surd) lamb, ŭrăn, m lame, khŭro lamp, native unlit, batī' f do lit, sha'ma lamp vessel ískámbů m lamp-stand.

English shamadān, lamp, lāltīn, m lance, nizá, f land, see 'country'' small , piece of land, lúk landlord, dabū'n, m language, bas, f lantern lältin, hätäi lältin, m large, bŏ'rú late, lateness, chūt m laugh, häyóĭkı ław (Muhammadan), sheryat' shará', f lawcase, műkdamá, f bring case against, nālish thoiki, arzi' doiki action at law, nālĭsh, f, ărzī', f lawful (food) hălāl lay down, chŭróĭkı lazy, sùs lead, n, nant, m leader, sárdār, see "colonel." ' general" leat, pă'tu, m (a long) leak, see "trickle" leap, see "jump" learn, sĭcóiki learned, ālim, ilam dāstītū, ĭlam raitŭ leather, com, m leave, n, chuti', f rùksáť, ĭjāzát, f v trthoĭkı, chŭróĭkı, lĭp thoĭkı take l, rūksat boiki l to go, rŭksät thoik; leavened, cúrkăi see cake," 'soui' 1 wheaten bread, kĭsta, m left (not right) khábű. to the left, khabóm† leg gan, f. l of bed, chain, pā m upper l. (of body), phătālu, m, lower leg, gan, t lentils, bălái. f. mazur. f mŭn f

leopard, băgbĭārŭ, m lessen, āpú thoĭkı letter, cithi', f khat, m · letters (post), dāk, f level, adj, parú'lu levy, n., levi, m lıar, khältēkĭs hek, lusóĭki, las thoĭki lid (vessel, box), kha'tŭ, m he, n , khăltē'¦, t he down, v. jēk boški (cerebral j), zēk boĭkī, găl doĭkī also word for sleep life, jīl†, f zĭndagāni, f lıft, hün thoikı light, n., sán, m lo, m light, adj, (not heavy), lõku light, adj (not dark), see " bright" light, v tr, (lamp, fire), lŭpóĭkı be lit. lŭpizhóĭkı <u>sh</u>amai lupi′<u>zh</u>ĕnĕn, lamps are lıt agār lüpī<u>zh</u>ĕn, the fire is burning, see " burn " lightning, bicŭs, \mathbf{m} . see " electricity lıke (sımilar), pärü'lü like v tr, khŭ<u>sh</u> thojki lune (for building), cūna, m line, kĭṣ'ī, f diaw 1 kĭsī' vióĭkį lınk (ın chaın), large, kā'vŭ, small, khikin', f lıp, upper (ă<u>zh</u>īnŭ) ōtu, nı lower, khĭrī'nı) õtı, f hst, n , fĕrĭst, f listen, kon doški see "hear" lıterate, ilam dästītü, ilam răitů little cănú (first ă narrow), kám a little, āpŭ, kholŭ live (dwell), báyóĭk<u>ı</u> livelihood, roziná liver, yum, m (u is ū long)

living, alive, finų, zinda

lizard, kĭrkă'lı, f. load, bār†, m (r surd) loaf (thin, flat) capáti, f lock (for door, box, etc) kŭ'luf m (second u narrow) loincloth, cakō'tı. f long, zĭ'gu look at, căkóĭkĭ see 'see' look for odorójki năyóĭkı be lost, nashóĭkı lot (drawing lots), kúrá, m. phāl, m draw lots, kŭrá vióĭki loud ŭthă'lú măsō thē† (ē is louse, jū†, f love, cınóĭk<u>i, sh</u>ūl thoĭk<u>ı</u>, měhr or měhar thoiki n., shūl, f měhr, měhar, f mühäbät, f low, lātu adj khĭrī'nŭ lower, adj., see " down" luggage, äsbāb, f.: samān, f lung, bast, f lying down zēk, jēk (cerebral j) yachălită, gadērŭ, mad, dēvā'nŭ madness, yachălyārț, f . devanyārt, f maize, măkă'i, f make, thoĭki make something out of anything, g_i , as rilt gi cilim thenen, they make a huqqa out of brass: also genīt as rīlāi cilim theněn male, bi'ru man (homo), mănúzů, m young m., (vir) mŭshā, m cākŭr jŭān mane (of horse), espur, f (e is è) mange, runi't, f

manger, mädú'r, f manner, zēlī, f see 'kind." " method mantelpiece, bokhāii, f (also fireplace) manure, pas f many, bódű, tűshar so m, ácāk, áyāk how many, kăcāk ? march (day's),pă că' see "stage" mare, bam, f market, bāzār, f markhor, bŭm, m marriage, gär, f. marry, gär thoiki massage, v tr., cāpi thoški see "rub" master (owner, etc. not teacher), dabūn', m mastificate, capólki match (lucifer), kăcăti, f matter (Urdu bāt), mor, m (r surd) · secret m , lītu mor, khálbát mor mattress, shapus, m. small khĭrikĭs, m maund, män, m. (about 82 lb.) mcaning, mätläb, f measure, v tr., tolóiki meat, mos, m medicine, bĭlēn zabāti, f dŭā' meet, be obtained (Urdu mĭlnā) dok boĭkı meeting jälsa, f assembly melon (musk), unripe, galāti, f, ripe, găwăn', f. water m., buăr' melt, v tr, bilyóiki bĭlızhóĭkı memory, yād, f see "remember" mend, prayóĭki menstruate, chilězh boĭki

merchant, saudāgār mercury, parbat, m messenger, düräts, in method, táriká see 'kind," 'how' mew (of cat), bashoĭkı micturate, mikę doikį ımıdday, dăzō', f mıdnıght, trăn rāti, f it is midday, dăzō' bili, sūri dăzō' bili. sūrī traněk ali middle (central), mäzhīnu in m, mä<u>zh</u>ā mıld, möru milk, dut, m · curdled m, mūtų to curdle, tr mücaróĭki to become curdled, mucóĭkı• unboiled hănāù dut milk, v tr., chau thojki mill (water), yor, f millstone. yōraı bat, m handmıll, yamygr, f (vowelin ygr is nasal) millet, cin†, f plcınĕ', millet harvest Minor (village), Minor mirror, äyi'nü, m glass m, bilāvarāi (crystal) or shūshai (glass) ayınu, m. nuschief, sheitáni, f. miser, khắcē'lŭ miserliness, khácalăi, f. miss (of gun, arrow, etc.), rē sacóĭkį (2 ac) mist, (azăi) bürgāl†, f dumt, mix, v tr.. misóiki, mishrak thoĭki be mixed, mĭsizhóĭki mĭsóĭki also means associate w oneself, bring into partnership mixed mĭshāru Monday, 'tsăndŭ'ra money see "rupee," "cash," " earnest"

monkey, shódű female, shódi moon, yun f month, máz. mās, m half m, pac dark half of m, kätest, m than more (other mütü more in addition to this, basku one more, ěk mãz băskŭ rupee more, ēk rupái bäski morning, lüstaiki, f lüsti kāl, cal buzhi very early. lŭstīki tŭk f tune of prayer before dawn tshanzár, f ad). lŭstīkō', lŭstīkŭ m light lüstīkú sán, shēŭ lo mosque, jumāt, f mahzhut, mosquito, phi'cŭ, m moth, prantt, m mother, ā'zhě, f mā, māli, t m ın law, shăs, f motor car, motargāt, m mount (horse) äshpězh phál boĭkı mountain, chis, f char, m mouse, shun mamuyo (u verv narrow) moustache, phúně m pl mouth ã'i f mouthful (of solid food), lap, f lıquid), dāk†, t move (shake), v tr. lan thojki int län bojki much, bódű so m, ăcāk, áyāk howm "käcāk mucus, nasal, khŭni' f mud (ordinary, due to rain). tŭk, m prepared bvoworkmen tăgá, m Muhammadan, müsalman m sŭnni, khāri<u>zh</u>i' Sunm, (scornful term) Shiah, sha; rāfizī (scornful term) mulberry, marōc. f: m. tree marocăi tom. m

mule, kacar', m. kaca'rı, f. murder, n khūn, f mushroom, shut, m music. (playing, native), härīp, tāmashá' my, maī Nagir (district), Năgir nail (on body), no'ru, m, other), ki'ly, f iron n cimā'ri kĭ'lı wooden n , jükäı kĭlı, kātāi kĭ'li drive in n. doĭkı naked, nánů name, nom, m. good n, nämüs', f V tr, nom chŭróiki narrative, caga, f. shilok', f. narrow, ĕrütu native land, vátán, f văthan f navel, tun, m near, kăcı necessary. dárkār be n, awāzhóĭki necessity, see " need" neck, säk, m sótű, m (latter word preferred in case of women) need, zarūrāt', f needle, sūj, f neigh, bashóiki, nephew, sister's son săv'uo, m. brother's son, zawai pŭc, m. nest, hälöl, m nettle, jojmi, f never, khás nē, kārĕ ga nē, kărĕ nē new, nāwu news. khábár, f. (following), phátinů: former. yart, yarūkŭ, yarīnŭ nıb (of pen), păr, m. etc nice, see 'good,'" beautiful," (sister's daughter),

sāvúi, f · (brother's daughter), zavăi dīt, f mght, rāti, f at night, rātyo rātyĕt . midnight, trăn rātī nine, naŭ ninth, naŭmo'no nineteen, kŭni(h)† teenth, künimõ'no nmety, carbyo ga dái tieth, carbyo ga dai mo'no nipple, důdů rů m nit, lie, f naya noone, kō nŭsh nothing, jek ga nusli, jega nush nowhere kojni ne, kojni ga në noise, gáugā, f. hilin, f. kreú krin, f : váva make n , same words with thoiki nonsense. talk, ba<u>sh</u>óĭkį, váva dojki north, shumāl, f nose, nátů, m nostril, náte zöli, f not, në am, is, are not nush nothing, see " no " nourish, únyořki khayaróřki now, ten at this moment, ten akí a little while ago, kotăit nowadays, äsh bäla' nowhere, see 'no" nurse, see "foster mother" O (vocative particle) vā šla (for men) vā, alı (for wooath, hun, f take an o, hun doĭki I swear by the "pir" (samt) pīrēkan by God, Khudayekan by Qur'an, kŭrāněkan by the faith, ımāněkan obedient, tabedār obey (hůkam) manóški obstinacy, zit, f. rabát, f. obstinate be, zit thoiki, răbăt thoiki

obtam, find, lavóĭki be o -ed, dok boĭkı obtamable, lavěk' o'clook, bashē at five o, põĕ what o, kăcāk bashegen ? odour, gon, m of, suffix -ăi, ĕi plur. -o officer, afsar (civil or military) see 'general," "colonel" often, bodú dăm, tŭshār dăm official, see 'village' o over small district, tasildār. m oil, tel, m omtment, mahalyam old pŭrō'nu jā'rŭ (used only human beings animals respectful words used of human beings mafer (surd r). astakalı grow old (human beings and animals), jarizhójki of moon, clothes, shujoiky of a long time ago, kádīmi on, upon, ăzhě′ suffix -zh one, ĕk only, sĭrf, făkat onion, käshu, m open, adf bātu v tr, thurvóiki to o mouth, jämizhóiki adi, slightly o or apart, as door, or two boards not properly joined, cent (e is é) opinion, sālā', f opposite to cala' mai gote' cala', opposite my house oppress. nĭóĭkı be o-ed, niezhójki or, ya order, n, hukam, f · bandesht, v tr, húkam thoikí, bandesh† tholki ordinary, mamúli orphan, jărō', m other, mútů some other,

mutu jek (something else). mútů kō (someone else) some other bird, animal, mŭtŭ jek janavar, haivan some other man mutu ko mŭshāk otter, ŭ'zŭ, m. ought, avázhójkí, mĭstú Khúdāet avādŭ, (good) God needed him, ie he is dead see avāzhoiki in Sinā-English vocab our, äsei out, outside, dărú owl, hũu, m own, adj, tómů owner dabūn' see "God" pain feel pain, shilayoiki ad). feeling pain, jūk, as dim jūk būlŭ, the body is tull of pain galse dim bódú jūk tharégi, the wound has made the body ache much pain, n, jūk, f kărāt, f palace, iāku, m palate, tālu, m palm (ot hand), hăta tāvŭ, m palpitate, dar dar bolki (said of hio, heart) pankha, tha'mŭ, m paper kāgāz, f paramour (female), jothit, f (male) yar, parents, mamāle, m. pl Pari Bangla (village), Bánlá parrot, totā' (h), m. part, bāgu, m hisá, m partiality, lĭhā'z, f tărăfdári, f. (good sense, zeal for friends) náň, m partridge, kākās, m (cakor) pass, of coin, see 'coin' pass off (of sunshine from places), tham bolk; past, prep, dapar

pasture, n, run, f see " graze" patience, săbăr, f have p, sábúr thojki pattern nămúna m pattı (gaiter) paitō', m pattu (eloth) rĭn, m paw, see 'claw," 'foot," "hoof" pay, n, tălăb, f (surd b) v tr, gāc doĭkı, rupáı doĭkı p debt, ūs mŭ<u>zh</u>óĭkı, ūs doĭkı see "sell" pea, khŭkŭn, f peach, cŭkanār, m peacock (really peahen) les, f pear (fruit), small, piso, m large, shuguri, f. p tree, pisóai tom, shūgūriai tom pearl, muk (h), m. (u narrow) pebble, bathúi, " stone" peel, n, dílŭ, m (1 is i long), phot, m. dilŭ is specially bark v tr. dĭlyóıkı peg, see "nail" pen, käläm, f penis (child's), cái, f. penknife, căkú, m people, ják, m pl some people, cāk, m pl pepper, black, kashĭrí márŭc, f red, löli mārŭc, f. perhaps, <u>sh</u>ayat' permission, see "leave" perspiration, gĭróm, f phalanx, in finger or toe, tŭkŭ'ci, f petition, buyat, f arz, f som hands in p, hatı ban thoikı pice, paisá, f pickaxe, căk, f piece, tar, m pierce (make hole), achūnų or achūnį thojki pig, khūk, m : sūr, m

pigeon, kunuli see "dove" under "bird" pilgrim zavā'r, m to Mecca, hájī, m pilgrimage, to Mecca haji, t pıllar, thūn, f. pıllau (food), pülā', m pine, see "tree" pine-needle, su, f pipe (huqqa), cilim, f. smoke, p, tămāku pióiku pistol, tămăncá, f pistöl, m pit, dōku' m pity, nĭrāit, f raham, t place, n, dish, f v. chŭrójki, chŭbójki, in p. ot disher' w genit plam, n, măidān, m barren table land (Kashmiri karewa), $d\bar{a}s$, nı, see " plateau plaintiff, mudáit, m dās piateau, uncultivated, see " plain " play v on instrument, bashóĭki, I game, doĭki ın general hā'yĕ thoĭkı, tăma<u>sh</u>á thoĭkı be played ba<u>sh</u>óĭki, Il instrument), games ; cricket, kirkit, f tennis, těnis, f polo, bůla' see "hop," "stake" pleasant (to taste), "sweet" 'tasty" please, shŭryaróiki, khŭ<u>sh</u> tharóĭk<u>i,</u> khŭ<u>sh</u>án tharóĭki pleased, shuryār†, khŭsh khŭ<u>sh</u>án pleasure, shúryārt, f khúshi, f. khŭ<u>sh</u>ánı, f plough, n, hål, m v, dōnų bayóĭkı plum, (aluca), guldaiū†, m álubŭ<u>kh</u>ára, m. mältakŭ<u>sh,</u> pocket, căndá m

point, n, cărū, in poison, bis m police native police officer, chárbū', m polo. bŭlā', m polostick, búlāši dopú m play p, doĭkı polo-ground, shavaran, m pomegranate. danūt, m **p** tree danúi, f pond, see "lake" poor, gărip, khŭār, a∫ĭz, miskīn poplar, phältsa, m porter, cooly, barālı, m portion, see "part" post, n (letters), dāk, f postage stamp, tříkat, m postpone, motal churóiki or thoĭkı pot, large, for cooking dek, f. small do, zánsá, m earthenware, gāit f (Hindi gharā) stone, large, balos, m small do bălosí, f: a "lotā," mäsharbā: small water pot, sŭrā'ı, f potstand (iron, with three legs), cănūl' m potato, ālu, m pound for cattle, fatak, f pound; weight of two p, ser, poverty, găríbi, f : ājizi, f powder (gun-), bĭlēn, m pl praise, n, (God), hamad v tr, (person), sĭfăt, f hămăd thoĭki, sĭfăt thoĭki prayer, nımā'z, f 5 times of prayer, lústīki, f · pishin, f. dĭgăr', f, or măzgăr shām, f. khoftan', f note that sham, m, means simply " evening " pregnant, ágűri, űmedvár prepare, tăyār thoĭki

precipice (edge of), bil (liquid present, n (Urdu tŭhfa). górin, m háyón, m preserve rachóĭki fóiki press, nióiki be p ed, ni zhprevious (day), yārt (chak) see "former" price, gāc, f. pride, băriār† f. priest, (Shia), ákhun', m (Sunni), maula', m (au long) prime minister, văzir, m. prince, king s son, gushpur, m print, chāp dojki printed. cháp dítu prison, jelkhāna m prisoner, kăidí, m prize (stake), halíbón†, f. produce, half of land p, sāzhu see "tenant" profit, faĭdá promise, kāt†, f váda, f ekrār, f. v tr., kāt† thojki. váda thojki, ěkrār thojki proper, munāsib, lāzim be p. avāzhóĭki property, jādāt, f proud, más, mástikhör prove, sábut thojki puddle, bărŭ, m (a is long) pull, zakalóĭkit, zās thoĭki pull out (nail sword), tas pulse (in wrist, etc.), nār, f (surd 1) look at p, när cakóiki pumpkin, wán, m punish, săzā doiki punishment, sázā', f punkah, see pankha puppy, khukur', m pure (water, oil, etc.) sisi'nu see "clean" "holy" purse (native cloth), phutun', m. · (leather), bătuá m

push, thän thoiki put, place, chůróřki, chubóřki put in, vióĭki p on (clothes) banóĭkı, banaróĭkı see " clothe √ŭ long) quadruple, cargunu (first u is quail, gūn, f quarrel, v , phärkätóĭkı, jägra thojki, rabat thojki, kali boĭki, găsh boĭkı, abuse, v. tr., kalyóĭki n, phärkät, käh, f gäsh, f · jágra, m : käli and găsh are also adjj quarter (numerical), pāŭ m 11, 31, etc, ěk ga pāŭ, ce ga pāŭ, etc 73, 93, etc. pāŭ kam as, paŭ kam dai, 2½ ser, du sēr ga pāŭ queen (raja's wife), soni, f question, see "ask" quench (thirst, hunger, etc), haróiki w word for thirst. be quenched, bäyőĭkı, bŭzhóĭkı quickly, lõku early, căl quicksilver parbat, m quilt (padded, for chair horse), kŭlpăcā', m see 'mattress'' Qur'an, kŭrān by the Q, kŭrānĕkan ¹ rabbit, ŭshaĩyŭ, m. rag , large, kālu, m long, lızı, f small, cirípi, f railway tiain, see "train" raın, n, azŭ, m v, azŭ väyóĭki rambow, bizón† f raise, hūn thóĭki raja, rā, m ram, karē'lŭ, m . dĕ'gĕr, m rate, ni'rik, f rations, rāsan ravelled, see "tangle" raw; uncooked, badly cooked, ā'mu unripe, of fruit, nīlu

razor sĭráŭ f read, ravóĭki readv tävā'r reap lēc thoĭkı, lóĭkı (keep animals etc). ŭnvóĭkı, ıächóıkı birds ramóiki reason (without special r) gucu "therefore" receipt, rasíd, f recently, kotăi† see "now a days" recognise, dástóiki reconcile yúparojki red, lölyű, loilyű refusal, ĭnkār, f refuse. ĭnkār thóĭkį, v , mŭnkĭr boĭkı refusing, munkir regard (as being such and such), kalyóiki reject, phát thojki, kharj<u>zh</u> thoĭkı rejected, kharĭzh see " take out" rejoice use 'happy' w bojki relatīve, n , ŭskū'n, m relieve nature, dărú būzhóĭkı religion, mäzhäb, f, din f īmān, f remedy, Ilāj. f, m remember, yād mucoĭkı (w., nom of thing iemembered),**híĕ<u>zh</u> thoĭk**i yād thoĭki see " memory" rent, kĭráya, f repent, tobá thoĭkı repentance, tobá, f report rabōt, f. request, see "petition' requisite, därkar see "necessary " Resident in Gilgit, börü Sahib Assistant R in Sāb Cĭlās, Mŭlkı Sahĭb or Sāb resign, ĭstĭfā' doĭki resignation, ĭstĭfā, m. and f.

resın, kalel, m ārām take \mathbf{n} moment's r, sū thojki, sū nĭkhälóĭkı return, int , pheróĭkı, II, tr, bring back, pherójki, I phére aróiki, phère valóiki. send back, phére chanóïki also phĭróĭkı, phĭrı revolver, tamanca f pĭstol. reward, ĭnām rheumatism, găse, f pl get r găsĕ dızhóĭkı rıb, präshı, f. ribbon, fitá, f rice, briu, m cooked bat, m ear of, sisu, m rich, povonů daulätdár, see " wealth " ride (horse, etc.), phál boiki (on horseback, <u>dshpězh</u>) rıfle, răfalı', f. right, proper see " proper " right, not left, dăchinu. dăsinu to the r, dasibóm, dăchibóm† right, n , hak, f rind phot, m dílü, m. (more often bark) ring, n, with stone, borónŭ, without stone, khiki'n, f ringlet, taru'ı, f ııngworm, jāzı f. ripe, páků unripe, nílu ripen, päcőikit rise, ŭthyóĭki, hūn boĭki of sun, moon, stars, jil boiki, zhil boĭki river, sĭn, f small, ga, in bătsăl, f váig↠f may be mere channel road, pon, f roar, (lıon tiger, etc) bashóiki, H rock, gī'rı, f (i ıs í long) kēn, f see 'stone," 'pebble"

roof, upper teshi, f ceiling, tál, m room (in house), got, m roomy, shilu root, mŭli'†, f rope, bālī, f rotten, kridu rough, chặca'rǔ round, adj., bidiru (i is i long) all round, on all sides, ĭrgāltak rouse, see "awake" row (of men, houses, etc.), jin, (cerebral 1) tshir f (surd r) rub, pălyójki mālish thojki with hands, or feet manóĭkı, II rubbing, n mālish, m. ruby, lālt, m run, häë or hai tholki r away, ùcóiki rupee, rupáĭ, f dăbál, f rust, zăngár, m be rusted, zăngarse khēgun (lit rust has eaten) sack, borí, f s holding one, two maunds, ěk măni, du mănı borí sad, chupus, gamgin saddle, tilén, m v tr., tilén doĭkı Sai (village), Săi sake, for s of karyo, karı salary, talab, f (b surd) saliva, thu, f thu'ki, f see "spit" salt pázhū adj, pazhulitu salutation, salute n, jū, f: salam f v,, to salute, do. with thoĭki sand, sigal, m sandal, tsäpläi, t sap, äsu, m ras, m sarcasm, códo, m Satan shéitān', m

satisfy (hunger), haróiki (w. word for hunger) be s-ed (hunger), bŭzhólki, băyólki satisfied (hunger), sak Saturday, shimsher, m savage, jängalı save, muzhojki be saved, mucójki saw, large, for two men, haráci, f. small, parnái, f Sazin (district), Sazīnţ say, rayójki thojki scabbard. agŭl', see " sword " scatter, phau thoiki be s -ed, phäu boĭkı school, madrasá, f scissors, kăcî, f scoffing, códo, m scratch, n, on hand, etc, from nail etc., tsår, m tr, tsår thoiki be s-ed, tsår bolki scratch in general, khanóĭki, kāc thoĭki see " itch " seal móhar, in v tr, móhar doĭkı search, talásh, for house by police, talashí f s. for. odorójki, talash thoĭkı search (by police), talashí thoïki seat, v tr bayaróĭkı second, num adj, dŭmö'no secret, adj, lītu, khalbat in secret, khalbater go aside, go apart, khálbát bojki see, pashóĭki seed of grain bi, m of other things gono', m seer, ser (weight) ser, m seize, lamóĭki self, akı' for oneself, akōt' sell gāc doĭkī send, chanóĭki sense, hosh, f

senseless see "unconscious," " senseless". senseless work, abom krom sentry, tsairi, m (ai short) parā' m. separate, adj, yŭlo set apart for oneself, chito v tr, same words w thoiky be s. ed, same words w boiki, also chijóiki, chuzhóiki servant, sădăr, m . naukar, farm s for irrigation, zaitú, m. serve, see "service" service, sădarí†, f. . naukări', khĭzmät, f. serve, same words w. thojki v int (of sun, etc), burizhójki, bur bojki out, start, răvan boiki set apart, (for oneself), see " separate" settled down, (from a long time back, said of old resident), kadimi seven, sat seventh, satmo'no seventeen, sätäi. seventeenth, sătaĩmŏ'no seventy, cĕbyo ga seventieth, cebyo ga daimŏ'no severe (character), khắci mĭzājäi, säkhat mĭzājäi shade, shadow, chizhot, f shake, v tr., län thoïki int lăn boĭkı shame, läsh, f. shärm, f share, n. bagō,' m bāgu sharp (knife, razor, etc.), tinu, (sword) bāt sharpness, tınyart, f "sharp" shave (beard, etc.) (dai, etc.). valóĭki shawl, kār, f. very large khon, m

she, e(h) (e is è), ie, anë(h) nĕ(h) sheep, ezh, f fat-tailed, băkta, m wild, ŭrīn, m sheephouse, bā, m shepherd, páyālu (also goatherd, cowherd) Shiah, shiá, Rāfizi (derisive word) shield, dāl, f khai, f Shina, Sinā man, Sint, m Sina woman, Sint cei, f Sınā man from Yāgistān, Sınaköcu \mathbf{m} Yāgistān where inhabited by Sins, Sinā iki · Sinā language, sinā. sını'† bas, sına bas, f. ın the S language, sınāi shirt, küitáni (ä long) f woman's chilu, m English s, kamī'z, f shiver, dădăr boĭkı be cold, cā boĭkı shoe, paizār, f capli tsăplái, f. grass-shoe, káceli English s, būt, m horse s, sārpu m shoe lace, tăsmá, shoemaker shoto', m mōcı. shop, hặtí, f dukān', f shopkeeper, dukāndār', m short, khuto (different from cunu, small) shoulder, phyōlų, m phizhŭ, s -blade (scapula) phyāvŭ shout, kriu, f v, kriu thoiki show, v tr, pasharóĭki, căkaróĭkı see Sına-Engl vocab show n, tămashá shrine, astan, m shrub, cănă tom shut, adj, tam v tr, (door, etc), tăm thoiki shut up,

ganóĭki, bănd thoĭki "tie" side (direction), khin, f in this direction, anavari anavari khin, anë khin. in that d, aiyavari, aiyavari aı khĭn or ravarı, ravarı khin, re khin from this d, anavaryo, na varyo, etc from that d, avavaryo, ravaryo, etc. at or to the right, dăsibóm† do left khabóm† by side of, prep, dăpăr on other side, păr sieve, dăltis' f sigh, hais t deeps, shida'li hais (lit cold s) v. hais thoĭkı sight (evesight) rash, názyr, f sign v (write one's name), däskhät thojki sign, n, íshára, í. make s., ĭshára thoĭki signature, dáskhat, m silent, manukur, cuk be s, cŭk thojki silk, sikím, f (second i very short) white silk, (native), chūshi, f silver, rupt, m. sımılar, părŭ'lŭ sın, n, gŭnā', m v gŭnā' thoĭkı Sınā, see "Shma" sıng, gāè doĭkı singing, n , gāĕ, f sinew, nar, f (surd r) tendo Achilles, jäva när, f sink, v (of sun, moon, etc., of things in water), bűrizhójki (see also "set") v tr, bŭróĭkı sır, jū, nazür sister, sa, f full s, hĭzhi sa

husband's s, jaze', f wife's

sarō'nı, f brother's wife, sa, f brothers and sisters, zāsā, m pl sit, bayóĭki, II of birds alight, poĭki sıx, şa sıxth samö'no sixteen, soî sixteenth, soimŏ'no sixty, cebyo sixtieth cebyomŏ'no skin, com m sky, agái, f slack (of rope etc.), sok slave, märistän', m sleep, n, nir, f. (surd r, i very short) v solki put to sleep, saroikit sleeve (of garment), ho'1, f slip, sak bojki, tas bojki, khas boĭkı shpperv (place), sák boĭki (dish), tás boiki (dish), tăltākŭs sloping běsko (ē 13 è) slow, slowly, adj, abatu, chūt (*ū* 18 *ŭ* long) slowness, chūt, m small. cŭnŭ, khólù see · httle " smallpox, phoĕ, m pl gets, phoĕ nikháyóĭki smell, gon, m tr. sū thoiki smart, adj. (clever deceitful), calāk' smoke, n, dum† m: v (s tobacco) tämāku pióiki smooth, phicilu (i is i long) snake, jon, m snatch away, luóiki sneeze, n, ji. f v, ji thoiki, ji vayoĭkı snow, hĭn, m snuff (for nose), Pěshāvari nasvar', m for mouth. Sinō nasvār', m

soap, sabŭn', f sock, jaráp, f (for chaplis) mäsi', f soil n, süm, m soft, mauvo (au is half long), närm soldering, kálái, f sole (of foot), pāĕ tàl, m solid, sāru solstice, hálol' m summer s, ŭvālu h winter s. yonūku h someone, use ko, who? especially in neg sentences some others ko .. ko (sing) some people, cāk something, use jek, what? půc, m son in-law, jämcō', zhāmcō', m song, gāĕ, t soot, sheit, f soothe (appease), shiloiki soothe child, jul thoïk see " comfort" sort, v tr, tal thoiki soul, prantt, m ru(h) (ũ is ŭ long) jil† f sound, n , shóno, m sour, cúrků become s (of milk), phär boiki see ' curdle south, zhănūb f sovereign (coin), äshi apit f sow, jalojki, wiójki v, spade, běl, f spark, curtúi, † f (with agarai, of fire) sparrow, haracan, m f speak, ravójki s. language, thoïka spectacles, ámák', m . cash ma', f speech, (Urdu bāt), mor, m (surd r) spend, kamójki, kramóĭkı. khäräc thojki

spider, tălbūru, m spin, cărkŭ katóĭki, katóĭki (note cerebral t) spinningwheel, cárků, see "grindstone" spill, taŭ thóĭkį, biróĭkį intr, bĭrızhóĭkı spit, thủ thoiky see "salıva" spleen (part of body) shom, f split see "tear" tshir doïki spoil, khärāb thoĭki spoon, khăpă'ı, f spot, tī'ku, m spread (carpet cloth etc). dĭsróĭkı (season), băhā'r, spring bahārai khēn, f (of water), ŭts, m sprout (of plants), nilizhójki spy, jasu's, m squint, tëre achī'ye (crooked eyes). squirrel, shāci, f tab, khătarú khätārt or doĭki, both w 2 ac stable, <u>äshpäli</u>†, f stage, halting place bast, f day's march, părā' stair chic(h), f stake (or bet in game), halibónt, í v tr., hálibont thoĭkı stamp, postage tikát, m stand, ŭthyóĭki, hūn boĭki. stand wait a moment tsäk bo! (from tsäk boik!). rise from sleep, ŭthyóĭkį to stand, v tr. tsäk tharóĭkı star, tārņ, m start, set out, răvăn boiki start, be startled, ar boiki state, condition, hal, f halat, f. steal, cori thoiki steel, fălāt', for fire, cămăk',

steward, (raja's), bavărei, m taxgatherer. yarfa, m stick, kunāli, f n, sting, n, curut, f v tr, curut thoĭkı still, yet, adv, dárum stocks (for punishment), guna put ın s , gùna doĭkı stocking, jaráp, f stomach der f (surd r) stone, băt, m of fruit, hánī', f, or phutīti hánī see 'kernel" s in ring phiti stony, khäyāshı, bătakŭsh stop, v tr, ráthóiki int, rătluzhóĭki, see " stand " stoop, kõlu boiki storehouse, (natīve), dānō', m. (Government), gúdā'm, f storm, tofā'něi ōshi, f story (narrative), shilok', f. cäga, f straight, sūcy he went s. sűcĕzh gou straightness, sucva'rt, f straitened, hefa' strange, stranger, dărī'nu. azhony logy strange, ajáb see "foreign" straw, muthushe, house for storing s, guspur', street (of shops), bazar, f shăt, f kúri, f strength, (u narrow) shátilyár'†, f with s highhandedness) or force, shat gi, kuruk thet stream, see 'river' strike, sĭdóĭkį zamóĭkį s gong, bashóĭki I: be struck (gong), bashójki II, see "whip," "knife" string, (twine), dŭlŭ', m

strong, shătil'ü, m stumble, tam boĭki, järgän stumbling, järgän to let s , járgán tharóĭki stupid bevakuf see " mad " stupidity, bevakūfi, f suck, cŭsoĭkı sugar, shakar, m · gur, misri, cını, khän expressing different kinds of s, are adji. qualifying shakar sugarcane, no word It is not known surtable yeski, lāvek munāsib, lāzim summer, ŭvālu, m s solstice, ŭvalu halol', m summit, căi ū' m summon, hō thoĭkı summons (legal) sămán, m sun, sūri, f put out m s, sūrizh wioiki see "set" "rise" Sunday, adit, in sunshine, sūrį, f Sunni, sunni, \mathbf{m} khārĭzhí (derisive name used Shiahs) surety, zămánăt, t go s, zámánát gmójki or dojki Swat (district), Suāt, f swear, see "oath' thăm khãs sweep, thoïkı, thoĭkı sweet, mōrŭ, talá. ŭspáŭ, ĭspāvu, mazedar swell v, (of hollow thing as stomach) půsizhóřky, půsin-(of solid, flesh, ızhoĭkı bone, etc.), shūzhóĭki swift, loku swiftness, loĭkyárt, f swim, tam dolki swimming bladder, máyůs f. sword, khanar', f. unsheath s, tas thoiki

tahsıldar tasildar m table, mec, f tableland (uncultivated), das-Kashmiri kareva tail, phoco't, m tailor, dărzí, m take, ginojki t away, harójki t out nikhálójki t. off, nĭkhälóĭkı take hold, off (saddle, lamóĭki t bridle), hün thoĭki talk, rayóiki, mor thóiki t nonsense, ba<u>sh</u>óĭkı, II tangle, v tr., galatójki become t -d, gălatız<u>h</u>óĭkı tape, fitá, f. target, n, hayón, m · cān, f set up t, hayón or can bayarólki hit t, hayónet or cānět trán thojki centre hayónai oi canai trăn măzhā (or măzhanēt') trăn thoiky · t practice, can mári, f tasty măzedār see "sweet" tax, bap, f · mamala', f octroi t, masū'l, f tgatherer (Raja's), yärfá, m tea, ca, f anrézi ca, f, a kınd of tea taken without mılk Bămbăi ca, taken with milk teach, sĭcaróĭki ın school, teacher, ŭstād mastar', ŭstad teapot, cajū'sh, f. tear, n , āsu, m tear, v tr, tsar thoiki, phayóĭki, I be torn, phäyóĭkı, II (animal's, woman's nıpple), düdü'rü, m tell, rayolki temper, good tempered, misti nărm mĭzājăi bad tempered, kháci or sákhat mĭzājăı

temperament, mizāj, f temple (near ear), kăpăstairi, f (a1 short) ten, dái tenth, daimo'no tendo Achilles, jävanār tent, gŭt, f tenant (land), säzhu déyĕk (lit. giver of sãzhu, half, to the owner) tepid, bŭbū'lŭ (middle u is ŭ long) testimony, guáit, f hank, shŭkar thoĭki thankful, shŭkargŭzār' thanks, shukar, t that, o ro see "he," 'she," " it " that, conj, ki their, ainei then, inferential, to, ho thence, a'lyo there, ālı (i surd) up to there, alyet than therefore, anise karyo, anisei säbäb gi see thoïki in Sınā-Eng Voc. thick, thulu; of material things, phatoru thief, coritú, m thieve, cori thoiki thigh, phatālu thın, tălúnŭ (weak) äslıäti'lü, ăshā'tu thing, ciz, m. think, arma'n thoiki, thoĭkı khăyā'l thoĭki, sămbá thoĭkı thirst, thirsty, väyāl†, f thirsty, väyalizhóiki thirteen, cõi. thirteenth. cõimŏ'no thirty, bī ga dái thirtieth, bi ga daımŏ'no this, anu(h), nu(h) thorn, kónŭ, m thou, tu(h)

thought, arman, f kait f khăyāl', f sămbá, f thousand, hazar thousandth, hăzārmŏno hundred thousand, läk -th, läkmö'no thread, gūnį, f three, ce third, cemo'no throat, so'tŭ, m Adam's apple, dodu, m throw, phảl thoiki t. down. năra wióĭkı thumb, ägŭ'to, m thunder, ägái kŭt, f Thur (a village). Thur Thursday biri'sfät, m thus, ane zell, acuk, ade, ade zēli, äyē thy, thái ticket, tĭkät, m. tie, tak thoĭki, ganóiki tiger, di(h)† tight, tun time, khēn f (ē is è) another t., mutu dam next t, ä<u>zh</u>inú dăm ın the meantime, äyākër time "four, five, six times," etc., cot f also dam, m gúnĭa what time is it? kacāk ba<u>sh</u>ēgĕn ? tımıd, bĭzhātù tın, tın, m soldering, kălāi, f tired, be, somóĭkį to prep, suffix -t tobacco, tamāku m see " tomorrow " today, äsh big toe, ägŭ'to toe, agúi, f together, nalā' gătī (ă long) toll (bell, etc.), bashóĭki, I, be tolled, bashólki, H tomato, cŭrkŭ bălŭgăn, m. tomorrow, lüstaiki, after t, cirin fourth day, cōrĭn tongs, űcü tongue. up, f (not used for

" language," 'lansee guage ") tooth, don, m back t, kal don front t muchī'nu don topsy, turvy, abom see "upside down " torch, lighted, calo't, unlit, läi, f torrent, torrent bed, ga, m touch, n, zhūkt, f v tr, zhūk† thoĭki be touched. zhūk† boĭki tower, shĭkár, f town, shaihar, f (ar short) townspeople, one's own, tom hětăi jak trade, craftsmanship (Urdu hŭnar), hŭnar', f tradesman, saudā'gar, m trading, n., sauda, f train (railway), rel, f (1 surd) translate, tärjumá thoiki translation, tárjumá, f trap (one horse), tănitămá. two-wheeled covered, tängá travel, n, (for pleasure), sel, f journey, săfăr v., sēl thoĭkı, săfăr thoĭkı treacherous, hálvójkjá treasure (private hidden), bĭrkī's, f (ī is ĭ long) Government money in treasury, khăzána † zána treasury (Government), khatreat (medically), ilaj thoiki, bĭlē'n thoĭkı treble, cegŭ'nŭ (first ŭ is long) tree, tom m names of plants as follows Abies Pindiau or Webbiana, kăcul, f Pinus Excelsa cī (h), f cypiess, cĭlī′ f mulberry, marô'e, f Pīnus Gerardiana, thúlēs, m its secd, garo'li, f, yo'zi, f

cedar, phŭlūz, m chenar, Platanus Orientalis, buc(h), m. poplar, phaltsa, m willow, běu f weeping w mŭchū'r, f walnut, ăchói, f see "walnut" in vocab pear, pĭsō', m shugurí, f pea, khŭkŭn. f peach, cŭkanā'r, m, danu'ı, f. p pomegranate. fruit, danū† plum, gŭldarū', m fig. phāk, phāg, m alu bukhara mältaküsh holly, bănī', f. olive, kā'ŭ bamboo nagie f date palm, khŭrma, f tomato, curku balugan, m brinjal, möru bälúgán, m wild rose, sĭnăi, f. blackberry, ishkin, f. dhatura, dătū'ro, m bhang, thốc, f onion, käshu, m carrot, kacūn', m henna sarun m rose, gŭláp French beans rabun a thorn with yellow wood, shŭglŭ f " shake." see tremble,

tremble, see "shake."
trial, (legal). mŭkdamá, f
tribe, rom,† m
trickle, (azăi) vai vayóiki
leak (of house, roof), got or
těshi or tál nistizhóiki or
nistaizhóiki (got is house,
těshi upper roof, tál ceiling,
under roof)
triple, cegŭ'nŭ (first u is ŭ
long)

tood),

unlawful tripod (iron for pots), cănul, (especially hărām trousers, (native), tsanálů, m (English), pátlűn, f true, sūcų see "straight" trunk (tree), dim, m base, unripe, gabū'n m truth, súcyār†, f try, v., kōshĭsh thoĭki up to, thăn Tuesday, ăngāru, m. turban, pásö'†, m thàtu, m turmeric (Urdu hăldī), halízi, see '' vellow '' tsäk boĭkı turn, v tr. pherójki, philójki upside down I int, pherójki, phirójki, II, pher-phĭr-ızhóĭkı, märä'k boiki, phar boiki n, phar, f see "upside down" thoĭkı twelve, bāĭ twelfth, baĭmŏ'no twenty, bī (h) twentieth, bimo'no useless, făzū'l twig, gachi', f twine, n., dŭlu' twilight (morning) sheŭ lo, m wist, pharāt thoĭkı two, du second, dumono udder chīri, f ugly, khacu unable be, dŭbóĭkı uncle father's elder brother, mĭstŭ! bŏrŭ mālu, 113 father's younger brother or mother's sister's husband, mālu mother's brother or börü father's sister's husband, villager, māmu father's brothers between eldest and youngest are called mäzhīnŭ mālu unconscious, sŭs běhō'slı, bekhábar under, khĭrı, kūlyo jäk. undercooked, āmŭ see 'unripe " vinegar, sĭŕká m understand, párůzhójki visible, ungrateful, nashŭ'kăr banda, zhóĭki

unleavened (everything but wheat), shilak see "leavgreen, nīlu. see " undercooked " up, upwards, á<u>zh</u>ĕ', á<u>zh</u>ĕt'. upon, suffix -<u>zh, äzh</u>ĕ' upright (literal sense) tsäk· standstill, wait a moment. ınsıde out. abom foolish matter (Urdu ultī bāt), abom mor, m turn upside down, phărăii urine, niikę, m. pl. mõ m urinate, mikę doiki valley (little), zŭn, f varı-coloured, cicŭ vein, nār, f (surd i) verandah, mükhĕā'n†, f verv, bódú lāvŭ, tù<u>sh</u>ār this v place, ē dishèr akí at this v time ten aki very well, all right, sho! vessel, see " pot " village, hět f kúi, f phärį, f (a long) v. official, tranfa, kuyōc, but this really means " inhabitant," "subject," kō rāši kuyoc hanet? what raja's people are you? fellow-villagers, tom hětăi ják, tom pharyăi vme, gúrbi, f · see " grape " cáłā†, lēl† be v., lēl† boĭki, cal↠boĭki, pashi

have evelet, barizet phatinu evelet or evelezh (or barizer, barizezh). the following y yeast, curku, m atai curku, m. yellow, halizu yet still, darum yes. awa yesterday, bala dav before

y, ĭci' previous day. yart chăk, m.
yoke, nal, m to yoke, nālēr doĭki
you, tsho
young (man or woman), jūán
y man, cākūr y woman,
cūmātkĭr, f.
your, tshēi
zeal (for friends) nān, f

KOHISTĀNĪ AND GŬRĒSĪ.

INTRODUCTION AND SYNTAX.

Note —K. and G stand for Kohĭstānī and Gŭrēsī respectively Sīns call their language sineā jib or sineā mozi in Kohĭstān, the phiase in the Güres dialect being sinā mozi a speaker of the language is called Sīn (fem the same) The adjective is sin or sunkoen in Kohĭstānī and sinā in Güresī

PRONUNCIATION.

Several points are worthy of attention.

Cerebral Letters.—c, ch, sh, zh, l, are found both cerebralised and uncerebralised the cerebral forms are represented by c, ch, s, z and cerebral j. In Kohistān zh and j tare often interchanged, especially after a vowel, as are z and cerebral j there is a tendency to prefer the fricatives zh and z after a vowel. The sounds are made with the point of the hollowed tongue against the back of the hard palate

Examples

Kohistānī lāc goats cei, three (cf cei, woman) zā, brother jabāti, medicine (cerebral j) cākŏnū, look jāmcōh, brother-in-law sīsŭ cob of maize, cf shīshŭ, poplar sāsū, dream.

Gŭrest cicu, vari-coloured chaŭ, whip seu, blind pas, wool. zā, brother. ci, thirty kācul, Abies Pindrau. mucho, before ich, n, bear

The cerebial letters n. t, d, r, are all common and cerebral loccurs in the Drās dialect

Another notable feature is the tendency partially to unvoice a final vowel and to aspirate a final sund consonant. Words are trequently pronounced without this aspiration, and it is always dropped in inflection.

- Examples:—K., băk, băkh, cave; rock-hole kădāt. kădāth, how ṭakī, ṭakīh, button bárkō, bărkōh, bag
 - G.; ätëāt, ătëāth, you will bring. hāt, hāth, you are kyĕ, kyĕh, why ānī, ānīh here. dū, dūh two

The final h in all such words is liable to drop off when the emphasis is slight, and of course disappears with the inflection Voiced letters are not aspirated in G, but are not infrequently aspirated in K. I think, however, that such aspiration is not constant. Thus we hear Ihaido and laido, was obtained gada and ghada, in the river or at the river

Indeterminate vowels — There are indeterminate vowels which vary sometimes in the same word, e.g. between ĕ and ö, ē and ö, ī and o, o and u. Thus in Gurēsī cēn, sycamore, the ē appears to be normally between o and ē, sometimes becoming almost ē and sometimes o. In G īch, bear, the ī is between ī and o. Such sounds are natural when found in connection with the cerebials c. ch, s, z for these consonants tend to retract the front vowels i and e, and to lower the high i—all in the direction of o. They seem, however, to be of the essence of the language for we have them in the 3rd sing fut as Gāsoi or āsēi, he will be oi or ēi he will come. K kānoi kānēi quarrel asīlo, asīla, he was. We notice too that the fut first sing seems to end indifferently in am ām, ĕm, ŭm, and ĭm.

Accents —The strong accents of the language should be noticed. There is no one rule which will decide on which syllable the accent should fall. The preference is to have it as near as possible to the end of the word. Infinitives accent the \bar{o} of the termination - \bar{o} nu

- G. garī'h, watch (noun) kāskī'h, turban <u>shaka'r</u>, sugar dumógŭ, second cī'di, day after to morrow pa<u>shizh</u>ō'nu, be visible pa<u>shizh</u>flos, I was visible khātos, I ascended yazā's, I made to walk
- K. camát, haste hagúro, heavy taki'h, button bandi', knuckle, joint äjing, high, upper

The short vowel (here u) at the end of many words may be taken as a very short vowel often involving the lengthening of the vowel of the previous syllable. The yoccurring in many Guresi infinitives is often very faint, so pashizhōnu and pashizhōnu do not greatly differ

Epenthesis — There is not much epenthesis in the language. but a final i frequently affects an a in the previous syllable, thus in K hanu, is, becomes in the fem. hain, where the ai is pronounced like the a in English "man"

A long \bar{a} changes from a as in French âme tâche, to the a in French words like "page," "cave," e.g. Kohĭstānī machārī, bee, has an a of this nature. Sometimes a short i is introduced after the a, as machārī. Similar changes may be

NOUNS. 211

found in the Gűrēsī dialect and some which can haidly be called epenthetical. We have caikeā caikeāth imperat and future 2nd plur of cäkyōnu, see, where we should have expected căkeā cakeāth of also katāri, female mule plur kātaĭri

NOUNS

(Gŭrēsī.)

Case—In Gurësi the genit suffix is sing mase -o, sing fem.-ei, plur -e for both mase and fem. It changes according to the number and gender of the word qualified, but (unlike Urdu and Kashmiri) it never changes according to whether the qualified noun is nomin or oblique

The dat suffix is -ta or -te which is added also to adverbs. The accus is often the same as the noming if it has a suffix it is that of the dat. The so-called ablative is made with the

preposition zho

The most interesting case is the instrumental or agent, which has two distinct forms, one ending in -ɛ̃ī tor use in the past tenses of transitive verbs, and the other in -ɛ̃i used with all other parts of transitive verbs. The former seems to be Aryan. In the Roy As Soc's monograph on Northern Himalayan Languages I have adduced forms which resemble it. Cf Bhādrāwāhī -ē̄ī for the plur agent, Bhātēālī agent sing -ē̄ and -aī, Kāṅgrī agent sing, and plur. -ē̄ The latter reminds us of the Tibetan agent which ends in -s, and of Jād and Nyāmkāt -sū I should not like to put forward any theory, but the double form suggests the presence of influences from two different families of languages. In the plur the agent becomes -ĕīzhī In the sing, fem it generally ends in -ō̄, as sāzō̄, by a sister sāsō̄, by her. The first pers pron in the plur has -sū for both agents

The prepos azhā', upon, appears to require that its object should add zhi before azhā. Thus we have sisazhi azhā, on the head sandūkazhi azhā', on the box gōzizh azhā, on the house. ashpizhi azhā', on the horse while for upon me, thee, him, us you, them we find mō, tu, sesi, bē, tsō, sanō followed

by -zhi ăzhā'

(Kohĭstānī)

In Kohistāni the gen. sing suffix is generally -ei, plur -o Neither of these is subject to change, no matter what the gender, number or case of the following noun may be

The dat suffix is ra which may become rei in the plur but in ordinary conversation no change is made. As in the other dialects it may be added to adverbs and prepositions with the general idea of direction to in time or space.

The preposition "from" is 10, 1\hat{a} or \(\frac{zh}{c}\), the plural form being in practice the same, though sometimes said by the people to be 1\hat{e} or \(\frac{ze}{c}\).

The two agent suffixes are -oi, -ei or -ī for the sing of the first, with -je or -ja preceded by a short vowel for its plur, the second being -su or -s for both sing and plur. In Kohĭstānī, however, the two forms are not kept so rigidly distinct as in Gūrēsī and in the case of nouns the second form is frequently employed for the first. With pronouns this is rare, the forms being as a rule distinguished from one another.

The accus is generally the same as the nomin

The prepos $4j\bar{a}$, upon, is added directly to the word without the addition of \underline{ch} , thus $\underline{g\bar{o}za}$, \underline{aja} , upon the house sisa \underline{aja} , on the head $\underline{ash}pi$ \underline{aja} , upon the horse $\underline{m\tilde{o}}$ \underline{aja} , upon me

In both dialects many nouns make little difference between the sing and the plur, except in the genit and in the ending for the first agent. Even in the case of the agent the final je or ja is so taintly pronounced in Kohistānī that often it is hardly audible. There is a tendency in actual speech to assimilate all short vowels.

Pronouns These do not call for much comment The first person has three roots, m- in the sing, and b and as- in the plur. The root b- is found in the sing in Käshmīrī boh, while m- and as- are common in the Aryan languages of North India

Interrogative pronouns are used also as indefinite pronouns, thus words meaning "who?", what?" are used for "anyone" and 'anything"

Adjectives ending in -u for the mase sing take -a in the mase plur and -i in the fem. both sing and plur. They do not change for ease unless used as nouns. Adjectives ending in a consonant are indeclinable except when used as nouns. Khūdāe Pāk, God Holy, is treated as a single noun, the inflectional endings being added to l'āk.

Enumeration is by scores, and the numbers are very simple and regular For ordinals mugu (K), or mogu (G) is added.

VERBS.

The conjugation of verbs is not difficult. It resembles that of the English verb in the fact that it is generally sufficient to know one or two parts in order to be able to conjugate the whole. The most noteworthy points are the existence of an organic

VERBS. 213

passive, the use of two agent forms, although only one is found in Gilgiti Sinā, and the fact that in all past tenses, whether transitive or intransitive, the verb changes according to the gender, number and person of the subject. It has not that passive construction common to many Aryan vernaculars in India whereby the verb changes according to the logical object which becomes the grammatical subject.

The infinitive ends in only the o always receiving the accent. It is a verbal noun and may be declined like any other noun in -u, taking -a for the plur mase and i for the

tem sing or plur Thus we have -

K ai kom thông mistù, hánu, it is right to do this work.

mỗ păshonary gás, I went to look

tiki khōneī khēn nǐsh, it is not the time for eating food. nămāz thōn bozhām ² shall I go to pray ² In this sentence the dative ending -ra is omitted.

The imperat is formed by adding to the root of the verb-é for the sing and -ĕā' for the plur, or is the same as the root for the sing and adds unaccented a in the plur — ătē', āṭĕā', bring hār, hāra, take away The root is found by omitting the ending -ōnu of the infin.

According to accent verbs are divided into two main

classes -

(1) Those which in the Put, Pres Ind, and Imperf accent generally the syllable following the root. They usually make

the past in -ās

(2) Those which in the Fut, Pres Ind and Imperf accent the root. They have slight contractions in some of the syllables after the root. Almost all intrans verbs belong to the second class. Some trans verbs also belong to it, but most belong to the first.

The future adds to the stem the following endings —-ĕm, -ăm, -ĭm, etc., -ē -o1 or -e1, -ōn -ĕāth or -āth, -ōn The short vowel of the first sing varies When the infin is monosyllabic (not counting the final short -u), the verb is generally somewhat irregular as will be seen from the conjugations in the grammar, zh and z are apt to be interchanged in all verbs.

The future is in common use as a pres subj. This corresponds to Kashmiri, but Ṣinā has greater flexibility than Kashmiri. Cf. the examples of conditional sentences given lower down. A table of the chief verbs exhibiting irregularity is appended. The irregularities are usually found in the formation of the past tense.

In Güresi the pres. ind, imperf. and pres perf are as a rule a combination of two tenses more or less rapidly uttered, being respectively future with pres of verb subst, future with

past of verb subst, and past with pres of verb subst. In Kohistānī these have been welded into single tenses, though their origin is obvious. Thus we have ātīmūs, I am bringing, from ātīm hūs or hānūs ātāsū, I have brought, from ātās hūs or hānūs. The imperf is derived from the pres ind, e.g. ātāmūsā. I was bringing

A future indicating doubt is expressed in K as follows—the continuative future by the future with bilos, the simple 'will be' by the pres of the verb subst with bilos, and the

future perfect by the past with boi

hărei bilŭ, he will doubtless be taking it away

hànŭ bilŭ, it will doubtless be so

shūnīlu boi "Feraingi hana" thēto lākin pāshou ne boi, he will have heard that there are Europeans but will not have seen them

The past of trans verbs ends in G as -a -a u -ies -ieth -ie

Instead of the first three we may have in verbs of the second class -yas, -ias, or -ĕas, -ya, ia or -ĕa, -yaŭ, iaŭ or ĕaŭ K. -as -a -ou or -au -es -eth -ege.

Verbs of the second class have for the first three -yās, ¡ās, -ĕās. -yā, -¹ā, -ĕā; you or -yǎu, -ĭou or -ĭǎu, -ĕou or -ĕáu

Fem -es -ege -eg1 -es -eth -ege in which the Güresi and Gilgiti pasts are combined

The intrans past normally ends as follows, the dialects being practically the same

G -ilos -ilo -ilo or -ili, -ilis -ileth ili Fem -ilyes -ilye -ili -ilyes -ilyeth -ilye K -ilos -ilo -ilo -iles -ileth -ile.

. -1108 -110 -110 -11es -11eth -11e. Fem ĭlĕs -ĭlĕ -ĭlĕ -ĭlĕs -ĭlĕtlı -ĭlĕ

The pluperfect in both dialects is the past with the past of the verb subst as ătās ăsĭlos, I had brought

A number of intrans verbs instead of -ĬI in the penultimate syllable have some other syllable thus —G ōnu come ālos · lishyōnu, conceal oneself, lītos dazhonu, burn, dados sacyōnu, be attached satos paruzhyōnu, hear, parudos These words are almost identical with Kohistānī Others are K rōnu, crv, rōlos miryōnu, die, muos wazōnu, descend, watos noshōnu, be lost, notos

Some verbs with trans meanings have past tenses of intrans form; in Gŭrēsi some of them take the subject in the agent case

VERBS 215

G bi<u>zh</u>yōnu fear bi<u>zh</u>ilos měi bi<u>zh</u>ilos I feared. sĭncōnu, learn, síncĭlos měi sĭncĭlos, I learned părŭ<u>zh</u>yōnu, hear understand měi parŭdos, I understood, heard

táryōnu, to cross, tárilos has subject in nom case mo<u>zhizh</u>ōnu, mo<u>zh</u>izhĭlos, finish, has both a trans and an intrans sense with nom subj

yāzhōnu, walk or cause to walk, has yātos, walked, with subj. in nom case, and yazās caused to walk, with agent subj. There is also a regular causal yāzhayōnu

K shicony learn shicilos

yazonu, walk vatos vazonu, cause to walk, yazayas
To be finished is muconu mutos, otherwise the above
verbs are practically as for Guresi
panyonu, read, past panyas or panilos

Verbs ending in r(v)ony are a little irregular. Those ending in -air(y)ony aryony or aryony usually have -air in the future and go back to -air, ar or ar in the past. They are mostly causals

G dǐ mairyông, kill dǐ māiĕm, dǐ mairĕās di for dē, conj partic ot dōng, give, here means 'strike'' părŭzh-airyōng, explain, -ārĕm -airĕās dŭzh-arōng, wash -ārĕm -airĕās

In K the same thing occurs, but the verbs are haldly so regular

b**ŭ**zh-āryōnų, awaken. -yāram -á1éās bud-yārōnų, awaken -yáram -äréās' párŭj-airyōnų, explain, -ārěm airèās.

di marōnu kill di māram di mārās also without $d\iota$, also as follows

marōnu, kill mārām mārās (cerebral 1)

 īkht-īrōnu, mix
 -yāram
 -īrīās

 bākh-arōnu ride
 -āram
 -arilos

 cūk-vārōnu stop (trans)
 -yāram
 -ĭrīās

 dīzh-ārōnu, wash
 -ārĕm
 -ēɪĕās

PASSIVE

The passive is formed by adding if or it to the root of the verb. This is much commoner in the Kohistāni dialect than in the Gūrēsi

- G cakyonu, look cákijonu or cákizhyonu, be looked at
- K sanonu, build, make, sanijonu, be made maronu, kill marijonu, be killed

The passive is conjugated like an intrans verb and has its past in -ilos, as sănijilo, it was made

There is also a stative passive participle ending, in both dialects, in I'lŭ, which is declined like adjectives in -u -

sănilă, made phătilă, broken This corresponds to the Hindi passive partic. with huā, as bănāyā huā, made, in the state of having been made törā huā, broken An organic passive partic is found in many Aryan hill dialect as in north eastern Panjabi kàddhěādā ejected Cáměáli hērorā, seen

THE CAUSAL VERB

The normal causal form ends in -yōny. In the simplest cases this is added with an intervening a (in Kohĭstānī often without this a) to the root of the verb which is to be rendered causative.

G	căkyōnu, look at	cakavonu cause to be looked
K	cakōnu	cakvonu and cakavonu
	pashyonu see	páshávöny cause to be seen
	päshonu	pashvony and pashayony
	sinconu, learn	sıncay önu teach
	shicong, rema	shĭcyōnu
ħ,I	requently the root of the ca	usal is changed.
G	khä <u>zh</u> võnu, ascend	khalvonu cause to ascend
\mathbf{K}	ikh ızöny	īkhálōnu
G	vízhony, descend	välyonu, cause to descend
		(rain etc, said of God)
K	väzōnu	valonu
G	and K dazhonu, burn	dayonu burn (tr)
	(intr)	. ,
G	and K chizhony, tear	chĭnyōnu, tear (tr)
	(intr.)	
G	and K shishonu, be dry,	shäkärvõnu, dry (tr)
	and K sac(y)onu, be	
	attached	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
G	and K párůzhōnu, hear	G. parúzhairvony, K paruzh-
~	understand	airyonu, explain,
		7 7-1 171

AGENT PARTICIPLE

The agent participle corresponding to Hindi and Urdu -wāla ends in -k, but the formation is not always regular. The most usual method of forming it is to add -ē'k to the root for verbs of the first class, and -ak unaccented for those of the second

VERBS. 217

G. and K cakek, looker thek, doer atek' bringer and on the other hand we have

G khāzāk, descender from khāzhyōnu yāzāk, walker, from yāzhōnu

khāk eater, from khōnu is contracted.

In Kohistānī the infin is used in this way in agreement with a noun, as rasona mushā, a keeper. camat thona mushā, a man who hastens

CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPLE

The conjunctive participle corresponding to the Hindi and Urdu -kar or -ke is formed by adding -e' to the root for verbs of the first class and -i for the second. There are slight irregularities

G. and K cákē', having looked the, having done ăte having brought. kǔtē', having beaten

khāzī', having ascended: yāzī', having walked pāshī', having seen gē, having gone, is formed from the root of the past tense gās (bozhōnu, to go)

COMPOUND VERBS

Verbs compounded with nouns and adjectives As in Hindi and Urdu, and to a greater extent than in Kashmiri, verbs are joined to nouns and adjectives to express a single idea. The commonest verbs used in this way are thyöng, do or make (K thōng), dyōng, give (K dōng) bōng, become Others are ōng, come välyōng, bring down (K, válōng) vázhōng, descend (K, vázōng)

G. thătharai thyōnu, trembling make, tremble
bish dvōnu, twisting give, twist
lănă bōnu shake (intr) lánă dyōnu, shake (tr) lănă
(K lăń) means shivering
àzŭ vălyōnu (K ázŭ välōnu) to bring down rain (referring
to God), to rain

K lămăn dōny swim.

dai vălōni, bring down beard, to shave ehigi văzōni, sneeze descend, to sneeze (G chin vázhōnu) coț dōnu, to strike.

Verbs compounded with other verbs —Verbs are compounded in this way to express such ideas as ought, ability, knowing how to

Ought—In Gürēsī this is expressed by bozhi with the infin bozhi from bozhony, to go, corresponds exactly to the

Kashmırı gatshi, trom, gatshin, to goʻbozhı dyōnu, one ought to give, it is necessary or right to give, Kashmırı gatshi dyün ef Hindi dena chahiye

In Kohistānī some such word as mistu, good, is used, as

dony mistu hanu it is good to give

Ability — bōnu, be able, with the infin G tu vāzhōnu nai bē, thou art not āble to walk K mō yāzōnu bom, I can walk In K this is sometimes shortened, thus mō yaza bom. I can walk, tu bozha bē, thou canst or mayest go

Know How To -dástōnu (G and K), and lástōnu (K.).

- G. mỗsử cak thyōnự dặstěm, mỗsử cák thyōnự nai dặstệm, I know how to dig, I do not know how to dig
- K mõs pāngār dōnu lästěm, I know how to hobble (a horse) tus därū dōnu na dästê, thou dost not know how to hunt.

PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

Pronominal suffixes which are so fully developed in Kashmiri, and add so much to the difficulty of that language, are comparatively rare in Sinā I have not noticed them at all in Kohistānī In Gürēsī I have noticed them for the second sing and second and third plur. always to express an object, direct or indirect

hū, is, hūi, is to thee Kashmiri chuv from chuh, is hữou, is to you chùva hữkh, is to them chŭkh kŭtvonu, to beat kŭtem, I shall beat kŭtemei, I shall beat thee · cf Kash māray, I shall bcat for thee kŭtěmou, I shall beat you mārava. I shall beat you mārakh. I shall kŭtěměkh. I shall beat them beat them

In Kash māráy the suffix is dative, I shall beat thee is māráth

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE

When an interrogative sentence does not contain one of the ordinary interrogative words such as how when why where, etc., a special particle is often inserted. The particle is $d\bar{a}$ in Gürēsī and lā or ē in Kohistānī. Down the Indus from Cilās ē is commoner than $l\bar{a}$ which is hardly found. These particles are sometimes used with the imperative and then have the effect of softening the abruptness of an order

G mistă boi hỗ dã? K. mistă hỗ ễ, art thou well kokôe hã dã (ễ), are there hens?

ashpí atë da (la), bring the horses The force of da or la is that of Enghsh will you," bring the horses, will you.

mosú tamaku pim da (ē) may I drink tobacco i (1 e smoke).

These particles may not be used along with an interrogative pronoun adjective or adverb,

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

(Kohĭstānī)

(1) Of the form if he eats this he will live", protass and apodosis both future in sense Koh has protass in past, apodosis future.

mo khvās to mirim', if I eat this I shall die

In a variety of this the pres ind. may be used in the protasis

haro to har, na haro to phal the. It you are taking this (1c., if you wish to take it), take it, if you are not taking it, leave it 'You' here is sing. If a plural is meant the sentence becomes haratha to hara, na haratha to phal thea the meaning being otherwise the same

- sèsi haro to hàrta, na hàro to na hàrta, if he is taking it (wishes to take it,) let him take it, if he is not taking it, let'him leave it Harta is concessive, corresponding to Gilgiti haiot, hàrota
- (2) Of the form "if he were to eat this he would die" or "if he had eaten this he would have died". These are not clearly distinguished. In most Indian languages the context has to decide which sense is intended, and that in spite of the existence of forms which ought to decide the point without the context.

The protasis has either (i) the past tense with the subordinate particle to, the past tense being deprived of its suffix, or (ii) the past tense uncontracted along with the past of bony, to be, used with to, in this case the past of bony loses its suffix Strictly speaking the first of these should mean "if we were to do," etc, and the second 'if he had done," etc

The apodosis has either the future with bile (bile being indeclinable), or the future with to .The former is commoner.

mỗ belā āl-to (or ālos bǐl-to), sābsĕ mǔra poisa dei bǐle, if I had come yesterday, the Sahib would have given me a pice

āse jabāti (cerebral j) kheou bil-to, bish ne mine bile (or ne minzhei to), if he had eaten the medicine, perhaps he would not have died

koe ga āl-to (or ālo bĭl-to), poisa laizh bile, if anyone had come he would have obtained a pice

koc ga āl-to, mỗ them bile, if anvone had come, I should have done it

It will be seen that āl-to, bil-to and bile are indeclinable. The form with simple āl-to may mean either "were to come," or "had come," while that with ālos bil-to or ālo bil-to must mean "if he had come," etc. bil-to is contracted from bile and to To, the particle of subordination plays an important part in all subordinate clauses

The following clauses will show the forms used for the different persons and genders

mo al-to or alos bil-to if I were to come or had come tu al-to or alo bil-to, if thou wert to come or hadst come yo al-to or alo bil-to. if he were to come or had come be al-to or ales bil-to, if we were to come or had come tso al-to or alet bil-to, if you were to come or had come ye al-to or ale bil-to, if they were to come or had come

To get the fem. one must change ālos ālo ālo ālēs alēt ālē into ailīs aili ailīs ailīt ailī, thus

mõ āl-to or ailis bil-to, if I (fem) were to come or had eome

al-to and bil-to are not changed

TEMPORAL CLAUSES

(Kohistāni)

"At the time of doing" is rendered by khen or khin, time, with the verb in the tense required by the sense

mõ tiki khyās khēni (or khíni), at the time that I was eating food. lit I ate food at-the-time

tso ālět khēni (or khǐnı). while vou were coming lit you came at-the-time

khen may be used with the unfin

tiki khōnài khēn bìlŭ bread eating-of time became, it is time to have food.

PURPOSE, CONTINGENT RESULT.

(Kohistānī)

Purpose is expressed by the future with or without bile. A connecting conjunction is not required. This construction does equally well for all purpose clauses whether in English they are past or future, the underlying idea is that they are always future with reference to the time of the main verb

thulo bătshō hălal' thea, besu khon khushaltea thôn, kill the fat calf that we may cat and be happy

tho mừra kặrẽ ga ẽk lách ga ni dã mỗ tomi somāta soi tomashá them bile, thou never even gavest me even a goat that I might make fun with my (same-age) companions.

The same construction is used to express contingent result See the second seutence under the next heading—I am not worthy that people should say

Purpose may also be expressed by the dative of the infini-

tive —

tiki khōnara gou bread eating-for he-went, he went to have food

QUOTATIONS

(Kohĭstānī)

The narratives well illustrate the use of the verb thony, do to indicate quotations. It is placed after the words quoted

"känoi kyĕ thēt' thē, khojou, 'quarrel why ye made?" having—said he asked, ie he inquired saying, why did ye quarrel?

mỗ laik no hỗs "thei púch hữ "the jakse razan, I worthy not am "thy son is "having-said people may say, i.e I am not worthy that people should speak of me saying

I am thy son

shunīlu boi "Feraingi hana" thēto pashou ne boi heard he-will-be "Europeans are" having said, saw not will-be. he will have heard that (saying) there are Europeans, but will not have seen them. The loan-word shunīlu from shunōnu, Urdū sunnā, is striking. Like the more usual paruzhōnu, it is considered intrans

Käshmīrī Influence

The Güres and Tilel people are bilingual speaking both Kashmiri and Sina Their dialect has several points of resemblance to Kashmiri not found in Kohistani The following may be noted

(i) bozhi, ought, from bozhony, go corresponding to Kashmiri gätshi from gätshun, go as bozhi cakyonu, one ought to look Kash gätshi wüchun

(ii) The use, though to a very limited extent, of pronommal suffixes hui, is to thee Kash, chuy (hu, is Kash chuh)

kŭtemekh, I shall beat them Kash. mārākh. (kŭtem, I shall beat Kash māra)

(iii) The partially adjectival nature of genitives, which change according to the number and gender of the nouns governed, but do not change for case genitives in the Dras dialect of Sina do the same

(10) The vocabulary has a few Kashmiri words not used in Kohistāni, as sāra, half more than, sāra cār, 41 Kash sāda tsor sāda, quarter more than, sāda asth, 81 Kash swada oth thanih, butter; Kash thai (Koh gih) kădul, bridge, Kash kădul (Koh. seō, kärtül) the r in pronu (Koh ponu) is also Kashmiri

A number of other words show the influence of Kashmiri The Dras people are trilingual, speaking Pūrik in addition to Sina and Kashmiri This applies only to the Dras plain, turther down the valley they cannot speak Kashmiri. In Dras one notices a sharply hissed s which is not unlike the Kashmir ts, though it has less of the t element

ACCIDENCE OF THE KOHISTANI DIALECT

NOUNS

Masculine

Singular, Plural	
Nom mal-u father a	
Gen -01 -0	
Dat -ara -ara, -arei	
Prep -a (jo, ja, zho, kăci, -a (je jei, zho, kăci,	etc)
etc)	
Ag I -oī -a je, ja	
Ag II -asa ăse, -asu -asa, etc	

The pronunciation of the prep 10, and of the final short vowel of Agent II is inconstant. It is doubtful whether in ordinary speech anyone makes a difference between the sing. and plur forms of jo and ra

Nom bāl-, boy	bălî
Gen bal-ei	bal-o
Dat ·ara	-ŭra
Frepa	-ŭ

NOUNS 223

Masculine

Sıngular	Plural
Ag I báli	bălŭ jĕ, ją
Ag II bālsa etc	bălīsa etc
Nom zā, brother	zār -ŭ
Gen zā-weī	-0
Dat ·õara	-ŭră
Prep. wa	-ŭ
Ag I -wlo1-wi	-ŭ j ĕ, ja
Ag II -sa, etc	-ŭsa etc
Nom rā, raja, king	răj-î
Gen răei	-0
Dat rāra	-ŭra
Prep rā	-ŭ ^{''}
Ag T 101	∙ŭ jĕ ja
Ag II, rāsa ete	-18
Nom piic-h	phē
Gen e ₁	phĕ-ō
Dat -ara	·ōra
Prep -a	-ō
Ag I -i	-ō jĕ, j a
Ag II sa, etc	phēsa, etc

Nom. gāh, ghāh, stream has Gen gāei, ghāei Dat gāra, ghāra, ghēra

Prep gã ghā, ghē, and so on Note also ghādā, m a stream

Sometimes -k, -āk, is affixed to the root, in this case the suffixes are attached to the -k. For the meaning of this suffix see end of syntax of Gilgiti dialect. See examples in the Parable of the Prodigal Son. wätänakara, for wätänara, to a country děkānakei for děkānei, of a servant. nokărakara, for nokărara, to a servant mushyākei for mushyāei, of a man.

	Feminine *	
Singular	Plura	l
Nom soc-1, female	-1	
Gen -e1	-ĭo	
Dat ·ıra	-ara	
Prep -i	-a.	
Ag I -yo	-âie	
Ag II -ĭsa etc	-aje -ïsa, etc	
Nom ce-i	ceı	
Gen -1	еō	
Dat -ıra	cōra	

Feminine.

	1 cmminue
Sıngular	Plural
Prep. ce-1	сō
Ag. I -i	c ō j e
Ag II -isa, etc	ceisa, etc.
Nom műlá-i	mŭly-áı
Gen1	-ō′
Dat -ıra	-áıra
Prep -1	-áı
Ag I -ı	-ล์เ jĕ
Ag II - usa. etc	-áısa, etc
Nom säs, sister	sāzār-ŭ
Gen săz-ei	-o
Dat -ŭra	-ŭṛa̯
Prep -ŭ	-u
Ag I -u	-ŭ jĕ
Ag II săssu, sassa, etc	-úsa, etc

All nouns ending in s and sh inflect in z and zh.

Nom mā, mother	mälār-ŭ	
Gen mál-ei	- O	
Dat -ara	•ŭra	
Prep a	-ŭ	
Ag I -o	-ŭ je	
Ag Il masa, mas, etc	-ŭsa. etc	
Nom āj-e -1, mother	ã)•e	
Geneı	-0	
Dat -ara	-ŭra	
Prep a	-ŭ	
Ag 1 -u	-ŭ <u>j</u> ĕ	
Ag II -ĕs	-ŭs	

PRONOUNS.

Nom mõ, mõh, L	bē
Gen meī	ăs-ō
Dat mŭra	-ŭra
Prep mõ	-0
Ag I mõsu, mõs, mõ	-ā, bēsŭ, bēs
Ag II mosŭ, mos	-bēsŭ bēs

The masc and fem. are the same except that in the nom pl and ag plur the fem has the additional forms bā, bāsū As in the case of nouns the final u of the agent is frequently maudible. It also interchanges with other short vowels. So with all other pronouns

, NOU	uns 223
Singular	Plural
Nom. tu, thou	tso
Gen thei	tsei
Dat tŭra	tsora
Prep tu	tso
Ag. I tho, tusu, etc	tsā tsosú tc.
Ag II tŭsŭ, etc	tsosŭ, etc
The mas and fem are the sa	me
Nom so, he, that, it, fem. së	se
Gen sĕsei	săn-ei
Dat sesara	-ōṛa
Prep sesi	-ō
Ag. I sosi sosa, etc	-a, sesa, etc.
Ag. II. sosa, etc	sesa, etc.
Except in the nom sing the	masc. and fem. are the same.
Nom ā, that	ā
Gen asei	āyĭn-eı
Dat ās-ara	-ōr¤
Prep a	•0
Ag. I -1, -2	គឺរំល ា
Ag II -a	āsā
Masc and fem are the same.	
Nom yō, fem ye, this	ye
Gen yĕs-ei	yĭn-ei
Dat -ara	-ōtă
Prep -a	-ō
Ag. I -1, -2	·ÿ
Ag II -a	yisa
Masc and fem the same exce	
Nom nuh, fem nih, he, she, it, etc.	níh
Gen nus-ei, fem nis-ei	ท ั ท-ยเ
Dat -ara -ara	-ōṛa
Prep -a a-	••
Ag I ·1, -a, -i, -a,	- <u>a</u>
Ag. II -а -а	กรัฐ
In the plur the masc and fe	m. are the same.
Nom adau-, of this or that kind	ădei
Gen -e1	ădĕaĭ-i
Datra̯	-rā
Ag. Ii	áděa
Ag II -s	ădais
15	

Similarly declined is kadau of what kind? or of that kind which. In these words the au is almost like aw in English "awe."

Nom. aso, that very Gen. ăsō-sei Dat -sara -Ag I. -81 Ag. II

-ı, -a

For the plural one of the other demonstrative pronouns is used.

Nom, and, that fem and Gen masc and fem. anusei, etc.

Nom kõi, kõe, who ? anyone, someone Gen kös-ei, fem kes-ei Dat ·ara Prep. -1 Ag. I

-ı, -a

Indeclinable are khaŭ, who or what (interrog) or which or what (relative) jok, jo, zhok, zho, jei, zhei all meaning "what?", anything, something. The form jei or zhei appears to be the only form used before ga, even, also, as jet ga ne ālo, no one or nothing at all came In this phrase it is used for both persons and things.

Also indeclinable are aki self (nom) as in I myself, he himself they themselves, etc used for all the persons and both genders, acak, so much or many, kacak, how much or many?

khaŭ or koe manuzei gos hanu? what man's house is it?

The genitives of nouns and pronouns have not the adjectival character which they have in so many Indian languages, but remain unchanged no matter what may be the gender, case or number of the word following, i.e. the word indicating the thing possessed

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are generally of the same form as nouns and are not declined for case unless when used as nouns Those ending ın -ŭ have fem sıng in -i, masc. plur. -a, fem plur -i

místů manůzei gos, a good man's house khaci cei dī, a bad woman's daughter.

NUMERALS.

In the list of cardinal numerals the first in each case is the form used in Jalkot and the second that used in and near Cilas

1	hík or hěk		50.	díbū oı	dībĭō gĕ daī
	or ĕk	ĭk		dībyō ga	ū
2.	$\mathrm{d}ar{\mathrm{u}}$	du		dái	
3.	çēĭ	cĕ	53	dĭbū or	dıbĭō gĕ coĭ
4.	cār	car		dībyō ga	Ü
5	pŏ <u>sh</u>	pŭch		cỗĭ	
6 -	sva	şa	60.	cōbyō:	cĕbĭ
	sătt	sätt	63	cōbyō gặ	cĕbĭō gĕ cĕ
8.	āş	äst		cēĭ	Ü
9	naŭ ·	naũ	70	cöbyö ga	cĕbĭō gĕ dáı
10	dáı	dáī		daı	_
11	akãĭ	ăkāh	79	cōbyō gạ	cĕbĭō gĕ
12	bāì	baĭ		kŭnīh	ūkni
13	çỗí	col			
	călıúndĕı	caunde	80.	carbyŏ	cárbī
15.	pănzılĕĭ	pănzıle	88	carbyō gạ	carbiō gą
16	sõĕı	soı		ãs	ãst
	sătãẽ	sătāĭ			
	ästāĕ	ästã	90		
	kŭnīh	ŭkni		dáı	dáı
20.	bīh	bīh			
21.	bih gạ ík(h)	bĭō gĕ ĭk(h)	98	carbyō ga	
	or bĭō gạ			ástãe ·	ástã
	ĭk(h)				
30.	bīh or biō	bĭō gĕ dáı		$\underline{\mathbf{sh}}$ äl	<u>sh</u> al
	ga dái		103		$\operatorname{\underline{sh}}$ ăl gé cĕ
31	bih or bìō	bĭō gĕ ăkāh		cēĭ.	
	ga akāĭ			du <u>sh</u> ál	du <u>sh</u> ăl
40	dibū or	\mathbf{q}_{1po}	1000.	zĭr	zĭr
	dībyō				
45		dıbiō gĕ			
	dîbyō ga	pŭch			
	$ ext{pŏ} ar{ ext{sh}}$.				

Ordinal numbers are tormed by adding mugu (fem. mugi, plur. mugu, fem. mugi) to the cardinals including the first: thus, second, dumugu first, hekmugu 31st, bio ga akaimugu.

half is hūri. $3\frac{1}{2}$, cē
ì gạ hūrí $1\frac{1}{2}$ hĭk gạ hūrǐ, etc.

three-quarters is expressed by pau käm thus $5\frac{3}{4}$, pau käm swa

one-quarter by pau ăjā, as $2\frac{1}{4}$ pau ăjā dū.

Once, twice, ten times, etc are expressed by the words dăm and wārı unchanged, as akāĭ dăm, eleven times, wārı is less common, cõi wārı, thirteen times.

The idea of "each" in four, five each, etc., is indicated by the repetition of the number, as coi coi, thirteen each.

The suffix -kik may be added to even numbers, as daikik, ten This may be connected with the suffix -k already alluded to See full discussion at end of syntax of Gilgiti dialect. The number with -kik may be repeated as daikik daikik, ten each

VERBS

VERB SUBSTANTIVE

Singular

Plural.

Present

hūs or hānus, I am hū or hānu, thou art hū or hānu, he is hãs or hănăs, we are hãt(h) or hănăt(h), you are hã or hăna they are

Feminine

hễs or hames hễ or haini hì or haini hēs or haines hēt(h) or hainet(h) hē or haini

The ai in the fem. is pronounced like the a in 'man' but a little tenser

Past

asĭlos, fem. -ĕs -ĕs, fem do. -o , -ĕ -ĕth ,, ,, -o ,, -ĕ -ĕ ,, ,,

The first letter (a) in the plur and in all the fem resembles the a in 'man'. The i is between i and German u (short)

TRANSITIVE VERB

ătonu (sometimes ăronu or ădonu), to bring

The accent is on the second syllable throughout the verb except where otherwise indicated. This is the characteristic of verbs of the first class. The second class accents the root and consequently contracts some of the endings. There is little difference between the two classes.

Imperat. tŭsŭ äṭĕ'(h)
Fut mōsŭ ät-im
tŭsŭ ē or ädē
sosa -ĕı or ärĕi

tsosŭ ätĕā'
bēsŭ -ōn
tsosū -ĕā'th
sesa -ĕn

In -ëi the ë is often German o. (short). Concessive, only 3rd sing and plur ătetā.

Pres Ind. mõsü ät-imüs tüsü -eiü sosa -eiu bēsŭ -ōnăs tsosŭ -ĕā'thã sesa -enä VERBS. 229

Singular,	Plural.	
Imperfect mõsü ät-amüsa	bēsú -ōnúsa	
tŭsŭ -ēa	tsosŭ -ēatha	
sosa -ēa	sesa -ēna	

The accent is on the first syllable in the 1st sing, otherwise on the second.

The imperfect may also be formed by combining the fut with the past of the verb subst ätim asi'los, etc

Past mõ ät	t-ās		ăsā	-es
${ m th\bar{o}}$	∙ā		tsā	-eth
sosı	-ou, -ăւ	ı (some-	· sănā	-ege
	time	s ·oa)		_

Fem. at-es -ege -egi -es -eth -ege.

I doubt whether there is any real difference between final unaccented e and i in this or the next tense

Pres. Perf	mõ ät-āsü	ăsā -ēsā
$th\bar{o}$	-oũ	tsā -ēthā
\$o\$1	-oũ	sănā -ĕnã

Fem. ăt-ēsē -ĕnı -ĕni -ēsē ēthē -ĕnı

The pluperfect is formed by joining the past to the past of the verb subst. mo atas asilos, I had brought

Conjunctive Participle, ătē, ătētā or ătēto, having brought Agent ătēk, bringer This may also be expressed by the infin. used as an adj in agreement with a noun, as ătōna mushā, a bringing man, bringer.

PASSIVE.

The passive is made by inserting ij or izh after the root. The verb is then conjugated regularly as in intrans verb. It is probable that often the idea of such a verb is middle rather than passive

atijonų to be brought atijam, I shall be brought atijilos, I was brought. atijilos is conjugated like asilos

A passive partic is formed directly from the active verb by adding -Ilŭ (plur -Ila fem sing and plur. Ili) to the active root.—

ătīlu, having been brought, brought

hăronu, take away (verb of class II)

One or two parts will be sufficient Accent on 1st syllable except where shown

Singular	Plural.
Imperat här	hăra
Concessive hartā	
Future här-ĕm	-on
-e	$oldsymbol{ar{a}th}$
ĕi -	-ĕn
Pres Ind. har-amus	-onăs
-õ	-athã
- 0	-ĕna
Pres. Perf här-amŭsa	-onŭsa
-ã	-atha
-ã	-ana

Past hārēās, etc regular like ătās

Subjects of intrans. verbs are in the nomm, those of trans are in Agent I for past tenses and in Agent II for other tenses. In Kohistānī Sinā Ag II is frequently used instead of Ag. I.

bozhonu, go

Imperat bo(h)

bozha

Future regular as for harony above so with Pres. Ind, and Imperf

Past	gās	gēs or gyēs
	gā	geth or gyeth
	gou	gē or gyē
Fem	gēs or gyēs	gēs or gyēs
	gei or gyeı	gëth or gyëth
	g ë or gyé	gē or gyē

onu, come

Imperat	ĕ(h)	yã
Fut	ĕm	ōn or ŭn
	ē	$y\bar{a}th$
	oi	ěn
Imperf	ēmŭsa	ōnŭsa
_	ēa	$reve{\mathbf{e}}ar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{h}\mathbf{a}$
	ēa	$ar{ ext{e}}$ na.

The occurrence of cerebral n in 1st plur, fut and imperf is a nteresting $% \left(n\right) =\left(n\right) +\left(n\right)$

Past ālos reg. like asīlos. Fem all-īs -i -i -is -ith -i VERBS. 231

thong, do make.

	Singul	ar	Plural.
Imperat	. thĕ(h)		thĕā′
Fut	thĕm		${f thar on}$
	${ m thar{e}}$		thĕā'th
	thoı		${f threve{e}n}$
Past	${f thar as}$		${f thes}$
	${ m th}ar{ m a}$		${f thet}$
	thou		thēgĕ
Cont Pa	rt the	having done	Agent thek doer

Conj Part the, having done Agent thek, doer

pyōnu, drink.

Fut.	\mathbf{pim}	$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{ion}}$
	pie	pīāth
	$oldsymbol{p}$ īe	pin
Past	рĭās	pēes
	pĭā	pēet
	pĭou	$\mathbf{p}\mathbf{ar{e}}\mathbf{g}\mathbf{a}$

Fem pē-es -e -es -et -egi

khōnu, eat

Fut	khùm	 khon
	khā	khāth
	khā	khon
Past	khy-ās	khı-ēs
	-ā	-ēth
	-ou	-ēga

sionų, recognise.

Fut	sı-ōm	sı-ōn
	- õĩ	$oldsymbol{ar{a}} \mathbf{t}$
	- 5	sīn
Past	sıãs	sēs
	sĨ	$\mathbf{s}\mathbf{ar{ ilde{e}}}\mathbf{t}$
	sıõu	sēga

miryonu, die.

Fut. mĭríém, mĭrızhĕm, etc	
Past mū̃-os	mữ̃-e s
-o	-et
-0	-e

bonų, be, become Conj partic boi, be, having become

Singular	Plural
Fut. bom or bam	bōn
bē, bĕāĭ or boı	${ t breve{f e}ar{f a}f t}$
bci, bĕā or boi	b ē n or băn
Past bilos, etc.	
	byōnu, sit
Fut bēm	. beōn
bē	bĕāt
bei	$\mathbf{b}\mathbf{ar{e}}\mathbf{n}$

Past bētos or bēthos plur bētes, bēthes, bētyes or bēthyes Fcm. bēt- or bēth- or bēty- or bēthyes -e -1 -es-eth -e

lĭkhōnu, write

Fut	lĭkhĕm &c,	•
Imperf	lĭkh-emŭsa	-ōnŭsa
~	•ēa	-yātha
	•ēa	-ēna

Accent on second syllable except in 1st sing, when it is on first. Note cerebral n in 1st plur.

Past likhyās

The following list gives the conjugation of the principal verbs which may cause difficulty. On the whole the verbs in Sina are easy. The parts given are infin, future and past

v	_	•	-
	Infinitive	Future.	Past
arrive,	īph-õnu	-om	-ālos
angry, be,	roj-ōnų	-ăm	-ĭlos
ascend,	ikhä-thōnu	-thăm	-tās ·
ask, beg,	lŭkh-ōnu	-àm	∙ās
attach (Urdu	s-ōnu and	-ĕm	
lăgānā)	şay önu	-ĕm	-ās· see "be
			detained "
awake (trans.)	bŭ <u>zh</u> -āryōnu	-yāram	-ä rĕā s
and (intr)	bŭd-yārōnu	-yāram	-ărĕās
	bŭd-yōnu	-yäm	-ĭlos
begin (Urdu	lom-ōnu	-ăm	-ĭlos
lăgā).			
boil (trans)	rŭn-õnu	-ăm	-ĕās ıntr rünĭ-
			<u>zh</u> ōn <u>u</u>
born, be	jõnu	јйm	
break (intr.)	chĭj-ōnu	3 s -1	3 s. chido
burn (trans)	dăy-ōnu	-ĕm	$-ar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{s}$
(intr)	dă <u>zh</u> -ōnu	-ĭm	dados
bury, see "in-			
sert ''			

	Infinitive	Future.	Past.
cold, be (person)	eōnu	$c\bar{e}m$	cãilos
and	cŭzh-ōnu	-ăm	-ĭlos
conceal (oneself) cook see "boil"	lī <u>sh</u> -ônu	-ạm	līţos
cross,	tăr-ōnu	-ĭm	-ĭlos
cry,	rõnu	rám	rōlos
decline, set of			
sun, etc.	bŭṛ-õnu	-ăm	-ĭlos
descend,	văz-ôn <u>u</u>	-ąm	vātos
descend, use to,	väl-õn <u>u</u>	-ĭnı	-ās
detained, be			
stick,	sácōnự	săcăm	sātos (Urdu lăg-
			nā, see 'at- tach.'')
die,	mĭr-yōnų	-íém-izh	ĕm mū̃os
explain,	parŭj-arryōnu	-ārěm	-airĕās
fall,	pong	pom	pōlos
fear.	bĭz <u>h</u> -ōnu	-ŭm	-ĭlos
finished be,	mŭc-ōnų	-am	mŭtos
forget,	ămŭ- <u>sh</u> on្រ	-sham	·tos
full, be	pŭjônų	pujam	pŭnos
,	tŭ <u>sh</u> -ōnu	-am	tŭtos
	pŭr-ōng	-ăm	∙ĭlos
give,		$\mathtt{d} reve{\mathbf{e}}_{\mathbf{m}}$	dās
grınd,	pez-ōnu	-ăm	-ĭās
hear, understand	părŭ- <u>zh</u> ōnu	- <u>zh</u> ăm	-dos
hungry, be,	ùn -yōnu -yam o	r -ĭnyam	-ănĭlos
kıll,	mārōnu	māram	mă r ās
	măŗōnų	māŗäm	măŗās
keep, rear,	răch-ōnu	-š m	- ā s
laugh	häzhōnu	häząm	häzĭlos
learn	<u>sh</u> ıc-önų	-äm	Ilos The first
4			18 almost u
lick	līk-ōn <u>u</u>	-ŭm	-yās
lose	näy-ōnu	-ĕm	-ās
lost, be	nŏ <u>sh</u> -ōnu	-ĕm	notos
love	eĭd-öny	-ĭm	-ās
	cĭn-ōnų	-ĭm	$\cdot ar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{s}$
look	çák-öny	-ĕm	-ās
massage	mon-yōnu	-ŭm ´	-ĕās
mend	päyōnu	pēám	păyās
mix	ĭ <u>kh</u> t-ĭrōnu	-yārām	-ĭrĭās
obey	măn-ônu	-ém	-ās
obtain	lhaunu	lhăm	lhās

	Infinitive	Future.	Past.
obtained, be	l(h) ar <u>zh</u> -onu	-ăm -ám	-ĭlos or laidos -ĭlos
nlow	hásh-ōnu		-ilos
play	not onn	-am -am	-ños -ĕās
put on (clothes)	pou- <u>o</u> nă	-am	-eas
put in, see "in- sert"		v	0
read	pän-yōnu	-yĭm	-yās or -ĭlos
read, say	răz-ōnų	-ĭm	răjyās
reap	lōnŭ	lĭm	lās
rear, see " keep"	11/17 / -		,, v.t
rıde	băkh-árōn <u>u</u>	-ārām	-ărĭlos
rise	ŭth-ōnụ	-ĭm	·ilos: see also
run away	ŭe önų	-ăm	-utos
scratch	khăn-ōnu	-īm	-ās
see	pa <u>sh</u> -ōnu	-ĕm	-ās
seize	pyōnu	pēm	piās
set, of sun, etc, see "decline"			
sew	ล _์ เอ็ทนู	sım	sĭās
show	cakay- and pa-	-ĕm	-ās
	shay-ōnu		
sleep	sōny	som	sutos
sow	jál-önu	-ĕm	-ās jalmost <u>zlī</u>
stop (intr)	eŭk-yōnu	·yäm	-yĭlos
(trans)	cŭk-yārōnu	-yārām	-ĭrĭās
strike (intr)	hāsh-ōnu	3rd sing	
		bash-ei,-	i ba <u>sh</u> ou
swell	phŭrăj-arōnų		-ĭlos
take away	hăr-ōnu	-ĕm, -am	-ĕās
	gın önü	-ăm	-ĕās
tired, be	som-ōnu	-am	-ĭlos
understand see "hear"			
walk	yäz-önu	-am	yatos imperat. yās yāza
., cause to	yăz-ŏnu	-ēm	-ăyās
warm oneself	tăpı <u>zh</u> -ōnu	-ŭm	-ĭlos
wash	dĭzh-ārōnų	-ārĕm	-ērčās
write	lĭkh-ōnu	-ém	-yās
			-

Companison of the past tense in Gilgiti, Kohistāni and Gürési verbs. Those which in Gilgiti belong to the 1st conjand make their past in -ē'gas, égas, correspond to the 1st class verbs in Kohistāni and Gürési which make the past in -ās,

VERBS. 235

while the verbs of the second class in Gilgiti making the past in -i'gas correspond to the verbs of the second class in the other two dialects making their past in ias, -eas or -yas. Guresi drops the y of the infin. before the ending

First Conjugation

1 that a differential					
Gĭlgĭtī	Kohĭstānī	Gŭrēsi			
past∕ın -ē'gás -e'găs	$-ar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{s}$	∙ās			
çakar-óĭkı, cause to look	çăkay-ōnu	çăkay-önu			
çäk∙óĭki, look	çăk-önu	çak-yönu			
cĭn-óĭkɪ̯, love	eĭn-ōnų	cĭl-yōnu			
d-oĭkį, give	d-ōnu	d-yōnu			
aṛ∙óĭkị, brıng	át-ön <u>u</u>	ăt-yōnu			
day-óĭki, burn, kindle	day•ōnu	day-ōnu			
jal-óĭki, sow	ງäl∙ōnu	z <u>h</u> ăl-yōnu			
khoj-óĭkį, inquire	kho j ·ōnu	khoj-yōnu			
lay-óĭkı, obtain	lhaunų, past lhās				
loĭkį, reap	l∙ōnų	ly-ōnu			
man-óĭkı, agree, obey	măn∙ōnµ	mány∙ōnụ			
mar·óĭkį, kill	măr-ōnu	măr∙ōnu			
năy óĭk <u>i,</u> lose	náy-ōn <u>u</u>	nay-ōn <u>u</u>			
pashar-óĭki, cause to see	pá <u>sh</u> ay-önu	pás <u>h</u> ay∙ōnu			
pray-óĭkį, mend	păy-ōnu	pray-ōnu			
s-oĭki, attach	s-ōn <u>u</u>	s-ōnū · past sōās			
th-oĭkı, do	th-onu	thy-ōnu			
val-óĭki̯, brıng	văl-onu cause to	valy-onu cause			
	descend	${f to} \ {f descend}$			

Second Conjugation

	, ,			
past ın ⋅ī′găs	-ĭās, -ĕās,	-yās	-ĭās, -éās,	-yās
chan-óĭki, send	chĭṇ-ōnu	-ĭās	cın·yōnu	-ĭas
gin-óĭkı, take	gın-önu	-ĕās	gĭn-yōnu	-ĕās
har-óĭki, take away	hăr-ōnu	-ĕās	hăr-yönu	-ĕãs
khan ðiki-dig	khàn-ōnu	$-ar{\mathbf{a}}$ s	kăn-yönu	·yās
lĭkh-óĭki, write	lĭkh-ōnu	-yās	lĭkh-yōnu	-yās
man-óĭki, message	mon-õnu	-ĕās	mon-yōnu	-ĕās
pa <u>sh</u> -óĭki, see	pa <u>sh</u> -ōnu	-ās	päsh-yönu	$-ar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{s}$
pez·óĭkı, grınd	pēz-onŭ	-ĭฉีร	pēz-yōnu	$-ar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{s}$
pi-óĭki, drink	pyōnu	pĭās	pyōnu	pyās
răch óĭki, keep	răch-ōnu	-ās	rách-yōnu	$-\widehat{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{s}$
răn·óĭkı, cook	run-önu			
sı-óĭkı, sew	sì-ōnų	-ās	si-ōnụ	-ās
sū̃y·óĭkı, know, recog-	sı-ỗnụ	$-ar{a}s$	si-ōnu	-ās
nise				
vi·óĭki̯, msert, put ın	vĭ-ōnụ	-ās	v-yōnu	-yās

The regularity of the correspondence between the Gilgiti conjugations on the one hand and the Kohistānī and Gŭrēsī on the other is striking. The following are exceptions or apparent exceptions

khoĭki khēgas, eat kh-onu -yas kh-yonu -yas

We should expect K and G khās, but this verb has several irregularities.

părŭ<u>zh</u>ar-óĭkı, explam părŭjaır-ōnu părŭ<u>zh</u>aır-yōnu past -ēgās -ĕās -ĕās

This is explained by the fact that in K and G verbs in ronu, ryonu often have the past in reas or ras. cf. Koh buzharyonu and budyaronu, to awaken, which have the past in reas, ikhtiaronu, mix ras see Introd for further examples

The pasts pashās and rāchās (K and G) are not unnatural, for a y is hardly audible after sh and z and similar letters. The only real exception appears to be K khānās dug, where we should expect khānyās. It may be due to error.

The verb for "say". Gilgiti rayonki, Koh. razonu. Gur

răzhonu, is irregular in all dialects.

ADVERBS.

The following are the principal adverbs

TIME.

when? kärë'
when, kärë', to
now: ce
afterwards, pätō'
always, zăp, hămēsha
to-day, äsh.
yesterday, byāla
yesterday morning, bēla(h)
dav before vesterday, mŭsīn
chāk
day before that, lā ga mŭsīn
chāk
to-morrow, dōci
day after to morrow, icīzī
icīzĭ

day after that lā ga icīzī in the morning, locākyo, dovēko by night, rātō by day, sūryō this year, anu kāl next year, cā kāl year after next, lā ga cā kāl last year. patīn kāl year before last, mūṣin kāl year before that, lā ga mūsīn kāl ever, zāt kāre' never, zāt kāre' with negative

PLACE

where ? kōng, kǔdī where, kōng, kǔdī whence ? kōnyo whither ? kōjrī, koinéra and words for "where?" there, adei, adī, săda thence, adō sădō
up to there, āda dăn. săda
dăn
thither, see "there"
here, năda, āni, ina
hence, nădā, āni, ina
hence, nădā, inō, āniō
up to here, năda dăn, āni dăn,
ina dân, etc
out, darō
near, ēle, ēl
far, dūr
to this side, ōi, ōrara ùrăra
adji are ùrīt ŭrīnu
before, mǔchō adj mǔsīnu
in front, băsh
towards the front, mǔchōra

behind, păto adj patīnu towards behind, pătōra upwards, ăjāra, ăjara, ŭthālara, gŭshara, omara (and ăjā, ŭthāl, om, gŭsh), the adjj. for "upper" or "high" being ăjīt, ăjīnu, gŭshīt gŭshīnu, omīt omīnu, uthālīt, ŭthālīnu downwards, khāri, khārara lhati, lhatara the adjj being khārīt, khārīnu, lhātīt, lhātītu beyond, pār. pĭri, pĭrara, with adjj parīt pārīnu

OTHER ADVERBS

why? kyĕ(h)
very, lā fem laı
therefore, ăsĕ'gı
thus, ădāth, adĕ'ı
how? kàdāth
slowly, chūthĕ
quickly, lōkĕ, lōkā, lōkŏ, jŭna,

hălla often, tüshār dám agaın, phĭn also, ga, ga, gĕ no, not, ne, na then (inferential), to

PREPOSITIONS

to, rā
up to, dăn, bĭjĭshtu
from, jo, zho
with, along with. soi (o short).
personal pron with soi take
the forms mä, tŭ, so, ăsō,
tsō, sănō
m. ăzho, ă;ō, dā

behind, pătō adj pătīnu for, for sake of, kíria across, pār among, măzhā, mājā concerning, bărābar (w. genit) like shān (w genit) beside, kāci, ēle, ēl, dī before muchō adj musīnu

CONJUNCTIONS.

and. ga, ga, gĕ

but, lākin

They are usually dispensed with.

TEXTS

The Death of the Raja

wättĭ Gĭlĭtō gĕ shavaran daro bula dege rän rajas descended Gilgit-from, and parade-ground in polo gave, jálsa thege rasan dou sárkare. rozĭna. assembly made rations gave Government, daily-allowance, tea, shakar, kokōi, hane dou, bagshish dou; Gilte rasa bula sugar, hens, eggs gave bakhshish gave; Gilgit-of raja polo bilo äshp, rā gou kharı, áshp ditu äzhā, dou, täm gave, fallen became horse, rapa went below, horse fell above, rā mūo, pato khatēge sárkārĕ sárpāĭ dou sasei raia died after they-buried, Government gifts gave his peora, chinioù sarpai · Gilit mutora (vinora) sarpai gifts (to) Gilgit, others-to (these-to) gifts sons to, sent rajora ruskat dou, toma toma gozara thou, pato made, after rajas-to leave gave, own own houses-to

gē they-went

The Quarrel kăņoi

bili naiĭb tāsīldāra digē, ărz Quarrel became, Naib tahsildar near they-went, petition ''sanā kăņoı thēgĕ'' naiib tāsildāri caprāsi they-made "they quarrel made" Naib tahsildar orderly sĕ härĭou, khojou " kánöi kvĕ chinioü. them he-took-away, he asked "quarrel why sent. thē khojou "áshpŭ võra "Horse barley-to went, ve-made ?" having-said he-asked. thēs " kănoi răjou " shaĭdānı săsei kīria we-made '' He-said ' witnesses that's sale quarrel ē ?" " shäidāni nŭsh.'' răjou hã. ' Witnesses not-are " He-said are (question) ?" hăĩ" rúpai "shaĭdāni nŭsh. thei cõt darkĭk. ıs " Rupees " witnesses not-are, thy lie ten giniou jūrum'. sázā dou, cúta dou. rŭksat he-took fine, punishment he-gave blow he-gave leave thou.

he-made (i e he dismissed them).

TEXTS 239

The Produgal Son

asile cănă păcih toma ěk můshyaker du pē two sons were, small son one man-of own father-to răjou:-- "O mālu, 10k thei mālei ĭssa mŭra said - "O father, what thy property-of part me-to comer (ōna hū) mura dē" sosi toma māl bagē (coming-is) me-to give" He own property having-divided sesei bā'gō sesĕra dou. apahā dēzŭja cuņo bāl toma his division him-to gave Few days-from small boy own bŭta māl theta dūr vätanakara jama property collected having-made all far khặci khácı (or vătănara) gou, asidei $g\bar{e}t\bar{a}$ went, there having-gone evil evıl work māl bŭtı viou māl bŭtı tomise se having-done own property all buried That property all dărō thē mŭ toa ase mülük spent having-made finished That country ın very ālo so něrŭnů kāht $\mathbf{bo_{1}}$ mĭrvonu ja strong famine came he hungry having-become dying in cĭl dărō ālo răzhou "mei māla dī came When sense in came he-said "my father near kăcāk măzdūri hăna, sese $d\bar{e}r$ $\mathbf{s}\mathbf{\breve{e}}\mathbf{k}$ how-many labourers are, they stomach full having-made khōna, mỗ āna nērŭnŭ boı mĭryōnı here hungry having-become bread are-eating, 1 dving dās (or bilos), to mo ŭthī tomo māla gave (1 e began) (or became) so I hāving-risen own father păto bozham to sei di răzum — "mõ Khudae paka after will go, then him near will say - "I God holv · jo nālāt (or lānāt) bilos, tu jo ga nālát from cursed became, thee from also cursed became cē mỗ laik no hỗs "thei puch hữ" thē now I worthy not am "thy son he-is" having-said people dărō mõ tomo ĕk dĕkānakeı (dĕkāneı) dĭsh servant-of place ın may-say me own one chŭrĕ " so dūr asilo (or ēā) to sesei māloi pashou, leave." father He far was was-coming so his pŭcī răjou gou gĕ kănĭr thou running having-made went and embrace made. Son said

'mō Khŭdãe pāka jo nālàt bilos, tu jo ga "God holy from cursed became, thee from also cursed cē mo laĭk no hos "thei puch hū" became, now I worthy not am "thy son he-is" having-said razan" māloi noūkaru sei rajou miste miste people may-say." Father servant with said 'good good ătētā nĭsarĕ bŭnĕā, hăgūi dā hänŭselo poce garments having-brought him-yo put-on, finger in peora paezār, thùlo bătshô' ărētā hălāl feet-to shoes, fat calf having-brought lawful make (i.e. kill), khon, khŭshaltea thon, mei au puch muo bēsŭ we may eat, 10y may-make my this son died laido." ālo sĕsei bärŭ püch cē ienoi nōtau came, was-lost, was-obtained" His big alive now ālo, to dārān' bāshonei dōĭlı dā asĭlo, to gozĕrĕ field in was when house-to came, then drum beating-of havas shuni'lo, ek nokarakara ho $_{
m thar{e}}$ heard, one servant-to hulloo having-made inquiry noise bile?" sosě rájou "thei lě'kho " rok thou $z\bar{a}$ made "what became?" He said "thy little brother came, māloi sēsei kiria thülo bātshō' hālāl thĕau lawful caused-to-be-made father his sake fat calf khặcũ laïdo " cē mĭstří ásĕgi 80 for-this now well evil was-obtained." He angry ázhora ne bozhe; sěsei malu dáro became, upwards not was-going, his father out having-gone shicauni lomi'lo. pücī rajou "cake mo acak kal khizmat to-teach began Son said "see I so-many years service thēs, thô mǔra karẻ ga ěk läch gã ni dā, mỗ tomi did, you me-to ever even one goat even not gave, I soi tomasha' them-bile" maloi rajou" puch may-make" Father said "so companions with fun tu hāmēsh mõ son hõ, jok men hõ se thei hõ, khūsh thou always me with art what mine is that thine is. joy thônı gẽ khūsh bônı misti béi, thei āŭ $z\bar{a}$ to-make and joyful to-be good is. thy this brother died, now jenoi ālo, notau laido " alive came, was-lost was-obtained"

TEXTS 241

Notes

" thei puch hũ " thể jäk
sẽ rằzản, that people should speak

saying (the) "he is thy son"

Miste miste poce, not "very" good garments but various good garments. The repetition of the word gives a distributive, not an emphatic sense.

místů kháců laïdo místů kháců means simply mistů,

good or well.

A comparison of the above texts with the paradigms of the grammar will illustrate the fact that little attention is paid to unaccented vowels a, e and i seem almost interchangeable; similarly o and u are used indifferently

THE GÜRĒSI DIALECT.

NOUNS.

	Smgular	Plural.
Nom	zā, brother	zā-rŭ
Gen	zaõ	· -rõ
\mathbf{Dat}	$z\bar{a}ta$	$-\mathbf{r}\mathbf{\tilde{o}t}\mathbf{a}$
\mathbf{Prep}	zā, zaŭ	·rõ
	zauĕĩ	-rĕĩ <u>zh</u> i
Agent II	zāsŭ	-rŭsŭ
Nom	bāl, boy	bāl
Gen	balõ	băl-õ
Dat	bālata	-õta
Prep	bāl	-ō´^
AgʻI	bālĕĩ	-ĕĩ <u>zl</u> ıı
Ag II	bālsŭ	-sŭ
māl-ŭ, Ag, II -i		-õ Dat -ŭta Prep -ŭ Ag i -ĕī
0		z-õ Dat -ŭta Prep -ŭ Ag I -õ
		or săzāru, etc Ag II săzārasu
gōs, h	ouse Gen gö	izõ in the house, gōz, gōzi on the
house, go		
Nouns	ending in s, sh	and s inflect in z , sh and z , respectively

PRONOUNS. (Fem same as mase except where indicated.)

\mathbf{Nom}	mỗh, I	bē, we	Fem bĕā
Gen	myõ	ăsõ	
Dat	mỗtĕ	àsỗtĕ	
Prep	mõ	bē	bĕā
Ag I	měĩ	bēsŭ	bĕāsŭ
Ag. II	mỗsŭ	bēsŭ	$\mathbf{b}\mathbf{ar{e}}\mathbf{ar{a}}\mathbf{s}\mathbf{ar{u}}$
Nom.	tŭ, thou	tsõ	Fem tsã
\mathbf{Gen}	$ au h oldsymbol{ ilde{o}}$	$\mathrm{ts} \mathbf{ ilde{f o}}$	
\mathbf{Dat}	tűtĕ	tsõtĕ	
Prep	tu, tŭ	$\mathrm{ts}\mathbf{\tilde{o}}$	
AgI	thỗ	tsaĩzhi, tsĕĩz	thi . tsāněizhi
Ag II	tŭsŭ	tsõsữ	tsāsŭ
Nom	so, he, that, it. fem. sĕ	SO	Fem sã
Gen.	sĕsõ	\mathbf{s} á \mathbf{n} õ	

Singular		Plural
Dat	sosēțĕ	sánōţĕ
Prep	sosī, sos	sănō
Ag. I	sasĕī fem sasõ	sạnĕĭ <u>zh</u> ı
Ag. II	sõsŭ	sesŭ, sosŭ

With the prep azhā, upon the word zhi is prefixed, and the pronouns take the following forms mõ, bē, tǔ, tsõ, sesi, sanō, e g tsõ zhi azhā, upon you

Demonstrative

Nom Gen	ā, that āsõ	ā fem avā' asō · aya <u>zh</u> a-nō
Dat	āsĕtĕ	anỗtě -nỗtě
etc		Ag I auĕĩ <u>zh</u> í -nĕĩ <u>zh</u> ı etc
Nom	zhō, this, he fein	
	zhě, zho	zhe
Gen	z <u>h</u> ĕ-sõ	zhĕ-no
\mathbf{Dat}	-sĕtè	etc m and f the same
Prep	-se	except in nom sing
Ag I	·sĕĩ	1 3
Nom	nữh, he, that fem nĩh	nīh fem něắ
Gen	nıs-õ	nın-õ nĕan-õ
Dat	-ĕtĕ	etc etc
Prep	-e	
Ag I	-ĕĭ	-ĕī <u>zh</u> ı -ĕī <u>zh</u> ı
Nom a	anỗ, this Gen anis-õ	Fem anîh Gen. ădĕõ

Dat ětě etc kōi, who ² masc and fem the same Gen kē-sõ Dat satě Prep -ĭ or -sĭ Ag I -saĭ from whom kēĭzho near

whom, kēsĭ kācı or kēí dhi zhok, what not declined

Genitives change according to the gender and number (but not the case) of the noun qualified, i e possessed, e.g

myō, my w masc sing. noun myō fem sing. mĕi pl masc and fem mēh

āsõ, of that, has āsõ, āsěĩ, āsěh, and so for the others

NUMERALS.

l ĕkh	4 cār
$2 \mathrm{d} ar{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{h}$	ỗ pỗ <u>sh</u>
3 cē	6 sah

7	sätt	40	dŭbbĭūh
8	asth	45	dŭbbĭū gĕ põsh
	nau	50	dŭbbĭŭ gĕ daı
10	daı	54	dŭbbĭū gĕ codĕĩ
11	akáı .	60	cĕbbĭūh
12	bāĭ	67	cĕbbĭū gĕ sătt
13	coi	70	cĕbbĭű gĕ daı
14	cōdĕĭ		cĕbbĭū gĕ ästāıh
15	pănzülĕĩ	80	carr biuh
16	ร์จิ๊เ	84	carr bĭū gĕ cār
17	sătăih		carr biū gĕ daı
18	ästāih	99	carr biū ge kunih
19	kŭnih ·	100	shäl
20	bīh	106	shăl gĕ sah
23	bi gĕ cē		cē shal
	çī or bı gĕ daı	330	cē shal ge cī
	bı gĕ coī		ū

It should be remarked that the word cI, 30, is not employed in 31, 32, 33, etc. For these 20 and 11, 20 and 12, 20 and 13 etc., must be used as bige akai, etc.

car, four, doubles the r when a word follows carr mogu.

fourth, carr bluh, 80

The final h occurring in some of the above numbers is dropped when followed by another word

ORDINALS

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding mogǔ (f mogi: plur. moga, f mogi) to the cardinal after the first thus cī mogǔ 30th. first is calŭkù

Half is băgaı $1\frac{1}{2}$ ĕk gĕ băgaı or sāra ĕkh $4\frac{1}{2}$ carr gĕ băgaı or sāra cār

A quarter over is rendered by sāda, as sāda põsh, $5\frac{1}{4}$ sāda bīh, $20\frac{1}{4}$ These words sāra and sāda are derived from Kashmiri

"Times" as in four times, five times, etc, is expressed by cot or dam: carr dam or cot, four times posh dam or cot, five times Dam and cot are not declined in these expressions

Distribution, as three each; four each, is expressed by the repetition of a number, as ce ce, three each

VERBS.

VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

hős, I am	hãs
hō	häth
hũ	$\mathbf{h}\mathbf{ ilde{ar{a}}}$

VERBS. 245

Fem haîs or hễs
haî or hễ
haî or hễ
haî or hễ
haî or hễ

ล่รูหงอีกน, be.

Füt āsim, I shall be āsōn āsē āsāth āsĕı āsēn Past asulos, I was asĭlĕs asŭlo asĭlēth asŭlo asĭlĭ Fem asilyes asĭlyĕs asĭlve asĭlveth asĭli asĭlyĕ

For the present the verb subst given above is used. With intransitive verbs the ordinary non-case of no

With intransitive verbs the ordinary nom-case of nouns and pronouns is used for the subject, with trans-verbs Agent I is used for past tenses and Agent II for the others

átyönn, bring.

lmperat tŭsŭ atĕh tsõsŭ atĕā Fut môsŭ atĭm bēsŭ aton tŭsŭ átē tsösű ateath sösü, atěi, atoi sesŭ ăten Pres. Ind mõsŭ atim hõs bēsŭ aton hās tŭsŭ ătěi hỗ tsosŭ ateat hath sösü atèı hữ sesŭ áten hã mõsú ätim asulobēsŭ aton asilis Imperf tsõsŭ ätëät asĭlēth tŭsŭ ătē asŭlo sosŭ átěi asúlo sesú äten asili mĕĩ atās bēsŭ ăties Past thổ ătā tsaizhi atieth sasěi ătau saněřzhi átie bĕāsŭ ătiēs tem měĩ ătyes tsāněìzhı ätiēth tho at ye sasõ ätīh saněřzhi ätiě Pres. Perf měi átās hos bēsŭ ăties hās thổ ăta hỗ tsaīzhi atiet häth sanĕīzhı atıē hā sasĕı átaŭ hū fem měī ätves haīs, etc Plupf měĭ ătās asŭlos bēsŭ aties asiles thō ătā asŭlo tsaīzhi atiet asileth saněízhi átie asilí sasči ataŭ asŭlo fem měi atvěs asilves,

etc

Participle ate, having brought

ätek, bringer

căkyōnu, look, is conjugated like atyōnu, except that in the tut 2 plur it has caikeath instead of cakeath, and in the ımperat plur caikĕā tor căkĕā

1.3	~	1
tn	võnu.	, (IO

Imperat	thĕh	thĕā
Fut	thēm	thōn
	$ har{ ext{e}}$	thĕãth
	thaı	thēn
Past	thâs	an an an an an an an an an an
	thã	thīēth
	thaŭ	thiē

Participles the having done thek, doer

pyōnu, drink

Imperat	įα	pıã
Fut	pi m'	pīōn
	\mathbf{p} ī $ar{\mathbf{e}}$	pīāth
	pī	pīĕn

khonu, eat

Imperat	khě	khyā
Fut	\mathbf{khom}	khōn
	khā	khāth
	khā	khōn
Past	khyās	khiēs

khiệth khyā khvãŭ khiē

tem sing khyes, khye, khi, plur same as masc. khāk Agent

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

The past tense is on the model of asulos In all tenses the subj is in the nom case

bozhōnu go

Fut	mỗ bo <u>zh</u> ěm	bozhĭm, etc like átĭm
Imperat	tŭ bo	tsỗ bo <u>zh</u> ā
Past	mõ gās	bē gēs
	tŭ gã	tsö gētl:
	so gã	sŏ gē

Partic ge, having gone

ōnu, come

Imperat	ēh	yã
Fut	ēnι	ōn

VERBS 247

\mathbf{Fut}	ē		yāth	
	ēi, oi		ēn	
Past	ālos		ālĕs	
3 0000	ālo		ālěth	
~				
	ālŭ		alĕ	
\mathbf{fem}	ālyĕs		ālyĕs	
	ālĕ		ālyĕth	
	ālı		ālyĕ	
			-	
_		mĭryōnu, dı	e	
Fut	mĭrı <u>zh</u> ĕm			
\mathbf{Past}	mữos		mữĕs	
	m ũ o		műĕth	
	mนี้ันั		műĕ	
	тици	_	muo	
		sõnu, sleep		
1mperat	sē		sä	
Fut.	som		5õu	
	sē		seath	
•			=	
ь.	SO1		sēn	
\mathbf{Past}	sŭtos		sútěs	
	sŭto		sŭtēth	
	sŭtŭ		sŭtĕ	
		,		
· .		byōn¤, sīt	• -	4.1
Imperat			bēā	
\mathbf{Fut}	$\mathbf{b}\mathbf{ar{e}m}$		byōn	
	bē		běāt	
	$\mathbf{b}\mathbf{ar{e}}$ ĭ		bēn	
Past	bētos		bētés	
- 450	bēto		_	
			bētēth	
4	bētŭ		bētĕ	
tem	bēt-yēs		bëtv-ës	
	-уē		-ēth	
	-1		-ĕ	
	,			
	l l	oonu, be able	e, become	
Imperat	$\mathbf{b}\mathbf{\bar{o}}$		bā	
Fut.	bom		bōn	
~	bē			
			bāt	
D /	boı		bēn	
Past	bĭlos, etc			
fenı	bĭlyĕs, etc			

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

To conjugate most verbs it is sufficient to know the future and past. The following table will be useful.

```
arrive, iphy-ony -om -alos
ascend, khazhyōnu kha'zim khatos imperat khas khaza
        cause to, put on clothes, khál-yonu -em -as
 attach, (Hĭndī lägānā) sōnu sōĕm ṣōās
 attached, be (Hindi lägnā), säcyonų säcem satos
 born, be, zhon zhalos
 burn (intr ) dăzhonu dăzhim dados
 bury, insert, vyonu vim vyas
 cold, be (person) căyonu caem cailos
 conceal oneself, lish ony -em litos
cross (river, etc.) tar-yonu em ilos
descend. vazhyonu va'zem vátos
          cause to, take off clothes, val-yonu ·ěm ·ās
detained, be (Hindi arna), sucyonų sucem sutos
explain
                 paruzh-airvonu -arem
                                             -airĕās
 fall.
                 pānu
                                  -pōm
                                             -pōlos
fear,
                 bizh-vonu
                                  -ĕm
                                             -ılos.
                                                     Subject in
                                                Agent case. al-
                                                though the past
                                                    in intrans
                                                form
finish.
                 ınỗzhĭzh-ōnu
                                             -ilos
                                  -ĕm
forget,
                 amŭshonu
                                  amō'shem amōtos
grind corn.
                 pezyonu
                                  pê'zĭm
                                             pezá's
hear,
      under-
                 parŭ-zhyōnu
                                  -zhĕm
                                             ·dos. Subject
   stand,
                                                Agent case.
                                                             See
                                               " explain "
hungry, be
                                             -ā'ilos
                 uny-avony
                                  -aıěm
keep, rear,
                 ı ăch-yönu
                                   ĕm
                                             -ភិន
laugh,
                                  hāzĕm
                 hazhvonu
                                             hazĭlos
learn.
                 sinc-önu
                                  -ĕm
                                             -ĭlos
                                                    Subject
                                               Agent case
lick,
                 lĭk-yōnu
                                  -ěm
                                             -vās
                                             -ĭlos
light, be (not rozh-ōnu
                                  -ĕm
  dark).
lose,
                                  -ĕm
                                             -\bar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{s}
                 nay-ōnu
lost, be
                 năsh-yōnu
                                  -ĕm
                                             notos
love,
                 cil-yŏnų
                                  -ěm
                                             -ās
look,
                 căk-yōnu
                                  -ĕm
                                             -ãs
                                             -ĕās
massage,
                 mon-yonu
                                  -ĕm
mend,
                 pray-onu
                                  -ĕm
                                             -ās
obey,
                 män-yõnu
                                  -ĕm
                                             -ã8
preserve.
                 băcã v-ĭ<u>zh</u>ōnu
                                  -ĭzhĕm
                                             -ĭlos
read.
                                  -ĕm
                                             -ลีร
                 pay-onu
                                             razhās
read, say,
                 razhōnu
                                  rázĕm
                                             โล้ร
                 lyōnu
                                  lĕm
reap,
```

seratch, see, sew, show,	kän-yönų pä <u>sh</u> -yönų siōnų cäkay-önų pä <u>sh</u> ay-önų	-īm -ĕm sīm -ĕm -ĕm	-yās -ās s:ās -ās See 'look'' -ās See "see "
sow, strike (mtr of loclock, etc)	zhal-yōnu bazhonu	-ĕm bă <u>zh</u> eı	-ās bazĭlo
take away, tear (intrans) tired, be yisible, be walk,	hár-võnu sămyõnu päshizh õnu vā-zhōnu	-ém -zěi sō'měm ěm -zĭm	-ĕās -do samilos -ílos See all'' -tos imperat yas,
warm oneself (at fire etc.)	tapı <u>zh</u> -ŏnu	•ĕm	yāza -ílos
wash, write,	du <u>zh</u> -aıryönu lĭkh-yön <u>u</u>	-ārĕm ∙ĕm	-yairĕā< -yās

See note at end of similar list of conjugations in Kchistānī Dialect.

ADVERBS

TIME

when? käia when, kära now, kōta afterwaids, pătô always, zap, dēskau today, äsh tomorrow lōstě day atter tomorrow, eidi yesterday, bēlāh day before yesterday, byālĕ in the morning, lōstĕī by night, ratō early, căl by day, suryō never, zāt nai zāt na

PLACE.

where? kōn
where, kōn
whence? kōno
whither, kōnata
there, ādi, săda
thence, ādō sadō
up to there, āda dān, săda dan
thither. See 'there"
here, năda āni ĭna
hence, nădō, āĭnĭō, ĭnō
up to here, nāda, dǎn, āni
dǎn, ĭna dǎn

above, ä<u>zh</u>ā'
upwards, ä<u>zh</u>āta
out, dărō
near, ēl
far. dūr
before, muçhō
to the front, muchōta
behind, pătō
towards behind patōta
beneath, khārı

OTHER ADVERBS

why kyĕh, zhokaitı very, lā fem lāı therefore, anĭ kaitı how² zhokaitı, kadāĭtı no, not, naı, re slowly, chūti quickly, lóko often, tŭ<u>sh</u>ār dámē agam, phārē', bára

PREPOSITIONS.

The principal prepositions are the following. Some are also adverbs

of, suffix ·õ
to, ·ta, ·tĕ
from, zhō
with along with, sai, sāti
,, instrumental, gīh
for the sake of, kārǐ (w fem
gen)
beside, kāci

upon, above, ázhā, generally
-zhi ázhā
m, ázhō
before, műchō
behind, after, pátō
across, pāri
among, mäzhā
about, concerning, kāri

CONJUNCTIONS-

are usually dispensed with and also g

TEX1S 251

TEXTS.

THE DEATH OF THE GILGIT RAJA

catti Gĭltã shaharaté thópĕ razhı gĕ city at polo Rajas descended Gilgit-from and thië karā'ı 1alsa gave (played), assembly made fare (travelling-expenses, etc.) cā, shakar kokōr, hanē' sarkārĕĭ. rozma', gave Government daily-allowance, tea, sugar, hens eggs bākcāsh thaú Gĭltő rash thope gave bakhshish made Gilgit-from raja polo will-give bĭlií ashap, asŭlu. brán was (i.e was playing) stumbling became hoise raja khari, áshap satŭ ázhā rash mữú, was-attached below horse was-attached above Raja died sărpái daŭ sĕsĕĩ vá**t**õ khatië Sárkārĕĭ afterwards they-buried Government gifts gave balőtĕ, cĭnĕau sarpái Gílīt, zhĕnőtĕ gĕ thau sarpái, boys-to, sent gitts to-Gilit these to also made gifts. razhote rúksát thaú toma toma gözöte pätõ afterwards rajas-to leave made, own own houses-to went

Votes

rash satú khari Hindi rājā nice lagā satu from sácyōnu, Hin lágnā rŭksat thau gave leave to depart, dismissed

THE QUARREL

dı gē, phayad Naib kaněi bĭlĭ sĭlĭ. Quarrel become was Naib-Tahsildar near they-went, complaint die "saneizhi kanei thie" narběř cáprās "they quarrel made." Naib-Tahsildar orderly gave caniaŭ, săno hăriaŭ, khozhaŭ 'kaner kve thiet?" sent, them took-away, asked "quarrel why ve made?" saĩsĕĩzhı põlĕ sīlè võ<u>zh</u>ı, ' ashpi horses fallen were barley in, that-for (therefore) quarri dā ?" sacı hã thīēs '' rázhaú we-made" He-said Witnesses are (question)?" Witnesses nŭsh. thỗ phēr ' sacı razhaŭ are-not He-said "Witnesses are-not, thy falsehood is" ropaë da dai ginëaŭ jürüm sazā daŭ, kŭtaŭ, Rupees ten ten he-took fine, punishment gave, he-beat, rŭksät thaŭ leave made

Notes.

bílĭ sĭli, for bìlı asĭlī, had become

cannau, for cinau, sent This shows the indifference about short vowels

pōlĕ sĭlĕ, for pōlĕ asĭlĕ, had fallen, 1 e had gone Like the Panjabi pai gäë . Panj painā Hĭndī păṛnā hā dā, are there ? dā marks a question

da dai, for dai dai ten each

KOHISTĀNI AND GÜRĒSĪ VOCABULARY

Words belonging to the Gürēsī dialect are placed after those used in Kohistān and Cilās and are distinguished by having G prefixed to them A colon separates them . In a few cases K is prefixed to Kohistānī words to avoid mistake

Abbreviations d dong, dyong, give th thong, thyong, do:b bong, be For conjugation of verbs, see accidence under 'Verb.' Names of trees, plants, shrubs and flowers are given at the end of vocabulary names of birds under 'bird.'

able, be bony. G bony about, bărābăr w G gen karı w. fem gen above, ăjā, ázhā G az<u>b</u>ā see "up" abuse, n, shavě G lěkh, lěkěh, f v, shawě d G lěkh chinyōnu accompany sor bozhōny G sáti or soi bozhonu account (financial), n, hisab. m., kálon, m G hisāb, m. accurate. shyō, pūrŭ G sĭōh across, pai G pari see "bevond " Ithyonu act, v thong. G thong, after, pătō G patō afternoon, (early) peshi f (late) mazgar afterwards, păto G păto again, phirī, bā G pharē' băra

age, ŭmŭr, f. G úmŭr, f agree, manonų G manyonų aır, öshi, f.: G ösh, f alive, see 'living' all, buta · G butta fw inf allow, donu w inf G dyōnu allowance, daily, rozīnā'. m G rozĭnā', m G almond. bādā'm, \mathbf{m} bādām', m alms, give Khudāe kiria d. G bărā Khudai dyönu alone, ákälŭ Gěkh also, gě, ga G gě always zap hamesh G zap, dēskaŭ among, májā G mäzhā amulet, tavīs, t táid. f ancient, pōng G pronu and, gĕ. ga G gĕ G angry, ros, khŭsh w neg khŭsh w neg

ankle, gūh, m G güh, m anna, āna, m G tan-kūh, pl -kīh ant, philili. f G philili, f apple, palo', m. G palo', m Adam's do, hănî', f: G doddŭ, m. apricot tree, jarōtı f fruit, járotu. m G fruit (dried) phätor, m arm, shāki, f G shāku, m. armpīt, gititi, f - G gititi, f arrive, ŭsăconu G Iphyonu ascend, ikhazony G khazhvonu cause to a ,īkhalonu G khălvonū. see 'rıse' ascent dāĭkĭ, f ashamed, läsh b, sharum b G shărum b. ashes, dāl, m phŭläzhi, f G dāl, m ask. tapos th. khojan th, khojonu G khojan th, kho<u>zh</u> yōnu ass, jokun, m (cerebral 1), zak-ŭn, f-ūni G zăk-ŭn, pl -ŭnih f -úni, pl do assembly, jälsa, m G jälsa, m convene a . jálsa thonu G jálsa thyönu assist, mádát d G mádád d assistance, mädät, $\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{G}$ mädäd, m attach (lăgānā), sōnu G sōnu aunt, father's sister phipi, f. G phipi, f. mother's sister (younger) cum aje, (older) barı aje G (both) masi, f father's brother's wife, cuni āje, f G pecānī. elder do, bărı āje G bari azhe mother's brother's wife. phīpi, f. G phīpi, f autumn, shareo', m. await, use "sit," remain," "look," etc

buzhāronu: G buzhārvonu. (ıntrans) bŭdyōnu Ghŭshyār b awake, hüshyār G hüshyār back, lower, dakatī, f C dakatī, f upper, dāki, f, dāka, m (dāka, m. bad, khaeŭ, (of coin) khotu G khacatu, (of path) pash, wōkha bag, barkōh, m. mairī, f , (of skin) bárů, f G bărkōh m baggage, bŭkı, f G bāt, m ball thoki, f C thoki, f. balsam, kändroi, f bamboo, bās, m G baes, m barber, thakur, m · G naid. С поий bare nonú see "naked" bark, v , ba<u>sh</u>ōnu G ba<u>sh</u>yōnu bark, n, of tree, dılŭ, m dılü. m barlev, yō, m s G yō, m pl barren, shonŭ, (of woman) shoni G shonu, shoni basket, tokŭ'rı, f bat (anımal), thätāpil, m · G $h\bar{u}, m$ be, bonu G bonu, ashyonu (ā'sĭm asùlos) beak, notŭ, m. G nō'ttŭ " nose" bear, n, ie · G ich, pl icih (i almost o) bear, v, see "carry" beard, dái, f. G dái, f. beat, v dägönu, kütonu kŭtyōnu beautiful, sonu · G sonu become, bony · G bony bed, (native) shen, m '(European) pālān, m G cārpai

awaken, (trans.) bŭdyārōnu,

before, mucho G mŭchō forwards. műchōra G műadj fr. műchō, mùsinu (s and ch sometimes interchangeable) begin (Urdu lagā) lomonu (trans) shuru th (intians) shŭrū b behind, pátō G pátō towards b, patora G patota behold see' look," "see" belly, der, f (swelled b, tap) G der f below, see 'beneath' beneath, khărı G khárı see 'down" bend, G (trans) tăp $^{\mathrm{th}}$ (intrans.) táp b berry, kŭl, m G kŭlų, m beside, kácı G kacı beyond, pār, pĭrı, adı, părīt, pärinų towaids b piraia G beyond pār, towards b, parata betrothal, děvā' m. lŭhāl, m. G nalapīh, betroth, nalapi th bier, shănŭ, m G tābŭdā, m. bıg. härü G bärü bind, găronu, gănonu G gănyōnu birch, (tree) jõji, f (second j cerebral), (bark) jus, m · G (tree) zhōzi, f (bark) zhūs, m. bird, bin. m. G zhanavār, m names of birds in Kohistānī are—cĕã, pl cĕĩ, m wagtaıl kāgŭlī, f blackthroated ouzel shiār drongo ŭskūiŭ, m, kind of chat käkkäs, m, chakor kŭrūli, f, pigeon others are

bee, māchāri, f G biari

krän see "honev"

beehive, mächi gun: G mächi

-roz m. bulash, f datu, tĭkăi, f kămāiri, f. baca'cŏ, m. bŭlbŭli, f, bulbul, see "cock," "hen" bite, v, caponų. G capyonų black, kinú G konŭ (o almost bleat, bashony G bashyony bless, God's blessing, barkat d · G barkot d man's blessing, G dah th blessing, bárkát, m. G bárkot, m (o almost ě) blınd sey, t ser G sey, f sei blister phopús m batyor, m blow (wind), dōnu, bozhōnu G dyōnu blue, nīlŭ G nīlŭ body dím, m G dím, m boil v ti (cook) růnôny G (water) biri atyonu int runizhonu G biri b boıl, n , măgālŏ, m bone, atı, f G atı, f bonfire, G alāŭ book, khĭtāb, f G kātāb, f boot but, m. (leather chapli) tsapı f köiri, f (long boot) G būt m tsapı, f (grass chapli) see 'shoe' born be, jōnu, be zhonu both bei G begg bottle bōtăl m G bōtăl, m bowl, n, kátori, f G kátoru, box, sándůk, m (very small) dăbāh, m G sàndūk, m dábāh, m bov, bāl, m · G bāl, m branch, bălku, m G baku, m bread, tiki, f · G tiki, f break, trans, phutonu phutyonu sĭnā' m G sinā', breast (woman's) cuci, t mammú, m

breath, G sã, f. breathe, G sã ong bridge, soū, sĕū, m, kärtŭl, m. G kadul', m bridle, găbi', f · G lăyō'm, f bright, lupo G lup bring, atonu G atyonu out, ikhalonu G khalyonu broad, shilu shila broom, loishi, f brother, zā, m Gzā younger brother, zātoh, m sister's husband, jámcōh, m G wife's brother zhamacōh shairi'h, m G shāirih bucket, bātī, f G bāltīn, f buckwheat ganāin, t sändāh, buffalo. m, fem maīsh G maīshā, (young, käth) fem mäishi' build, donu (give) G ládvönu bulbul, bülbüli, f bull, bhāk, pl bhākĭ G dōnu burn, (trans) dayōng, (intr) dazhony G dayony, dazhburrow, n, hälöl, m G halol. v , hálöl th G hălōl th bury, khatonu, vyonu G khätyönu, vyönu butter, gih, m G thanih, f butterfly, phopal, G phătöi, f. button, tak, m takī'lı, t takī'h, f buy, ginonų G ginyonų see " take calf, bătshō', m. G bātshóu, m note sh, not sh call, v, hō th Gē th camel, ūt, m G ūth, m can, see 'able'' candle, see "lamp" carpenter, chan m. dűrűzgăr', m, G chān, f, chanói

carry, hūn th G hūn th . m both n and t are alveolar case, in any, without special reason, guci. cast away, phal th G phal cat, pusha. f., pushi G gaizhŭ, f, pushi cataract waterfall, char, m găhūr m chum, m " rapids " catch, pionų, ratonų G rătyōnu cattle, (cows and bulls) go, m G gō, m pl (sheep and goats) läch, f. Gläch f see "bull" 'cow," "goat," sheep" ceiling, tál, m. G tál, m chamber, room, gos, m G gos, m see house" chaprası, orderly, căprāsı G cáprā's cheek, mùkh, m G mŭkh, m chew, cápônų G cápyonų child, bāl, m G bāl, m. chin, dái, f (see "beard") G mosūtų f cigarette, sigarēth, sigárēth m emder, kåru, m G kåru, m circumcise, sănătă biaunu G khatanal khalyonu circumcision, G khatanāl, m claw, or, m G nor, m. clean, săm G siōh clever, cālākh G cālāk cloth, pācu, m. G pācu, m clothes, Kohistānī poce cloud, āzŭ, m G ăzu, m verb, āzu wyōnu w. word for "God" understood as subject. G äzŭ wyōnu cloud, luzī, f. G lazī, f, this is used with dazhonu (G dazh vonu), burn or shine, or

with dayonu, to cause to the latter burn: in " God " understood i٩ subject coat, sinaban' m very long. sīlŭ, chīlŭ, m. (ī is ĭ long). G sĭnăbán', m. chilŭ, m cob, of maize siso, m "cone" cock, gŭkh-ū, pl -úì kokō' G kok- \bar{o}' , pl $-\bar{o}'$ 1 cold, n, chaŭ, m G căvū, m. be cold (person), conu, cŭzhonu G cavonu collect, ratony jama th jäma th colour, of mixed, cicú G cicu come, onu. G onu come out or up, kházhonu G kházhyōnu come down or come off (of clothes), nikhazonu see "ascend," descend" command. hŭkŭm, f G hüküm, f hŭkùm th hŭkŭm th conceal oneself, lishony li<u>sh</u>yōnu \mathbf{G} cone (of tree), sīso, m harōlı, f. convolvulus, pipi m cook; boil meat, etc, runong bread, etc., thony G thyonu. n. längri, $\mathbf{m}: \mathbf{G}$ khānsamā'n fm. copper, tāmbāh, m. G trām, corn, for eating, gum m. G gūm, m. corn, on foot, kúlu, m (see "berry"), vayō', m correct, pūrų cotton, plant and wool mahalŭc', m. cough, khū, f G khūzi, f khũ ông G khūzi ông course, of, G ta zhok bei what else ?

country, můlak', m, vátání m.: G mŭlŭk', m cow, gaū G gāŭ, pl gavē crack, v int. phailu b trăń b. crooked, khĭgīru: G khĭnīru crookedness, khigriar, f. cross, v , tarony . G taryony crow, kāh, m. (k far back like Arabie q) G kāh, m ery, ronu rona b G hēwĭ d cry, n., G hevi, m cup, phuli, f cursed, nālāt, lānāt cushion, for sitting, bithi, f. for head, uno, m G uno. damage, nuksān, G noksān m danger, bīlī, f. khátarā Dard, see "Shina" darkness, thap, m G tháp, daughter, dih, pl dizhar G dih, pl dizhār dawn, căl, m, lō, m. G lō. m v, căl or lō b. G lō b. day, chák m. dēs, pl dīzī, every day, här chäk, har dīzī by day, suryo' C day, chak, m, des, pl dīzi, m by d, survō' dead see "die" deaf, kūto G kūtŭ dear, loved, cidātu G shidātu in price, gĭrã drogú death, märg, m deceit, chăl, m G phireb, m. deceive, chal th G phireb d decide phäisäla th G pháisăla th decision, phäisäla, phäisäla, m decline (sup, stars, etc), see "set"

deer, mava'ro, m G hano'-l, pl -lı, m deep, gütüm G gütümu descend, vázōnu (ımpcrat, vās vāza) G vä<u>zh</u>yōnu (ımperat . vás váza) · cause to d, välyönu: G välyönu descent, kharara (lit. downwards), m G väzön, f. detained, be, stick, sacony G sacyōnų, ban b die, miryonų G miryonų difference, faiäk, f G phárěk, difficult, gĭrān, shātilŭ, kōr G mŭ<u>sh</u>kĭl difficulty, G mushkil dig, cak th, khoyonu Gcäk th direction, khĭn, f dirty, tikhlitü disappointed, be, märäk' b do, thony G thyony dägdår, tabib G doctor. dāgdar, hákīm $dog, m \underline{sh}\overline{u}, pl \underline{sh}\overline{u}$. fem soci shū Gm shū, pl shū. fem söci sliū door, dar m · G dar, m doubt, shak, m G shak, m. downwards, kharı, kharara adı. khärīt, khärīnu khári zĭk th G draw, lipony, lipyōnu dieam, n , sāsu, m. G sācu, m.: v, sāsu pashonu. G sāsu pāshyōnu drink, pyōnų. G pyōnų drop, thuk m · G thuk, m drum, dărăn, m sound (mt of drum), bashony dry, v. tr, shakarony G shakaryonų . mt, shishonu shishyonu dry, adj , shŭkhŭ

dumb, cato. G catu dust, ŭ'dū, ŭ'dum, m · ŭdūh' m. ear, kún, m G kon, pl koni, early (in morning), locakyo: G cal earth, soil, sũ, sum, m möţtı, f. east, nŭrkhāta (? nūr, light and khato, ascend) easy, āsān Gāsān eat, khōnu, (passive) kháji-<u>zh</u>ōny. G khōny edge, of knife, bank, chup G knife, mukh, m, bank, huch, m egg, hănū, m. G hăn-ō', pl -ē′, m eight, ãs · eighth, ãsmügŭ · G ästh ästmogü eighteen, ăstae eighteenth, ástaemügu G astaih, astaimogŭ eighty, carbyō eightieth. carbyomugu G carrbiuh, carrbıŭmogŭ elbow, thŭkūri, f G bakhun gáth elephant hătī, m : G hāstú, eleven, akāi eleventh, akāimŭgŭ Gākāi, akaimogŭ embrace, n, känir v, känir thempty, phūshku, tĭsh phūshų ſm end, point, of stick, etc., chup, enemy, d<u>ŭsh</u>măn English, angrīz, ferang " European" equal, sămār w gen., bărābar G barabar European, ferang, pl. feraingi, sābsě, sāhĭb G sāhĭ-b, pl -bı

evening, bās, m, makhām, in the e, bāsara makhāmara: G shām, m.: in the e, shāmtě ever, zat kăre G zāt every, har e one, har jei e thing har jek G har zhei, här zhēk evil, kháců, ůránai G khácātŭ expel, G khale vyönu explain, părŭjaironu G páruzhairyonu eye, ăsi, f Găchi, f evelid, papăī, f : G nāni f evebrow, ruzī, f G ăchpōt face, mŭkh, m G mŭkh m see 'cheek' fair, n, mēlah, m · G mēlah, fall, nāra bozhōnu, wazı d G ponu stumble and fall, tăm b G brăn b fan, see 'pankha'' far, dür G dür fare. G karāi, f fast, n rozăi, f Grozáh, m. v, rozái böny (sit) . G rozá byonu. end of fast, n., G ĭptār to end fast (at proper time), ĭptār th Hĭndū fast. G phāka (Persian fāga) fat, kŭtar, thulu: G thulu father mālu G mālu. fatherın-law, G shāĭr fault, ŭrnăi, f.. G kŭsūr, m. fear, n., párā', m. G prāh. m v, bizhōnu G bızhōnu female (of animal), soc, soci, pl soci G soc, soci, pl soci fern, hätir, m festering sore, mägālo, m fever, shal, f G tab, m. get f., shal w. sacony (sacony săcei setu, Urdu lăgna) · G tăb khăzh yōnu

few, ăpŭ, pl apa, apahā G ăpŭ, pl ăpě, ăpa field, dōili, f fifteen, pänzĭlĕĩ fifteenth. pănzilěi-můgŭ G pănzúlěi pănzŭlĕimógŭ fifty, dībyō ga dái fiftieth, ga dībyō dáımügü dŭbbĭū gë dái, dŭbbĭŭ gë dáimógű fig (tree), phagū'i f (fruit), phagūi kŭl m ; "berry" fight, n. käněi, f : G känoi, kăněi. f v, käněi th kănoi th fine, n , sāz, parā, jūrūm, m G jŭrŭm, m fine, adj , (weather), bizŏn, f to be f bĭzi b G bizŭ b finger, hănúi, f. G anúi, f finish v, tr, mŭjōnu, barōnu G mōzhĭ∙ int, mǔcōnu zhonu for both G phuh fire, hägāru, m G caluk-ŭ, first, hĕkmŭgŭ fem ∙i fish, chăma, m: G chăma, m fist, műstäk, f G műstäk, f five, posh · fifth, poshmugu. G posh, poshmogu flax, mezir, m flea, piza m · G prizu m flour, phuk, m. āta, m flower, phung, phŭru \mathbf{m} . G pushú, m. fly, v, bhar d G talī' d fly, n., G mäch-ī', pl ·ē' foal, bhen: G kyoru foam, phīn, n. G gavŭr', f fold, v, tā th, tol th. G tā th. foot, paĭ, m G pā, m of bed, chair, etc., pāyā, m: G khōru on foot, paĭdah'

G end of bed (not head), pavon food (lawful), hălāl G hálāl (unlawful), hárām (carrion), murdār G harām, möldār for, see "sake" forcible, see 'strong' forehead, tālu, m G nĭlā', G amŭforget, amŭshonu shōnu forgive, māf th G māp th former, műsiny formerly, khás forty, dibyō fortieth, dibyōmű'gŭ G dŭbbĭūh dŭbbĭūmógŭ four, car fourth, carmú'gŭ G cār, carrmógú fourteen, căhu'nděi four. teenth, cahundeimu'gu · G codei, codeimógű free, without payment, guci freeze, sor b G sor b see "frost" friend, sómo: one of same age, sămāt, somāt. (friend), shūli Friday, juma, m G zhuma' front, in, băsh see "before" frost, sor m G sor, m see ' freeze," ice" fruit, měw-ā pl -ā'i, m. full, tŭtŭ, pūnu, pŭrī'lo sĕk, púrē' gaiter see ' patti" garden, bāg, m. G bāg, m gay see ' happy " ghara (earthen-ware pot), găi, gáī, pl gē, fē as in French père genume, rĭshtĕā ghi, gih, m G this year's, thanih, f last year's, gih,

gift, sărpāĕ, băgshīsh, f sărpáĕ, bakcāsh, f girl, mŭlás, cës G múlā-ī, pl -ĕ gīve, dōnu, pālōnu G dvónu glacier, kābŭkh, m G hināl, f (snow) ge, bozhōnu G bozhyōnu see 'walk,'' "ascend," " descend," "foot" goat läch, f, ăi, pl ai, f (small) chatīlŭ, m. G mŭgăr, pl -1 m, chatīlŭ, good, mananěi gōra, mistů, of coin, kharā (indeclin-G able) mĭstŭ, sıöhtű God, Khŭdā'ı · G Khŭdā'ı gold, sonŭ m G son, m government, sărkār, m särkär, m gown (long), man or woman's, sīlu, chīlu, m G chīlu, m grand-daughter (both sides). poci G poci grandfather (both sides) dādu G dādu grandmother (both sides), dādi G dādı grandson (both sides), pōcu G pocu grape, see 'vine' grass, kac, m. G kach, m grave, kăbr, m G gör f graze caronu green, nilu G nilu grınd (corn), G pezöny grow, bărŭ b G bărŭ b gun, tümäk', tübäk', m. tŭmäk', m hail, n, äīr, m v, šīr d oyěn, f · oyěn välyönu hair, (human), bālŭ, m.: G zhakū', m (goat's), jät, f. G zhăt, f

half, hūri, hõri 1½ hěk gạ $h\bar{u}ri$ $2\frac{1}{2}$, du gạ $h\bar{u}ri$ G half, bagái 1½, ĕk gĕ bagái. sāra ĕk 2½ du gĕ băgái, sāra du hand háth m Gháth, m hang. v tr, bal th hung up, băl thilŭ happy khŭsh C khosh hard (not soft), kuiú kŭru haste, n, camat G camat. v., camat th G camat th. quickly' hat, (native), khói, f G (European), tupīh, f. (native). khói, f he, so, yō, ā, nuh G so zhō, ā, nuh head, sis, m G sis (i almost u) h of bed, sison, m health, n, kher. f in good h, mistu G siōh, khāir, mistu hear, parujonų G paruzhonų see " understand " heart hió, hiú, m G dĭl, m heat, v tr, tăto th G tāttú $^{\mathrm{th}}$ heaven, ásmān, m heavy, hágúro Gĕsh heel, thuri, f G thuri, f hen, kokó-i pl -e G kokó-i, pl -e hence nado, mo, anto G nado, ınõ, ainiõ here, năda, ma, ãnı. G nada, ına, ānı up to here, năda dan, ına dan, anı dan to this side, or, orara, urara adj, ŭrīt. ùrīng: G up to here, nada dan, ma dan, āni dăn hide, see "conceal" high, ŭtha'lo, ŭcat · G ŭthala' see "up" hill, khun, m . G khonn, m

hive, see "bee" hobble, v tr, pāngār d. hobbled, pāṅgār dīlŭ hole, ásūn m in rock, bāk· G hole, bon, m hoot, pã, põ, m· khōru m horn, sĭn m G sĭnŭ, m. tr., G siné d. horse, äshp, (female), sõci ashp G ăshap, sōcı ăshap man with horses, ashpe khavān äshpavälü hot, tato G tāttù house, gos, m (European), bănla, f. G gos, m. how. kádāth G zhokáĭtı, kadáĭtı how much, kăcāk, kăcā G kăcāk hundred, shăl hundredth. shalmu'gu, G shal, shalmógu hunger, G ŭnyāl, f, used also for thirst To distinguish, inseit word for food, as bai unyāl; bai is rice hungıy, be, nürnilönu, ünadı, nerunu yōnų. unyōnu hunt, v, dărū d. dăru th. hurt, n, gāl f G gāl, f be hurt, gāl bozhōni. G gāl sacyoni see 'pam' husband. mŭshā (man), bărĕō' G băréŭ married second time whether first wife living or not, G oro'dŭ I, mõ, mõh · G mõh ice, sor, m G sor, m 'trost" ın, măzhā, dŭra (inside), azhō Găzhō independent (used of Frontier tribes), yāgī the g is pronounced far back near place of Arabic q incorrect, gälät'

inquire, tápôs th

see '' ask ''

iron, cimăr, m G cimer, m ıt, sec "hc," "she" joint (in limb, in bamboo or sugar-cane) băn, m ban, m. . see ''knuckle'' journey, sąfár' m v, säfär' th Gsaphar'. m saphar' see "travel" th jump, n. al, m v, åld prīk, f, prīk d jungle, jēl, zanal', G <u>zh</u>ēl, m just, adv (Urdu zărā), shīnā' keep, rear, räsõnu, chürõnu G răchyōnu key, chāi, f G chāi, f kid chăl G chál see "goat" kill, márony, märony G máronu kill for food, halal th G hălāl th kıng, rā bādshā G rash kıss, bōcı, f · v , bōcı d māci f , māci th knee, kūtu, m G kūtu, m knife, katāi, f penknife. cunı katār, f G katār f., cuni katār, f know, dăstōnu, lăstōnu dästonu knowing, ālim knowledge khábár, m knuckle or joint in limb, ban, m, bándī', f G ban, pl. banı, m lake, sär m G sär, m lamb, urăn, m · G ŭrán, m see "sheep" lame, khūrū·G khūrū·walk lame, G shāk th. lamp, dămā', m. (very small), devā, m G battı, f land, fields, etc, sum, m, dautar t see 'country" late, adj and adv, chut G chūt lateness chut, m G chūt, m.

, laugh, hà<u>zh</u>ōny - G-há<u>zh</u>ōny law, Muhammadan, shiryāt, f. law case, műkaddíma, m to l, műkáddíma th G mŭkáddĭma m mŭkaddĭma th bring case against, G nālish the pharyād th lazy, nārās, tákŭru leaf, páthy, m G pātŭ, m leap, see 'jump'' learn, shicōnu G sĭncönų see "teach" leather, com m G com. m.: leave, n., rúskat Gruksät, m... v, phát the G phát th left (not 11ght), khābīnu, khábăddı, kīnı leftwards, khåbīm, khābāddi or kim with khĭn (f. dnection) G (left), khā, f khai leg, phash, t G pā pl. pē, lower I (below knee), doni, f G doni, f leg of bed, see foot" leopaid, di, m G di, m level havar lick, likonų G hkyonų lie, falsehood, cot, m G phir, m. tell 1., cot razony G phĭr ră<u>zh</u>ôny lie, v sonų (sleep) G sonų lift, hūn th. Ghūn th (n and t . alveolar in both cases) hght, n, G sän, m. to be l., rozhōnu to light, lŭpyōnu light (not heavy), lokų G lokų lightning, bi'cus, m G bi'cus, there is l. bícúsa den G shárāb, lıquor, <u>sh</u>árāb, m little (not big), cũnữ, khữtữ, see "short" lĕkhŭ cunu (not much or many), ăpa Gápú alittle, Khĭlā': little by little, mäza mäza: G mäzha mäzha

ve . d well, phat b G byonu. (sit): exist, G zhōnu see "bom, be" lıvıng, alıve, jüdu, jenoi G zhōnŭ lızard, kikäl, m. G cĭrpis, f load, bökı, f G bār, m lock, jä'ndro, jä'ndra m kŭ'lŭph, m. long, adj, zĭgŭ G zigŭ look, căkônu G căkyōnu cf 'see' lose. nayonu G nayonu lost, be, noshong Gnashong love, cidonu, cidatú th. cinvonu, shidātu tlı loved, cidātu G shidātu mad, bakhud G matu mail, letters, dāg, m G dāka, mail carrier, K dăgī', maize, makaı, f G makaı, f see "cob" male (of animal), bire G bir man (homo), manūzu m G manū'z, m (vir), múshā. pl mŭshē' G mŭshā', m. manner, in what manner (Ŭrdū jis tărah), khaŭ shāněi, kadath see "how?" many, tüshār G tüshār see `` much '' marmot, tîrru, m marriage zĭāl G kásh marry (give in marriage), zĭāl th. G käsh th (be married), zĭālb Gkäshb (1e mar riage has become, etc.) massage, v tr, cāpī th monyonu match, lucifer, tili, f G tūl-1. pl-ye, f meaning, mătlăb', G mätläb', m measure, tolony G tolyony meat, mõs, m G mõs, m

medicine, jabāti, f. (cerebral j), zabāti, f G zabāti, f see "powder" memory, yād, m mend, paronu. G pravonu mew (of cat), bashonu bashyonu midday, dazō, f G dazō, f milk dutt duth m G dutt, v tr, chaŭ th. dŭth, m G chaù th. mill yos, f G yos, f. millstone yõzĕı băt, m yõzabät, m mist, azŭ, m · G kaurih, m mix, ikhtiröny G mishäk tlı. mock, hāzhě th · G hàzhě th.: see " laugh" Monday, dushumba, m tsandarār, f money see "rupee" monkey, G vandür, m month, mos, pl mozi, m. G mõs, pl mõzı, m Names of months are as follows — Apr-May, běsāk, m May-June, jeth, vaik G zēth, m June-July, hār, m G hah, m: July-Aug . bäshäkāl m : G shavun', m Aug -Sept. bā'drō, m badĭrĕ'th, m Sept-Oct, asū'm Gāst, m Oct-Nov., kättäk, m Nov -Dec., kártik ın màgăr, m G mŭzór, m. Dec -Jan, pō, m · G pō, Jan -Feb , māg, m. G māg, m. Feb-Mar., phá'găn, m . phagun'. m Mar – Apr, cētār, m G tsi'ther, m moon, yūn, f C yūn, i morning, in the m, locakyo. G löstěř, lösta

mosque, jumāt, f mosquito, moĩ, f G moi, pl moĕ. f mother, āje, mā G māh m ın law, shas G shyas mountain, kor, in G eis, f mouse, muzor f G muzai, f moustache, phūga, m pl phuna, m pl mouth, mükh m Gāzu m much, tŭshār, lā fem lai G tŭshār, lā, fem lāi "many" mud, cicŭl eicăl, m G cicĕl. mulberry, marō'ch, G marō'ch, f mule kăcēri, f G katūr-u, pl. -a f -1, pl kataĭri mushroom, ${
m shithil}_{
m l}$ shintili f my mei G myð nail, (iron), mēkh, f G měkli-, pl -ē'. f (in hand foot), noh, m Gnor m naked, nonŭ G nonū name, nom, m G nom, m near, ēl ēlĕ G ēl necessity, see " need ' neck, sák, m. G sönu, m sakh, m need, zărurăt f G zăruiăth, needle sū f. G sūw, f pine needle, K bhur m neigh, bashonu G bashyonu nephew, brother's son, hurú'ch G hŭrŭ'ch son, sazū' G sazū' nettle, joinu, f G zhomi, f never, kärë' or zāt w negative Gzat w negative new, no G na news, khabar, m. G khabar, niece, brother's, hurcoi

huruch f sister's daughter, sazui f G sazui f night, rāti, t Grāti, f by night, rato' G rato' mne, naŭ mnth, naumugu G nau naumógŭ nıneteen künih nineteenth, kŭnīmŭ'gŭ G kŭnih, kŭnimógù ninety carbyō ga dái ninetieth, carbyō ga daimű'gù . G carıbĭū gĕ dáı carrbĭū gĕ daımógŭ nipple, cūci, f G mammu, m no. na or a peculiar click G nai, na see "no one," "not," "nothing" noise, kĭrìū', m G kruvě, f. рl no one, kõe ga na, jeiga na. G zhen gë nan (or without ga, gě) north, qutub, m nose, notŭ, m G nottŭ, m not, na nai, ne, ni G na. (there) is or are not, nish, núsh G nüsh nothing, jei ga na, sometimes pronounced jaga na G zher gë nar (often pronounced zhĕna naı without ga, gĕ now, cē G kõta oath, sŭgăn', sŭgŭn', f. käsäm, m take oath, K sŭgán d obey, (hūkum) manong hŭkŭm mänyōnu hŭkŭm obstinate răbăr the zidd th obstinacy, rabar, zidd. m obtain, lhaung be obtained, lhaĭzhōnu, laĭzhōnu, hăshodour, gönn, m G gŏnn, m

often tüsliār domi G tüshār

dămē see in Grammar 'time' under numerals old, pōnu G pronu. (person. anımal), järü G<u>zh</u>arú on, see "upon". one, hěkh, čkh Gěkh only, ĭkhä'ttı (á almost as a in "man") G fakat' or, tā, yā either or, tā .. tā, yā γā order, see ' command'' orderly, see "chaprası" orphan, järö', m G zh ır-ō', fem. -óı other, mutu G mutu out, outside, hucu, daro out of (Urdū, mē se), majo G outside, dărō ought, use mistu good bozhi, impersonal w infin our, äsō G äsō own (pron), toma G tom pain, gāl, f G shǐlā', m, gāl, f. see "hurt" palm, of hand, sole of foot, tălī, f G tā, hatá tā, m. (used even for sole see " sole ") pankha (fan), cĭg, m parade ground, shavaran parrot, totāh, m G totāh m part, ĭssa, hĭssa, m G hĭssā'h patience sábár, m G sábúr, have p, săbăr th säbur th patti (cloth gaiter), pata', pl păte', f G payo' pl do., \mathbf{m} pattu (rough tweed), pătūh, m. pamālu, m. paper kāgăz, m paw, pã, m G pā, pl pē, pay, nokărî', f G tălăb, m pea, mōzăr, m (also used for

dāl lentils) G khuken, m. (ĕ almost a) peach (tree and fruit), aio m, G (fruit), tsěnán (tree) tsěnán tom, m. pear, tāngū, m G tān m pear tree, tāngū tom, m G tan tom, m pearl, G móktā, m pen, kalam, m G kalam, m people, jäk. m pl perhaps, bish (1 almost a) perspiration, hŭlak, m. hŭlŭkh, m. pice, pēsā', m G pašsā', m. piebald cícú bícú. G ablakh' pig, khĭnzīr in G <u>zh</u>elő shữ (jungle dog) pipe (huqqa), eĭ'lim, f; G cĭ'lĭm, f pitv, afsos, m G apsūs, m place n, dĭsh, f. G dĭsh, f place, v chŭrony (lit to leave) G chorvõnu plam, mēdān, m dās, m (table-land) plav, v. notonų G tsuke' p game, döny th dyōnu pleasure (will), märzīh, f. G märzīh, f happiness khŭshī, f G khūshī, f plough, n, hal m G hal, m v, håld Ghåld poison, bis, m G bis, m G thópě play polo, bŭlā m bŭlā d G thópě d . polostick, bula m thópè pomegranate (tree), danúi f (frait), dănữ, m poor, khwār gănb neither noi rich, minhal, poor ŭzărhā (ā almost like α in " fall ") post, letters see "mail"

pot, see "ghara" potato, ā'lu, m. Gā'lu, m poverty, kimăni', f Gājāzi', powder, jabāti, (cerebral 1), zabāti, f. Gzabātı f " medicine praise, n, hamad, m G hãméd, m v, hamad razhōnu Ghāměd th praver. nimā'z, f G nimā'z, f, dāh, m v., nimã'z th G nimā'z th five times of p., K cal or lo bilo, pēshī, mäzgär, makhām, mäskhŭ-These correspond to täm the Panjabi särgī, pēshī, dīgār, shām, khŭftā (or at the time of kŭftā) evening p, makhāmara prepare, těār th G taiār th present, n., bakhsis, f băkcā<u>sli, f</u>v. bă<u>gsh</u>ōnų preserve (keep) rächonu. G băcawyōnu be preserved, ráchijonu G bácáwizhonu price, kīmāt, mul, m. kimät', m priest (Muhammadan), mõhlā', print, cap the be printed, cap b. printed, adj, cāp thilu pull, zĭk th liponų G cipyonu, lipyonu pumpkin, toku, m punish, sázā d · G sázā d punishment, săzā, m · G săzā, puppy, khŭtrō, m G kŭ kúr. put on (clothes), bonony quarrel, see "fight" quarter, pão $1\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, etc., pao ăjā hĕk, pác ăjā du, etc· a ser and a quarter, pao aja ser rupee and quarter, pao

ăjā rupăi. $\frac{3}{4}$, cē páo. $1\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, etc păo kăm du, păo kăm çē, etc · G $1\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, etc . sāda ěkh, sāda du, etc quickly, jung, halla, lōka, loko loke G lóko raın, äzŭ, m Gäzŭ, m azŭ valonu G azŭ valyonu The subject of the verb is "God" understood ram, kārāh, m · G kárāh, pl kărāi. m rapids of river, char. găhūr m·chum, m rat, mūzų, m G mūzu, m rations, rāsan read, páronu \mathbf{G} payōnu, razhōnu (last meaning to read aloud) ready, těār G taiār reap, lonų: G lyonu reason, without special, guci red, līlu G lōlu rejoice, khush b G khŭsh b rent, karāi, f resın, kalēl, m. kēl, m. G kalēl, m kēl, m rice (uncooked) biŭ, f brīm m · (cooked), bīŭ, f G bai, f rich, wädän ride. bákhárônu G panyōnu·im-ās right (not left), dășunu, dăriștīnū to ther, däsŭni khĭii G right, dächinü rıng, nănsěri, f., hanusélo, m.: G vazhi, f rise get up, hūn b G hūn b. of sun, stars, etc. jil b, G zhĭl īkhāzõnu, ŭthõnu b see "ascend" nver, sin, f, darya, root, cĭrĭ-s, pl -zĕ' G chĭrĭ-s, pl. -zĕ'. f.

rope, bāli, f G bāli, pl bāli run, hai th ŭcōnu (run away) G dárbáké th rupee, rupăi, f Gropai, f saddle, pălō, m G pălōn, saddle-cloth, G tŏkóm, \mathbf{m} saddle, v, G pälänvõnu sake, for s of, kíria w, gen . G kāii w fem gen saliva, thuk, f G thūki, t salt, luni, f G lūni, f sap, voi, m (i.e water) G pai, m satisfied tutu be satisfied, tŭshonu (Panjabi răjjnā) see "full" (batār, f (batar, f Saturday shamba, m sav, razonu Grazhonu scissors, kēncīh f G měkh. rā'z, f. scorpion, G bich, m scratch G kănyonu search, n, täläsh m tălāsh, m v., tălāsh th G tălāsh th. second, dumű gú G dumógű see, päshonu G pä<u>sh</u>yōnų see 'look'' seed, bih, m G bih, m seize, ratonu, pyonu G ratvõnu self, akī for oneself, akora ell, müli d G krinyöny send, chǐnōny G cǐnyōny separate, chála, chála chála, muso rato (one in front of the other) v, chăla th, műső pätő th servant, nokăr', m dekā'n G servant, naukăr, m serve khizmat th service, khizmát, f set (sun, stars, etc), buronu G būr b

seven, satt seventh mű'gu G sătt, sătmo'gŭ seventeen sătāē seveteenth, sătāemu'gu G sataih, sataimo'gŭ seventy, cobyo ga dái seventieth, cōbyo ga daimugu G cĕbbĭū gĕ dái, cĕbbĭū gĕ daımogŭ shade, chásh, f · G shěhēlŭ, m shake, v tr länd v intr, lán b G lăng d, lăng b shame, shárám, f. · G shärŭm, sharp (not blunt), tinú. G tinŭ shave (beard), dái välöni G zhakū th ; dái th she sĕ, ye nîh G sĕ, <u>zh</u>ĕ, zho, nîh [dŭpáti, f shawl, loi, f, tsāda'r, m · G sheep ĕsh, f G ĕısh, f Shin Shina (Sīn, Sinā) a Sīņ (person), sīņ, pl sīn, fem sīn, pl sinoi G dard-ā, pl -ā'ı, fem dărda bāı, pl dărda bāĕ, also sīn, fem sīn adj., sīn, sŭnkōcu G sınā the Sına language, sınèā jib, f sınĕā mozı f pl. G sinā mozi, f pl., dărdáõ mozi, f pl In siněā the a is almost English "aw" in "awe", in nb the b is not fully vocalised In G sin the i tends towards ē shiver thärthär b G thătharai th shoc, paezār· see "boot" shop, hătih, t, wān, m short, khŭtŭ see "little," 'small' shoulder, phīzhu, phīju, m . G mithīzhu show, pashayonu, çakayonu. G pashayonu, cakayonu see "look," "see '

shrine, jārāt, f. shut, v tr. donu, dilŭ th adj., dīlū (passive part of dōnu) shrub, muthu, m side, on this side, anath G ànāzhı on that side. ădāth Gădāzhı on what or which side ? kădāth? G kadazhi?: see "here," "there," "how," "thus" silver, rūp, m · G rūp, m sın gonā', m G gonā', m v, gonā' th · G gonā' th gonā' kházhyōnu sing, gai d G gae d see " song" G säs, f sister, säs, f husband's s, zhazē', f. G zhazë', f brother's wife. zăthī', f G zathī', f wife's s, saroni. husband of do. saronu G wife's s, saronu sit, byonu be seated, betu b · G sit. byonu sıx, svā sıxth, svāmu'gu G sah, samógü sixteen, sõei, soi sixteenth, sõĕımŭ'gŭţsoımŭ'gŭ G sõĩ, sõĩmógŭ sixty, cobyo, cebio sixtieth, cobyomu'gu, cebiomu'gu G cebbiūh, cebbiumógŭ skin cum. m bag made of skin, barū, f sky, agái, f G anái f sleep, n, nish, f G nish, f v , sõnu G sõnu slip, zár b, khás b Gzár b slip and fall, didi b dīrĭ b see "fall" slippery, picílŭ, tăltaso' G tăltasō slowly, chūthě. G chūti small, cunu. lekhu. khutu (short) G cunu

smart, cālāk' G cālāk' smoke, dūm, m G dūm, m snake, jilrā, jandrā, zhon, G zhon, m m sneeze, n, chigi, nĭch, f · G chin, f v, G chin väzhyönu snow, hinn, f Ghinn f.v, hını valöni G hinn válvōnı the subject "God" understood snuff, núsātí, f G năsvār, m. soap, săbún, f G sabĭn', f. sock, paitō'h m , mozā'h m · G māssih f soft, mhoù G năr'ŭm sole of foot, tălī, f pao hătă tā see 'palm' someone, koi, koe jei, zhei: G koı, zhei some, nāk something, jek, jok. zhek, zhok, jo, zho, jei zhei G zhēk, zhei son, puch, pl pē G puch pl son-ın-law, jamcōh, рē G zhamacōh, m song, gai, m (ai as "a" in ' man'') G gáe, m south, nīlāo m sow, G bī zhölyönu bīh is seedspeak, see 'say " spend, khōnu (1 e eat), khárác th G kharĭc spill, nāra d intr, nāra bozhōnu spit, thu th G thu th see " salıva " spoil, v tr eaq baq th, G khărāb th. khărāb th ınt, cáq băq b, khărāb b. G khărāb b spot, tiku, m G tikŭ, m spring (of water), uts, m G uts, pl utsi, m

spring (season), bázödu, m ın s , bäzönu stand, cokŭ b G cokŭ b see "stop" star, tārĕi f G tāru steal, con th G con th stick, n., kundārih, f. G kunālı, f sting, v, căpônu, cũrut th G cŭrŭt th stomach. see "bellv" stop, eŭkyāronu, hisar th., coku th intr, cukyonu, cókŭ b, hĭsār b G intr. hát kãŭ th stone, bățt, m. G bătth, pl battı stone in ring, K gámái, f straight sūzu G sūcu strawberry, tündál, m stream, n , gāh, ghāh, m G gāh, pl. gāth, genit gazhō, m. see "river" strength, shatt, f exert s, shatt th stretch (oneself), zĭkĭzhōnu karē' khályōnu strike, dăgonu, cot d kŭtyonu: s bv throwing something, badgi d.. bădgi d intr (said of watch, gong, hour, etc), bashōnu: G bazhōnu strong, tīnu, shātīlu, ku'ru, tăk'arú, qăwī forcible (said of a suitable word), sugar, sliakhar, m G shakar'. m sugarcane, tos, m summer, vālu, m. G vālu, m sun, sūrį, f G sūrį, f. sunshine, do [vār Sunday, ĭkshŭmba, m G aitswallow, v, gŭrŭt th · G gŭrŭt th

sweep loishi th khás th see " broom " sweet răzā'lu G ispā' swell, phuiajāronu swim, lämän' d table, tēpu, m · G mēz m (ē almost o) tail, lamŭto, m G lamotu, m. tailor, dárzī' m G sutsī', m take, gmönu G ginyonu m gmonu i is like i in Eng 'hit." but longer take down or off (Urdū ŭtārnā, nĭkālnā), nĭkhalönu away, hăronu G haryonu tax, hoshar, m. teach, shicăyō'nu G sincăyō'nu see "learn tear, v tr., chinyō'nu v. intr., chizhō'nu': G chiny'onu, chizhō'nų tear (ın eye), ãchú, m G asú, teat, dŭnú, m G mammu m tenant (m land, dēkān, m also used for farm servant tent, tămbū', m G gùth, pl gŭtë', f ten, dái tenth, daımu'gu G dái, daimógŭ thank, shukarat th G shŭkar th thanks, shükärát, m G shŭ∙ kar that, ā nữh Gā, nữh theft, cori, f. G cori, f. thence, adō, sădō G ādō, sadõ there, adei, adī săda Gādi, up to t, ada dåb, săda dăn G āda dăn, săda dăn therefore, äse'gı G anıkaïti thick (cloth), phätöru thief, cor, m · G cor, m thieve, cori th G cori th.

thigh, phátālu, m G phatālu, thin (person), ashattu, lit weak cloth, talūnų thıng, tsiz, m thirst, ŭlyāl, f G ŭnyāl, f (means also hunger, therefore sometimes voi unval, water thirst) thirsty, be, ülyāl saconi thirteen, coi thirteenth, coimú'gŭ G coi, coimógŭ thirty, bio gạ dái, bi gạ dái thirtieth, bio or bī ga daimű'gŭ G cī, bi gĕ dái cimógŭ, bi gë daimógŭ note that in G, 31, 32 are bi gè ăkāi, etc., not cī gĕ ĕkh, etc this, yo G zho thorn (big), kōn, m (small), kōr, m G kōn, pl kōna thousand, zir thousandth, zĭrmŭ′gŭ thou, tu G tŭ three, çëĭ, cë third, cëimú'gŭ, cèmű'gű G ce, cemógű m G the e is almost o thread, gūnī, f. G dōm m. throat sotu, m G sottu, m thunder, n., hăgăi gūth, m G anai gute' (pl of gut) to thunder hägäi güt d. G. anaı güte d. (anaı güte is nom to verb which is therefore plur) Thursday, păn<u>jsh</u>ŭmba, m G brĭstvār, f thy, thei G tho tie, gărônu time, khēn, văkāt, m, sāt (a short t.). time in once, twice, three times, etc, dám, dom, vāri G cott, dam: all these words generally undeclined

"often" in a short time, K sātázhi, sātáji (i e sāt and ji zhi sāt is for Úrdū. Arabic sā'át tin (material), tsets, m tım m tired, be, somonu G samonu to, ra, di Gitě, di tobacco, tamā'kŭ, G tamā'kŭ, m. to-day, ăsh Gash to-morrow, dōcı day after t . icīzĭ, icīzĭ day after that, lā ga icīzi G to-morrow, lostě day after t, cidi tongue, jib, f. G zhib, f these words not used for " language" tomato, bhatingar (used also for bringal) town, khār, m. G shahar, m travel, n., musparī, f v, musparī the t for pleasure, go for walk, n, sel, t. v, sel th see "journey" traveller, műspár, m. tree, tom, t, tobú, m tom, f tremble, see "shake," "shiver" trousers, tsanā'lŭ, m, sharvālu, m G tsalĕn m true, dān G hak truth, dān, m. G hak, m · tell t , dān razonu G hak răzhōnu Tuesday sĕshŭmba, bonvär f. ſf. turban, láti'h, f G káskī'h, turn, v tr., phírōnu G phíryonu int, K and G phiri bozhōnu or ōnu twelve, bāĭ twelith, mŭ'gŭ G bāi bāimógŭ twenty, bih twentieth, bimű'gŭ G bīh, bimógŭ

twist, běthônu G bish d. two, dū second, dumu'gu G dūh, dumó'gu udder, chīri, f G chīri, f uncle, father's brother, pica'. mother's brother, . G pici' ${
m mam}ar{{
m u}}'$ G mūmų · father's sister's husband, phupā G pophā' mother's sister's husband, kakā' G masā' understand, lúshönu, părŭjonu G paruzhvonu "hear" up, upwards, ájāra, ájara, uthalara, gushara omara: there are two adj from each of these, ajing, ajit, ŭthaling ŭthalit, güshing, gushit, oming, omit G azhāta up to, dan G dan upon, ájā · G ă<u>zh</u>ā vein, rágāh, f G nār, pl nārě, f verandah mändü, m very, lā, fem lai (ai as a in "man") lāru, fem lārı G lā, fem. lāi vessel (cooking), bon, m bōn, m gāõ, m village, köt, m G kui, f, villager, kotōcų G kuioch vine, zhac, f grape, zhácěi kŭl, m. visible, be, lel b., păşhĭzhōnu G päshizhonu wages, mozdūri, f G mazūri, f, täläb, m wagtail, cëã, f walk, yazonu G yāzhonu cause to walk, yazonu yāzh-ōnu, -ĭm, -ās, and yazhay-onu, -em, -ās conjug in accidence wall, (stone), kŭr, f (wood), kābār, m., dabor, f bitkor. f boundary w, huch, m

warm oneself (at fire, etc.), G tăpĭzhyōnu: see "hot" wash, dızhārōnu: G duzhā: vonu wash oneself, tăm d G tăm d. wasp, berī, f. watch, timepiece, n, genta', m. G gari', f water, voi, m G voi, m. watercourse, yab, f waterfall, see 'cataract' we, bē · G bē, fem bèā weak, rūlų, kamzor Wednesday, carshumba m G bodvār, f week, satdīzī, f G satdīzī, f weep, see 'cry" well (in good health), see "health wet, adj, bi'lado west, qĭbla, m what? jok, zhok, jek, zhek, jo. <u>zh</u>o, khaŭ, jei, <u>zh</u>ei G zhěk, zhok, zhei (relative), the same words wheel, pal, m when [?] kărĕ', khaŭ khēn kăra, when (relative), the same words and K to whence. konyo, kŭdjo G kôno where, kona, kudi G kon. where (relative), the same words whip, ka'tárů, m. G chaù, m. whistle, v , sıū th G sōki $^{\mathrm{th}}$ which (relative and interr), khaŭ white, shyō, fem shěi whiten, shyō th. whither, köjri, kojněra and words for where: G kõnata (relative), same whither words why, kyĕh G kyĕh, zhokaĭtı

widow, kagiini G kavūnį, y mönd, f widower, kagūnų, kavūnŭ wife, cĕi, f . G coi. f one twice married, G oro'di wine, mo, m G sharab, m winter, yōdu, m G yōdu ın winter, yon G yonu with, along with, soi, sei sāti, soi with (instrumental), gīh <u>sh</u>aĭdānŭ, m witness, sāc, m woman, cĕi G coi wool, pas f. G pas, f wood (log of), munda, mundi, m.: firewood (piece of), kāthu, pl kātha G kātu, pl kātĕ, m. (general word), G tōrı, f. word, mos, pl. mozi, f, lugāt, G mos, pl mozi, f work, kom, m G krom m world, sŭm, m, dunyā, f wrmkle, khici' f G gyĕn-i, pl yĕ, f wrist, băn, m · see " joint" G gŭlútsŭ m (middle û is ŭ long) write, lĭkhōnu G lĭkhyōnu yak, G yakh, pl yakhı, m, fem. soci yakh hybrid (yak and cow), zoi, pl zōyi, fem zomō', pl. do yawn, jamijonu I am yawnmg, mỗ jãmǐjilù hữ yawned, mõ jämĭjılos G n., hái, f v, hái ōnị year, kāl, m · this y ănŭ kāl next y, cā kāl y. after next, lā ga cā kāl. last y, pătīn kāl y before last, mŭsīn kāl: y before that, lā ga mŭsīn kāl yes, ō

esterday, byālě G byālě y morning, bēlā'h G bēlā'h; day before y K műsīn chak day before that, la ga músīn chăk yoke, yū, m G nāl, f to yoke, yữ sõng G nãl sõnu you, tso G tso, fem tsa young see 'little" also G shŭlūtų Urdū javan, K lūgŭ boy or girl, cākŭr. y. of anımal, K phālu your tsĕi G tsõ Trees Abies Pindrau or Webbıana kachül kācŭl, m acacia (small thorns, twigs used for toothbrushes), phŭlā, m amlok, ămlūk, m birch, (tree), jõji, f. (second j cerebrai) (bark), jūs, m ; G (tree), $\underline{zh} \overline{o} z_{1}$, f (bark), zhūs, m cedar, phŭlūzŭ, m: G dıvadār, m chestnut, ashūnu, m cypress, chilih, f G chilih dhrek, lăgān, m its berry, läganëi kŭlu, m. fig, phagū'ı. f fruit, phagū'ı kŭlu, m holly, băni', f maple, cēn, m G cen, f medlar, tangör, m muiberry, marōch, f marō'ch, f oak, järin, m olive, kão, m peach, (tree and fruit), aso, m . G (fruit), tsĕnăn (tree), tsěnán tom, m pear, tāngū. (tree), tāngū G tān, m tān tom, m tom, m

Picea Morinda, roi. f. röi, rĕı, f Pinus Excelsa, pāī bīch G cīī, f. Pinus Longifolia, cīh, f G cīĭ, f. plum (wild), săzīn its berry, sazinei kulu. m pomegranate, (tree), dăn'ui, f. (fruit) dănữ, m poplar, shīshŭ, m, \mathbf{G} phrats, m Prunus Padus, barīt, m.

walnut, achói, f. G achói, f. willow, byő, f · G bei, f Shrubs: bhang, bhāng. G bon dhatura, shāndō, m. henna. zārūn, m · ivy, bĭrīn, m. . . thorn w. yellow wood shūglŭ, m. Flowers rose ladĭn, gùlāb. m other wild flowers and plants are G bazārbán, m, hopól, m, pālāngūst, m, photō'ni f, zhūn m

THE DRAS DIALECT

Spoken by Sins between the Zoji Lā and Kăigil on the way to Leh. It closely resembles Güiesi and Kohistāni, and a separate account of its syntax is not necessary. It has two sounds which I have not noticed in Güresi, viz cerebral land g. The former I have not heard in Kohistāni.

NOUNS

	Singular	Plural
Nom	ã <u>sh</u> p-, horse	-1
Gen	-o	-0
Dat	-ĭrĕ	-01ĕ
Prep	-1	-0
Ag II Ag II	-ĕı -ĭsù zā brother	-0 <u>zh</u> a -0sŭ z ā -rū
Gen	zāo	-ro
Dat	zanalĕ	-rŭrĕ
Prep	zana	-1ŭ
Ag I	zauĕı	-rŭ <u>zlig</u>
Ag II	zāsú	-rŭsù

pus, son, has Dat pucalë babo, old man, father, has Gen babo Dat babërë

Nom	sás, sister	sazār-ĕ
Gen	sàz -ō	-0
Dat.	-úrĕ	-นั้นชั
Prep	-ŭ	-ŭ
Ag I	. O	-ŭ <u>zh</u> a
Ag II	sässĕ	-ทีรนี้
Nom	azh-ĭ, mother)
Gen	-au	ł
T .	1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/	•

No plur from this root.

Dat -ĭrĕ or -ĕrĕ Prep -ĭ or -ĕ Ag I -ō

Ag II -ĕsĕ kon, ear (on body) · piur koni

dona, tooth plur, donni

PRONOUNS.

	Singular	Plurai.	
\mathbf{Nom}	nıữh, I	be, we	
Gen	myỗ	áso	
Dat	mõlé, mõre (also	ásolě, ásorě	
	mū̃lĕ mū̇̃rĕ)		
Prep	mỗ (also mขึ้)	áso 🌯	
Ag I	mī	àsỗ <u>zh</u> ạ	
Ag II	mõsŭ (also mū̃sŭ)	bēsŭ	
Nom	tū, thov	tsō, you Fem tsā	
Gen	$ har{ extsf{o}}$	$tsar{o}$ $tsar{o}$	
Dat	tulě, turé	tsolě, tsorě tsorě	
Prep	tu	tso $tsar{o}$	
Ag^{-1}	$ har{ extbf{o}}$	tso <u>zh</u> ą tsanúzl	ŋĕ
Ag.II	tusĕ	tsosě tsāsě	
Nom	so, he fem se	sĕ, thev	
Gen	āso	sĕso	
\mathbf{Dat}	āsĕrĕ	sĕsĕrĕ	
Prep	āsĕ	sěsě	
Ag^T	sĕsĭ	sanoi <u>zh</u> ĕ	
Ag. II	sosĕ	sĕsĕ	

Fem nom sing is se, otherwise the fem does not differ from the mase. The ts in the second plur, is like a sharply hissed s. The t element is faint and the accoustic effect is almost like ss.

The syllable -sĕ after a vowel is often pronounced -zĕ

Before the preposition năla, with the suffix -si is added to the root, as ashpisi năla, with a horse. The other words declined above take the following forms zauasi, pucasi babesi, sazusi, azhisi, pronouns mosi, asosi, tusi tsosi, asosi, sesisi. Thus asosi nala, with us asosi nala, with him

The prep pātěnobo, behind, has the same construction, and we have tusi pātěnobo, behind thee mosi pātenobo, behind me: zauasi pātěnobo behind the brother

The prep azhā, upon, is added directly to the root ashpī azhā, on the house sīsa azhā, on the head

The accus. has generally the same form as the nom—This is the case with the words given above except pus which has accus puca'

The genit is used as an adj, and changes for gender and number of noun possessed, but not for case. Thus, we have myō, my, when agreeing with a sing, mase noun. If the noun possessed is fem, it becomes mi; if plural myē or mē for both

masc and fem Similarly for the other pronouns we have — aso, our, ase, ase tho, thy, the the tso, your, tse, tse aso his, ase, ase seso their, sese, and for nouns — ashpo, of a horse, ashpe, and so on.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

	Singular	Plural
Nom	anŭ, this	ani
Gen	anŭ-sŭ	anĭ∙no
Dat	-sĕrĕ	-n o rĕ
Prep.	-sĕ	-no
Ag^{-1}	sèi	-no <u>zh</u> a
Ag II	∙sĕ	-sĕ
Nom	zho, this	${f zhreve e}$
Gen	zhe-sŭ	z <u>h</u> ĕ-no
Dat	-sěrě	-norĕ
Prep	-sĕ	-no
Ag I	-sčı	∙no <u>zh</u> ĕ
Ag II	zhosĕ	-sĕ

The Ag II in these two pronouns distinguishes number by the change of vowel, the sing being anúsě, <u>zh</u>osé, and the plur anĭsě, <u>zh</u>ěsě

aŭ or adú, this has Gen āsu Dat āsĕrĕ Prep āsĕ Ag I āsĕı. Ag II āŭsĕ

Nom	pěrao, that (over there)	pĕra-o
Gen	pĕrā-sŭ	-no
Dat	-sĕrĕ	-norĕ
Prep	-9ĕ	-no
AgI	-sĕ1	-no <u>zh</u> ĕ
Ag T	I -sĕ	sĕ

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

koi who ², makes Gen ke-so, Dat -sĕrĕ, Prep -sĕ, Ag I kyĕsĕi, Ag II kŏĕsĕ

Indeclmables are \underline{zh} ok, \underline{zh} \underline{e} ik, what ℓ , kācā, kācāk, how much or many ℓ , also ācā, ācāk, so much or many

bega, both, is distinct from be ga, we also.

būra, būrě, all when used with a noun or pronoun takes the case endings, as Ag II. be būrasě, we all, not bēsě būra

ADJECTIVES.

The only adjectives which change for the gender and number of the noun qualified are those which end in -ŭ, they have masc sing -ŭ, tem sing -1, m pl -ĕ, f pl -1

None change for case. Adjectives used as nouns are of course declined as nouns

Comparison—There are no comparative and superlative torms—Comparison is expressed by means of the preposition zho, from, that, with the positive

Thus, siō, good mỗ zho siō, better than I bữra zho siō,

better than all, best

• VERBS

VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

	Singular		Plural.	
Present	haŭs, I am		hãs	
	haũ		hãt	
	haũ		hã	
Fem hais		iās hāt háī		
Past	äsil os		-ĕs	
	-0		-ĕth	
Fem äsil	-0 -(y)ĭs -(y)ĭ -è	5 -(y)ĭs -(y	-eh)ĭth -(v)e	
		arōnu, bring.		
1	Note the letter	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·)
Impera	t arĕh		arĕā	
Conj P		ing brought		
Fut	ar-am	-	∙ōn	
	- ē		-ĕãt	
	-ĕı		-ĕn	
	nd aram haus		Fem aram	hăĩs
or co	ntracted, thus			
		m -aměs		
	-ខ្លុំប្	-dì ,~	-ĕãt	·ĕaĩt
	-ĕũ	-ăĩ	-ena	-eni
lmperf	aram asilos,	etc, regular	Fem aram	ăsilis, etc
Past	ar-ās		-is	
	- ā		-it	
	au -		ī or -yī	
\mathbf{Fem}	ar-ēs		-ēs	
	-ē		-īt	
	- Ī		-ī -≅	
Pres P	erf a r-a ũs		-ĕās	
	-aũ		-ĕãt	
	-aũ		-eã	

Plupf arālos, etc like asilos

VERBS 277

khōnų, eat

	Singular	Plural
Imperat	khah	khā
Fut	khŭm	khōn
	khā	khắt
	khā	khôn

Prės Ind. khūmŭs khaŭ khaŭ khōnás khāt khōna Past khyās khīs khyā khīt khyaŭ khī

Fem khyes khye khi plui same as mase

thyonu, do.

	Sıngular	Plural
Imperat	thĕ	thĕā
Conj Part	the, having done	
Fut	thèm	$th\bar{o}n$
	thē	thĕãt
	thěi	then
Pres. Ind	mase fem	mase fem
	thèm-ŭs -ĕs	thon-as -as
	thạủ thai	thĕ-ãt -aīt
	theu thai	thēn-a -r

Past thās thīs thāt thau thī

Fem thes the thi plur same as mase

dyönu, give

	Sıngular	Plural
Imperat	dēh	dvā
Fut	dĕm	dōn
	daŭ (fem. dai)	\mathbf{d} ě $\mathbf{\tilde{a}}\mathbf{t}$
	děi, děû (f děi, d	ēnī) den

Past dās, like thās

gyōn <u>u,</u> take				
	Singular	Plural		
Imperat Fut Past Pres Perf Plupf	gınh gınanı gınās	gina		
1	phot yōn	ų, tear		
Fut phot	tĕm Past p	ohotas Plupt photilos		
	pălănyōnų	, saddle		
Imperat	pălán ĕh -ĕā	Fut -ĕm Past -ās		
	pyōnı	ı, drink		
5	Singular	Plural		
Imperat. Fut	pīh pīm pīĕ pīĕ	pĕā pıōn peãt pin		
Past	pčās p čā pĕau	pis pit pie		
Fem pv	Fem pyes pie pi plur as for masc			
	ōnų e	ome		
Imperat Fut	eh ĕm ē tem ăī čı ĕữ tem ēm	yā ōn vãt ēn		
Pres Ind	masc fem ĕm-ŭs -ĕs aŭ äĩ ĕũ áĩ	masc fem ōn-ās -ās yāt yaīt ēn-a -ı		
Past	ālos or ātos both āt(y)ĭs bo <u>zh</u> ī			
lmperat	boh	bo <u>zh</u> a		
Fut	bo <u>zh</u> -am -ĕ <u>sh</u> -ī	bo <u>zh</u> -on -ãt -en		
Past	gālos like ăsĭlos 3rd sing gyēli	fem gālyĕs, regular except		

```
another form is-
                                    gyēs
             gās
                                    gyēth
             g\bar{a}
                                    gyē
             g\bar{a}
                           plur as for mase
  tem gyes
             gyē
                  gyeı
                        mĭryōnu, die
                                    mĭrızhā Fut mirızhĕm
Imperat
             mĭrısh
                                     mữĭs
             műs
Past
             mű
                                    műth
             mű
                                     mű
            mពី-is
                                   -ĭs
                                          -ĭth
  Fem
                       -1
                             -1
                                                  -1
                      khäzhonu, ascend
             khás
                                     khá'zā
Imperat
Conj Part
             kházī, having ascended
                                     kház ōn
Fut
             kház-am
                  -е
                                          -ãt
                  -ĕı
                                          -ĕn
Pres Ind
                 mase
                           tem
                                          masc
                                                  fem
              kház aműs
                           -a měs
                                          onàs
                                                 -onăs
                                          -ãt.
                   -aũ
                           -áĩ
                                                  -aît
                   -ĕũ
                                          -ĕna.
                           -21
                                                  -ĕm
Past
             khāt-ŭs
                                     khat-ĕs
                                           ĕt
                  -0
                                          -ĕ
                  -0
  fem
             khat-yis -vi -i -yis -yit -yi
                      văzhōnu, descend
              vatus tem vaityis otherwise like khazhonu
Past
                         rázhonu, say
Conj Part
             ràzĭ, havıng saıd
                                       Fut razam
Past
             razh-ās
                                      ráz-is,
                  -ā
                                         -īt
                 -au
                                         ~Ī
  Fem răzh-es -e răz-i -is -it -i In the past \underline{zh} becomes z
before \bar{i}
          dızhonu, fall, stick to (Urdu girna, lagna)
Fut
             dīzham
Past
             dītos fem. dītīs
```

,

muchyonu, go (Úrdű cálnā)

lmperat much-ĕh'

 $-\bar{a}'$

běā

byōn

byãt

ben

also simply ceh cā (not cā) Forms from this root are not found in other parts of the veib

Fut muchëm Past muthilos

byōnu, sıt

Imperat běih Fut běm bē běi

Pies Ind masc tem masc tem běm-ŭs -es byon-ás -ás byaŭ byaĭ bvãt byaĭt bvañ bvaĭ ben-a -i

hŭtyonu, rise

 Imperat
 hǔtě'
 -ĕā'

 Fut
 hǔtěm
 Past
 hutǐlos

bonu, be, become

Past bĭlos bĭles
bĭlo bĭlet
bĭl bĭl

Fem bilās bilā bil plur. as for mase tu kor bilo, who are you $^{\mathrm{2}}$

lezhony, be obtained, meet (Urdu milua)

Past lados fem ledvis

The construction of this verb is remarkable. It takes the dat like the Ürdű mĭlnā and yet agrees in person and gender with the word which is in the dat case. Thus we have—

morē paīsa lēzhīm I shall get a pice A literal transla tion of this in Ùrdu would be mujhe païsa mīlūgā myō bareo more lēdvīs, my husband met me Literal Ùrdū· mērā shauhār mujhe mīlī

One might try to explain this as meaning "I got me my husband" but this use of the dat is not otherwise found in the language, moreover the word for "my" would have to be not myo, my, but toma own, Urdū apnā

NUMERALS.

1	èk(h)	20	bī(h)
	du	21	bī ga ĕk(h)
3	cē	30	cī
4	cār	32	bī ga bŭāi
ò	põsh ?	40	dŭbyō(h)
6	sā(h)	45	dubyō ga põsh
	sät	50	dŭbyō ga dāi
8	ãst		dŭbyo ga ástāi
9	ทลนี		cĕ byō(h)
10	dāı	63	cè byō ga cē
11	äkāı	70	cĕ byō gă dāī
12	bŭāı		cĕ byō gạ cōdĕı
13	cōĭ	80	car byo(h)
14	cōdĕı	87	car byō ga sát
lõ	panzulĕı	90	car byō ga dāi
16	sõĩ	96	car byō ga sōī
17	sátāı		shĕl, shyĕl
18	ästāi	300	cĕ shĕl
19	kŭnt(h)	619	sa shĕl ga kŭnt(h)
		half is băi	

ADVERBS.

The, the Conjunctive Partic of thyony, 'to do,' is used to make adverbs generally of manner, as-

om the, in an upward manner, upwards khar the, in a downward manner, downwards

TIME

kaie when? ásh, today kărē, when losta, tomorrow kotě, now byélā, yesterday

PLACE

ani, here kon, where anĕõ. hence om, upwards anı dák up to here khar, khari, down, downwards adı there adĕõ, thence dūr, far adı dăk, up to there ēlę, near kon where? mŭchore, forwards

OTHERS.

on the ground

lāo, verv fem lāi bochê', very much da, interrogative particle Another word da is a conjunction, or

PREPOSITIONS

mēzhě, in front of muchō, in front of dák, up to <u>zho. zh</u>oto, from, than -rě, -lé, to ge with (instrumental), by means of azha', upon nala, along with patenobo, behind o, o, from

CONJUNCTIONS

ga, gĕ, and also

dā, or

Translation of the Sentences of the Linquistic Survey of India

- 221 thō nōm zhok iazna? thy name what are-saying-they? what is your name?
- 222 anı <u>āsh</u>pıre kaca barızı bil ² this horse-to how-many years became (are) ²
- 223 anểõ Kashmīri dàk kắcāk dūr hái hence Kashmir up-to how-much far is ?
- 224 thō babo gōze kǎcāk pē (or pus) hā ? thy father's house-in how-many sons are ?
- 225 ă<u>sh</u> mữ dữro ālos yázī todav l far-from came havingwalked
- 226 myỗ picō pucalẽ anisu mulāi aifs my uncle's son-to this woman we brought, we married this woman to my uncle
- 227 shō åshpo palōn gōz haŭ white horse's saddle house-
- 228 ashpı páláněh horse saddle, saddle the horse
- 229 mi aniso (or āso) bāla lāo (or boché) kutās I this boy much beat
- 230 kōro khána á<u>zh</u>ā las dī thěna (or thěn) sadí hill's top upon sheep (or goats) he-is-making-graze there, i e he is grazing them
- 231 åshpi che biai khairi bei haŭ horse upon tiee under sitting he is
- 232. āso zaua zhoto āsēi sās bāri hāi his brother from (i.e than) his sister big is, i e is bigger
- 233 aniso mul hau du ropae ge bagar its price is two rupees and a-half
- 234 myő málo cuno gözě bĭaŭ my father little house-m issitting (living).
- 235 ani ropăi deh asere this rupee give him-to
- 236. ani ropae āsi zho areh these rupees him from bling

237 ásé séöté kúté rázhű ge gánéh him well having-beaten rope with bind

238 sinu zho woi areh river from water bring.

239 mỗ <u>zh</u>o mē<u>zh</u>e mē<u>zh</u>e (or mǔchō mǔchō) cĕh me from m-front m-front walk

240 tŭsı, pātěnobo kēso bāl ĕõ? thee behind whose boy iscoming?

241 thō kēse zho muli gyālo? thou whom from with price hadst-taken (it)?

242 pěrāo gāmo vānavālĭ zho mi muli gyālos that villageof shopkeeper from I with price had taken (it)

Notes,—222 barızı pluı of barış see next note 227 göz from gös nouns ending in s, sh, s, inflect in z, zh, z 237 ràshŭ gë gë of instrument, Gŭresi gih 239 mezhe mezhe, müchō muchō repetition shows distribution in time or space. Here it means "keeping in front all the time"

VOCABULARY

after, pātěnobo along with nala also, ga gë am, haŭs and, ga, gĕ any one, koi anything zhok, zhěik are, hās, etc ascend, khá<u>zh</u>ōny ass, zakŭn back, n, dāki back, adv, pātěnobo bad, àsako be, become, bony beat, v, kŭtyōnu betore mēzhě, muchō behind, patěnobo bīg, baro, barŭ both, bega boy, bāl bring, arony (not 1) brother, zā bull, dōny buy, gyōnu see 'take'' camel, üth cat pishu, female do., sõci pīshu

cock, kokō see 'hen' come, ōnu cow, gāo daughter. di(h) descend, văzhonu die, miryönü do, thyônu dog, shū female do, sōci shū down, downwards kharı, khar drınk, pyönu duck, bătăk' ear (on body) kon plur koni eat, khōny eight, äst eighteen, ástái eighty, carbyo(h) eleven, akāi eye, achē' face, muk fall, dı<u>zh</u>öny far, dür farmer, zŏmīndār father, māl, mālu, mālo female, adj soci fitteen, pánzulěi fifteen, dŭbvo ga dāi fire, phū(h)

five, põ<u>sh</u> toot pē, m torty, dubyo(h) four, cār fourteen, codei " from, zho, zhoto, suffix -o or -õ tront, m f of. mēzhĕ, mŭchō girl, mulai, f give, dyōnu go. bozhonu, vazhonu, muchyōnu go!, cĕ, cĕh: plur cā (not cā) goats and sheep, las, m God, Khŭdāi, Alla gold, sōn, m good, siö, siötü graze, trans, di thyông ground, on the khari lıalf. băgāı, bagaı hand, hät(h), m he, so head, sis, m hen, sõci koko' see 'cock'' hence, anĕõ her, genit, āso here, and up to h, and dak hıll, kör see "mountain," " summit" his, āso horse, ä<u>sh</u>p, m house, gõs m hundred, shel, shyel husband, bárĕō, m I mữ(h) ıll I am, shülümüs interrogative particle, dā iron, cīměr, m (surd r) it, so fem se lıp, õta, m. little, cuno make, thyonu male, bīrŭ man, mănŭzú, m many, same as "much." q v means, by m of, gĕ meet, lezhony

mother azhe, azhi, f. ma(h). mountain, khăn, m see ' hill," "summit" much see 'verv' how m or many, kácā, kăcāk or many, acā, acāk adv, bochē' my, myō name, nom, m near ēle neck, zhakū, m nine naŭ nmeteen, kuni(h) nmetv, car byo ga dāi nose noto, m now, kotě obtamed, be, le<u>zh</u>ōnu old, <u>zh</u>ano on ázhať one, ěk(h) or, dā our, ăsõ own, adj, toma pice, paīsa m price, mul m raın, mē rambow, bizonú m raise, v , hűtyöny river, sin, f rope razh rupee, ropăi, i v tr, saddle, n, palōn, m pălánvōnu Satan, Shētān m say, rá<u>zh</u>önu see, pash võnu seven, săt seventeen, sătāi seventy cĕbyoga dāi she, se sheep and goats, las, m shepherd, páyālo, m shop, wan, m sılver, rüp, m sister, sås f

sıt, byöny six sa(h)sixteen, sõi sixty cěbyo(h) son pus, m stick to, dizhonu stomach der f (surd r) summit, mountain, khan, m see " hıll " take. gvonu see 'buy' ten, dāi than, <u>zho</u> zhoto that, perao see 'this' their sëso thence adeo there, adı up to there, adı dăk they, sĕ thirteen, cõi thirty, ci(h) this, anu aŭ, adŭ. zho "that" thou, tū see 'you' three. ce thy, tho see "your" tie, gänvõnu to, -rĕ, -lĕ

tongue, zhip f tooth, dona, pl donni, m tuelve, búāi twenty, bi(h) two du up to, dak upon á<u>zh</u>ā upwards, om, ăzhā very, lão fem ไล้า see " much " village, gām, m walk, yäzhonų see "go" was, ásĭlos water, voi, m we, be what, zhok, zhěik when?, when kárē where where, kon white, sho who koi whose keso with, along with, nala strumental, gë woman acĕi, f mulái, f vear, harĭs, m vou, tsō your, tsō see thou," "thy" voung, shuiūt